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Thursday, November 22, 1973
Agrahayana 1, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)

(Vol. XXXII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Thursday, November 22, 1973/Agrahayana 1, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Four minutes past Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Quota of Scooters for Allotment to Government Officers

+

*161. DR. GOVIND DAS RICHHARIYA:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quota fixed for various categories of officers on the Waiting Lists of the Central Government for the allotment of scooters;

(b) the last date and number of registration which have been covered so far and the pending number of applications as on the 31st October, 1973;

(c) whether the present quota has remained static for the last many years; and

(d) whether Government propose to increase the quota?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir; it has been increased. The last increase was from 1-4-1973.

(d) No, Sir. No further increase is contemplated.

Statement

Quota per quarter fixed category-wise		Last date covered upto 31-10-1973	Registration No. covered upto 31-10-73	No. of applications pending upto 31-10-73
1		2	3	4
BAJAJ 150-Scooter				
Category	*Quota per quarter*			
Officers drawing basic pay of				
I (Rs. 900 and above)	180	15-2-1971	357 71	
II (Rs. 500 to 899 Executives)	200	13-1-1971	21 71	
III (Rs. 500 to 899 Non-Executives)	550	28-2-1970	1588 70	
IV (Rs. 300 to 499 including D. P. Executives)	400	30-4-1969	2766 69	
V (Rs. 300 and above including D. P. P.A.'s to Joint				

1	2	3	4	
Secretary and above) .	80	1-1-1972	4/72	
VI (Medical Doctors) . .	80	10-1-1972	38/72	
VII (Rs. 350 to 499 including D. P. Non-Executives) .	860	1-3-1969	6060/69	1,04,668
Lambretta Scooter				
I (Rs. 900 and above) .	100	25-2-1972	231/72	
II (Rs. 500 to 899 Executives)	90	1972 list up-to-date	343/72	
III (Rs. 500 to 899 Non-Executives) . . .	350	28-2-1972	1367/72	
IV (Rs. 300 to 499 including D.P.)	230	8-2-1972	187/72	
V (Rs. 300 and above including D.P. P.A.'s to Joint Secretary and above) . .	15	1972 list up to date	23/72	
VI (Medical Doctors) . .	25	1972 list up to date	77/72	
VII (Rs. 350 to 499 including D. P. Non-Executives) .	500	1-4-1970	2267/70	

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विवरण देखकर मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि जिन श्रेणियों में अधिक प्रार्थना पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं उसमें क्या सरकार कोटा बढ़ाने पर विचार कर रही है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि पेट्रोल में महंगाई के कारण छोटे और माध्यम वर्ग के कर्मचारियों के लिए स्कूटर जो एक साधन है उसका कोटा बढ़ाने पर आप विचार करेंगे ?

श्री बलबीर सिंह : इसका कोटा बढ़ाने के लिए अभी विचार नहीं किया जायेगा क्योंकि इसका जो प्रोडक्शन है वह इतना अधिक नहीं है कि आगे के लिए और ज्यादा क्वांटिटी में कोटा इंक्रीज किया जाये ।

जहां तक मिलने का सवाल है, अभी इतना टाइम लगेगा क्योंकि जो प्रोडक्शन है उसमें इतना टाइम लगना जरूरी है ।

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया : जिन श्रेणियों में अधिक प्रार्थना-पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं उनमें कोटा बढ़ाने पर विचार कर रहे हैं ?

श्री बलबीर सिंह : जी नहीं ।

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): The total number of applications pending is about 1.04 lakhs. Already 45 per cent of the scooters manufactured are restricted for the Central Government, for the special quota etc. It would be unfair for the rest of the public to be deprived of their share of the quota unless and until the production goes up.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं मंत्रीजी से जानना चाहता हूं क्या यह बात सही है कि हमारे देश में स्कूटर्स की कमी है और डिमाण्ड बहुत है तथा इस बात को देखते हुए क्या किसी क्षेत्र में कोई नया उद्योग खोलने पर विचार कर रहे हैं जिससे इस कमी को पूरा किया जा सके ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आज जितने दिनों में कर्मचारियों को स्कूटर देते हैं वह समय काफी अधिक है तो आपने कौन सी पालिसी अपनाई है जिससे कि उस समय को कम किया जा सके ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: As it is, the production capacity is 54,000 per year. But three factories have been asked to increase their capacity. In the case

of API and Bajaj the increase will be from 24 to 48 thousand and in the case of Escorts it will be from 6 to 24 thousands. Letters of intent have been granted to private parties and State Industrial Development Corporations for creation of capacity for the manufacture of scooters to the extent of 4,73,000 numbers per annum. In addition to this Government are also setting up a project in the public sector for the manufacture of Lambretta scooters in Lucknow with a manufacturing capacity of one lakh and we expect this one lakh to be produced by end of 1976-77. We have also induced the State Development Corporation to collaborate with us so that within the same period we might be able to increase it by another one lakh. By the end of the Fifth Five-year Plan we expect total production to go up to four lakhs. I hope that is enough to meet the demand. But in the meanwhile if the petrol shortage increases and people prefer the scooters to the cars, I am afraid, the demand might still go up.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: May I know what is the policy which is being followed in regard to the allotment of scooters to the State Government and Public Sector employees and to the medical practitioners all over the country?

MR. SPEAKER: This question has already been answered. It is given in the statement also.

SHRI T. A. PAI: The State Government has a quota of 4,800 scooters of Bajaj Limited and 2,600 of Lambretta every year. So far as medical personnel and nurses, etc. who have to move very quickly in the service of the country, as I said, they have been given a special quota of five per cent besides this.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने स्कूटर की जो कीमतें तय की है उससे 800 रुपये से लेकर एक हजार रुपये अधिक देकर बहुत सारे लोग ब्लैक-मार्किट में स्कूटर खरीद रहे हैं? यदि यह बात सही है तो इसको रोकने के लिए आपने कौन से उपाय किए हैं ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: There might be a few cases where people might be disposing of their scooters illegally and so on, but I do not expect it to be of a very high percentage because it cannot be transferred, it will have to be held in the name of the allottee etc. If any such instances or individual cases are brought to our notice, we will investigate.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister when the factory in U.P., which has to manufacture scooters, will go in for production and what is its capacity?

SHRI T. A. PAI: It is expected to go into production in August 1974 and its capacity is of the order of one lakh scooters.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us if he has come across that they are producing far in excess of their installed-licensed-capacity? If so, to what extent is it?

SHRI T. A. PAI: They are permitted to go upto 25 per cent of their licensed capacity.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But, they are manufacturing them far in excess of their licensed capacity.

SHRI T. A. PAI: It has not been brought to my notice that they are producing far in excess of their capacity. If the hon. Member will bring that to my notice, I shall get it verified.

REFUGEES FROM SIND AND CHHAMB IN INDIA

*163. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been no agreement so far on the question of 1,00,000 refugees from Sind and Chhamb in India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). Following an exchange of correspondence after the Simla Agreement, Pakistan had informed India that they are willing to take back the Pakistani nationals displaced by the December 1971 conflict from the Sind.

The case of displaced persons from the Chhamb area is different. They are Indian nationals who have become displaced as, after delineation of the line of control, Chhamb area is in the hands of Pakistan.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: What is the number of refugees who have since returned to Sind and the number of those who are still in India? May I know whether some of them have even refused to go back to Pakistan? If so, what is the reaction of the Government of India on this and what steps have they taken for their rehabilitation?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: On the 1st of August, 1973, there were approximately 51,359 refugees from Sind in Rajasthan and about 9,582 in Gujarat. A total of 8,044 refugees from Rajasthan have returned back to Pakistan. From Gujarat about 2,800 have gone back to Pakistan. It is a mere trickle. But, the fact that they have started going back slowly may be due to reports that the conditions in Pakistan are becoming normal. Unless the people get confidence, they are not willing to go back to Pakistan.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: What about the refugees who are displaced from the Chhamb sector? And what steps have Government taken for rehabilitating them?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the question covered by this.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Over 18,000 and odd persons have been displaced from the Chhamb area and arrangements are now being made by the Indian authorities to settle them in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, बड़े खेद का विषय है कि मंत्री महोदय पाकिस्तान को यहां सर्टिफिकेट प्रदान कर रहे हैं, जब कि पाकिस्तान में स्थिति क्या है इसके बारे में उन्हें कोई जानकारी नहीं है। क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि जो लोग वापस गये हैं वह इसलिये वापस गये हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में उन के साथ जानवरों जैसा व्यवहार हो रहा है, और पाकिस्तान में धर्मपरिवर्तन का खतरा ले कर भी वह लोग गए हैं। और जो लोग वहां गए हैं उन से ऐसे पत्र आये हैं जिन में कहा गया है कि हम आये, हम ने बड़ी गलती की, अब आप लोग आने की कोशिश मत करना।

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि माननीय सदस्य ने ऐसे अल्फाज कहे हैं कि उन के साथ हमारी साइड में बुरा बर्ताव हो रहा है। यह कतई गलत है। हम उन की पूरी देख भाल कर रहे हैं....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं वहां से देख कर आया हूं। आप वहां गए हैं कभी? लोग सर्दी में मर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जोश में क्यों आ रहे हैं। आहिस्ता-से भी पूछा जा सकता है।

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : उनकी देख भाल बड़े अच्छे तरीके से हो रही है। उन्हें हर सुविधायें मिल रही हैं, खाने पीने का इंतजाम है, कपड़ा भी दिया जा रहा है, कुछ अलाउन्स भी दिया जा रहा है, और कोई किसी किस्म की ज्यादती उन के साथ नहीं हो रही है जिस से कहा जाय कि वह मजबूरी में जा रहे हैं। यह गलत बात है। मैंने अभी आप से कहा कि कुछ लोग वापस गए हैं, आहिस्ता आहिस्ता जा रहे हैं, जो यह जाहिर करता है कि पाकिस्तान में ऐसी कंडीशन्स अब आ रही हैं कि वह लोग वापस जा सकें। यह मैं मानता हूं कि बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में वह नहीं जा रहे हैं, अभी पाकिस्तान को बहुत कुछ करना भी है वहां, लेकिन हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि पाकिस्तान की पूरी जिम्मेदारी है उनको वापस लेने की, और वहां उन को ऐसी कंडीशन्स क्रीएट करनी पड़ेंगी कि उनके आदमी वहां जा सकें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने यह पूछा था कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि जो लोग वापस गए हैं उनका धर्म परिवर्तित किया जा रहा है, और इस तरह के समाचार उन्होंने यहां जो विस्थापित रहते हैं उन के पास भेजे हैं ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह: ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट हमारे पास नहीं आयी है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को यह बताना चाहूंगा कि जो लोग यहां से गए हैं वह किसी एक ग्रुप में नहीं गए हैं छोटे छोटे ग्रुप में जाते रहे हैं। अगर ऐसी कोई हालत नहीं होती जिस से वहां से वापस आना पड़ता तो और लोग वहां न गए होते अ

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : अध्य क्षजी, बाजपेयी जी ने बहुत जोर दे कर कहा कि आप कभी गए हैं क्या ? मैं उन राजस्थान के शरणार्थियों के बारे में सब बातें जानता हूं। जो बातें आप ने कहीं हैं वह बिल्कुल गलत हैं। उन के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है यह गलत बात है। वह लोग अभी हम को मिल कर गए हैं। उन का एक ही कहना है कि क्या अब हम जो नहीं जाना चाहते हैं उन को यहां पर नागरिकता के अधिकार दे कर बसाने की योजना है क्या ? यह है उन का बर्निंग सवाल। और कोई अन्याय नहीं हो रहा है। आप कहते हैं कि धर्म परिवर्तन हो रहा है यह गलत है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी जो आदमी यहां पर रह गए हैं बाड़मेर, जालौर, पाली आदि इलाके में, जो अब चाहते हैं कि हम उधर न जायें....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्यों नहीं जाना चाहते ?

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : इधर आने के बाद यहां उन को लगा कि अच्छा है, इसलिए वह अब नहीं जाना चाहते, क्या आप यहां उन्हें बसाने की.....

MR. SPEAKER: I would like that this should not be asked in this shape. Let him better ask a question straight. Let him not give an explanation which is perhaps not in keeping with the policy of our Government. I think that this will not form part of the record..

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Which part?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो आप उस का ऐक्सप्लेनेशन दे रहे हैं

Let the hon. Minister say something. Let the hon. Member just ask a straight question.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: Supposing anybody differs from the existing policy of Government will it not be on record?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिटिजनशिप, नागरिकता, यह है, वह है, यह इसमें कैसे आयेंगे?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह रेकार्ड में क्यों नहीं जायगा ?

SHRI JAGANATHRAO JOSHI: We may differ with the policy of Government and widely differ too.

MR. SPEAKER: Let it come from the Minister. Why should he go on adding....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं, अध्यक्ष जी, क्या यह अनपालियामेंट्री है ? श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा ने जो कुछ कहा है क्या आप उस को अनपालियामेंट्री करार दे रहे है ।

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, it is not unparliamentary....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : फिर आप किस आधार पर कह रहे है कि कार्यवाही का हिस्सा नहीं होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जी नहीं, बात सुनिये । कई चीजें ऐसी है, जैसे सिटिजनशिप है, और है, यह है,

Perhaps, this will not be inkeeping with the.....

श्री मधु लिमये : तो क्या सरकार ...(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चलिए क्या हुआ । रखिये फिर।

MR. SPEAKER: Let it go on record. I do not mind. I am telling hon. Members in some other interest that it should not go on record. If hon. Members do not think so but think it is proper, let it come on record. I am not prepared for that.

Now, let Shri Mirdha ask a straight question.

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा : क्या वह आदमी, जो लोग वहां रह गये हैं उन के बारे में यह विचार हो रहा है उन को हिन्दुस्तान की नागरिकता प्रदान की जाये, में यह सवाल पूछ रहा हूं ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : इस का सवाल ही नहीं उठता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्यों नहीं उठता ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : क्यों कि पाकिस्तान ने उन को वापस लेने की जिम्मेदारी ले ली है और वायदा किया है कि ऐसी कंडीशन्स क्रीएट करेंगे जिस से वह लोग वहां जा सकें । मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूं कि तीन, चार मर्तबा उन के नुमाइन्दे वहां आ चुके है जिन्होंने रिफयूजीज से बातचीत की है, और यह कोशिश है कि उन को परसुएड किया जाए कि वापस चलें जायें । उस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि कुछ आदमी वापस जा चुकें है, दुबारा लोट कर नहीं आये । हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि पाकिस्तान अपने वायदे को पूरा करेगा, और ऐसी कंडीशन्स क्रीएट करेगा कि यह लोग वहां जा सकें । यह उन्हीं के नागरिक है, उन को वापस जाना है ।

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: May I know from the hon. Minister whether this problem of refugees from Sind and Chaamb was raised at the various conferences held between the representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan, from Simla onwards, and with what result?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: I think I have already given a reply to this question earlier on. This question was raised on all occasions when we had the opportunity of meeting the Pakistani delegations, and as I have said already, Pakistan has assured us that it is their responsibility and they are their nationals and they will be taken back into Pakistan.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Why is there delay in this?

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्होंने अपने उत्तर के एक हिस्से में कहा है कि छम्ब के लोग भारतीय नागरिक हैं और उनकी जिम्मेदारी हम लोग लेंगे । लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि उनके पुनर्वास के लिए आप ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है।

जहां तक सिन्ध से जो पाकिस्तानी लोग आए है उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब बंगला देश के लोगों को वह वापिस नहीं ले रहें हैं तो इस पर हम लोग कैसे विश्वास करें कि इनको वे वापिस ले लेंगे :

एक माननीय सदस्य : लेने की बात बोलते तो हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : बोलते तो बहुत हैं लेकिन बंगला देश के जो लोग जाना चाहते हैं उनको भी वे नहीं ले रहे हैं यह सत्य बात है । अगर वें नहीं लेंगे और ये जाना नहीं चाहेंगे तो क्या आप इनको जबर्दस्ती भेजेंगे और क्या कोई ऐसी योजना आपकी है; जबर्दस्ती नहीं भेजेंगे तो उनके पुनर्वास के लिए आप क्या करेंगे ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : जहां तक सिन्ध के रिफ्यूजीज का सवाल है अगर उन्हें जबर्दस्ती भेजने का सवाल होता तो बहुत पहले उनको भेज दिया गया होता । यह एक हयूमेन क्वेश्चन है । यह मुम्किन नहीं है । लेकिन कोशिश कर रहे है.....

श्री मधु लिमये : सब कुछ मुम्किन है।

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : आपके लिए भी सब कुछ कहना मुम्किन है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मजबूर करेंगे तो ये क्या क्या कर सकते हैं यह म बता दूंगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: I would advise you, once you have asked the question, to listen patiently to the answer. But everyday you are doing like this. It is not a good practice. He is going to reply. But in between you get up a number of times to interrupt. They do not interrupt you. Why should you interrupt them?

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझ को इंटरप्ट नहीं करते हैं आप रिकार्ड देख लें। एक वाक्य भी पूरा बोलने नहीं देते हैं । यह चीज रिकार्ड साबित करेगी ।

MR. SPEAKER: That is why you are doing it? You must have the patience to listen. I have been watching you; since the last three or four days, you are doing like this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कल आप नहीं थे । इन लोगों ने मुझे बहुत परेशान किया ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: On every question, he makes an imputation against Government. How can that be a question?

आपने कहा कुछ भी कर सकते हैं । यह तो आरोप हुआ कोई सवाल तो नहीं हुआ ।

MR. SPEAKER: I had appealed to the House in the beginning when there were interruptions. They were good enough to agree to my suggestion. I hope, you will not start it again.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रश्नों का जवाब आना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: You should have the patience to listen to others. You were given an opportunity.

सारा दिन रोज करके जाते हैं । रात को आठ बजे जाते हैं। रात को फिर रिफिलिंग हो जाता है ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : हमारी कोई इच्छा ऐसी नहीं है कि इनको जबर्दस्ती यहां से वापस भेजा जाए । हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं क्योंकि कि वे पाकिस्तान के नागरिक हैं, पाकिस्तान से ब्रह्मालप करने के बाद पाकिस्तान में ऐसी कंडिशन्स क्रिएट हो जाए ताकि वे इज्जत के साथ वापिस जा सकें और वहां

उनको सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था हो । ऐसा अगर हो गया तो वे अपने आप चले जायेंगे । जबर्दस्ती नहीं भेजेंगे । यह एक ह्यूमेन क्वेशचन है । हमारी पूरी हमदर्दी उनके साथ है । हम सब कुछ कर रहें है उनके लिए जहां तक छम्ब के रिफ्यूजीज का सवाल है मैंने पहले अपने जबाब में कहा है कि उनका सवाल दूसरा है । वे हमारे नागरिक है किसी दूसरे मुल्क के नागरिक नहीं है । उनके बारे में हमारी पूरी जिम्मेदारी है और हमको उनको रिसेलट करना है, हमको उनकी देखभाल करनी है । मैंने कहा है कि यह काम हो रहा है और रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री इसको कर रही है । ज्यादा डिटेल्ज मेरे पास नहीं है । मैं इतना ही कह सकता हू कि प्लान बन चुके हैं उनको रिसेलट करने के, उन पर अमल हो रहा है और जो जरूरियात उनकी है वे पूरी की जा रही है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का क्या जबाव आ गया है । आपने झाड़ा इनको ?

MR. SPEAKER: Do not give me your advice every day like this.

श्री मधु लिमये : जब ये ठीक जबाव देते हैं तब हम इनको टोकते नहीं है । लेकिन जब गलत जबाव देते हैं तो टोकेंगे । आप जरा डांटा करें इनको ।

MR. SPEAKER: If you are not satisfied with the answers, there are procedures. But this is not the way.

श्री मधु लिमये : दूसरे किसी भी हाउस में ऐसा नहीं होता है ।

MR. SPEAKER: If Members are not satisfied with the answers, and feel that the answers are wrong, there is a procedure. They cannot shout like this.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : पिछले पच्चीस साल के अनुभव के बाद भी अगर मिनिस्टर साहब यह समझते हैं कि जो हिन्दू हैं वे वापिस पाकिस्तान में जा कर सुरक्षित रहेंगे तो यह उनका भोलापन है, मुगालता है । लाखों काबुली और ईरानी जब यहां हैं और खून हम लोगों का चूस रहें है तो क्या थोड़े से हिन्दुओं को आप यहां नहीं रख सकते हैं ।

श्री सरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : मैं जवाब दे चुका हूं कि सरकार की कोई ऐसी नीति नहीं है कि उनको जबर्दस्ती वापिस भेजा जाए । लेकिन यह जिम्मेदारी पाकिस्तान की है । कोशिश हम यह कर रहे हैं कि वहां ऐसे हालात पैदा हो जाएं कि वे वहां जा सकें । लेकिन जब तक वे हिन्दुस्तान में हैं हम उनकी पूरी देखभाल कर रहे हैं ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी बोल चुके हैं ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैं कब से खड़ा हो रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब खड़े हो जाते हैं तो बैठते ही नहीं है ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : जो विस्थापित छम्ब के लोग हो गए हैं उनको बसाने की जिम्मेदारी आपकी है । 1971 में वे हो गए थे और आज 1973 है । दो साल हो गए हैं । क्या यह सही नहीं है कि उन्होंने मिलिटरी के काफिले को रोका था और अपना असन्तोष व्यक्त किया था ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन से ठोस कदम राज्य सरकार ने उनको बसाने के लिये उठाए हैं और और आपने उस में कितनी दिलचस्पी ली है और उसको देखा है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह : डिटेल्ज मेरे पास नहीं है । लेकिन दिलचस्पी हमने पूरी पूरी ली है । तमाम खर्चा हम बर्दाश्त कर रहे हैं । स्कीम्ज बना कर ली गई है । मुश्किल

मेरी सिर्फ यह है कि वह तफ्सील जो आप मांग रहे हैं वह मेरे पास नहीं है। रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री उसको कर रही है। अगर तफ्सील चाहते हैं तो वहां से लेकर आपको दिखा दूंगा।

श्री जग्गा नाथ राव जोशी : उन्होंने मिलिट्री काफिले को रोका और अपना असन्तोष प्रकट किया जा नहीं किया ?

The question relates spe cifically to the refugees from Chhamb and Sind. He must come prepared.

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : समझ में नहीं आय कि क्या आपत्ति माननीय सदस्य की है। रिफ्यूजीज की फिगर्ज मैंने दे दी है। यह भी मैंने बता दिया है कि पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं उनको यहां बसाने के लिये। तमाम खर्चा उनका हम बर्दाश्त कर रहे हैं। स्टेट गवनमेंट ने और हमारी रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्टरी ने कुछ प्लांज बनाए हैं उनको रिसैटल करने के लिये और उनको इम्प्लीमेंट किया जा रहा है। अब आप तफ्सील चाहते हैं लेकिन तफ्सील मेरे पास इस वक्त नहीं है। यह भी बाद में उनको मिल सकती है।

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: The question relates specifically to Chhamb and Sind. He must be ready with the answer.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the answer given by the hon. Minister, I would like to know what is the policy of this Government regarding the giving of citizenship to the displaced persons, whether they are from Pakistan, Burma or Ceylon.

MR. SPEAKER: Please confine yourself to the present question. Do not widen the scope of this question. The question is about Chhamb and Sind. So far as this question is concerned he has already explained the policies. Ceylon and Burma are quite different. They are separate; and they are beyond the scope.

High Production Cost of Steel in India Compared to Europe and Japan

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*165. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in India the cost of production of Steel per tonne is the highest as compared to countries in Europe and Japan;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to cut down the cost; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up an expert committee to go into this question?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: By this I wanted to know from the hon. Minister whether the price of steel in our country is equivalent to the price in other countries.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): The cost of production of steel in other countries is not easily available in the sense that it would vary from country to country and from plant to plant. But the fact is that India could have produced steel much more cheaply because of the availability of iron ore and coking coal, whereas other countries have to import one or the other. Our capital cost has been fairly high. Being public sector units, they had to comply with the needs of social infrastructure such as providing larger housing and all that. The result is that the capital cost becomes incomparable. Production cost would also relate to the optimum use of the plant capacity and unfortunately in some of the plants

the capacity is not fully utilised and therefore the cost is not comparable with plants which are going into full production in other countries.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: If there is plenty of coal and iron ore, what is the trouble? Why are they working under capacity?

SHRI T. A. TAI: Bhilai has been producing upto 85 per cent. I expect Bokaro also to produce to full capacity as soon as it goes into production. In Rourkela it is now upto 65 per cent. Durgapur is showing improvement this year upto 51 per cent. In the case of some of these plants, the capacities have undergone change over the years and it is no longer possible to provide the same quality raw material which were intended for them. So balancing equipment also becomes necessary to see that the plant's health is maintained. All these problems are being looked into. The immediate problem is of course to ensure sufficient coking coal and power in order to see that the present production is maintained.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Is it not a fact that the workers in the steel industry in India are the lowest paid in the world?

MR. SPEAKER: How does it arise out of this?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The cost of production is low because of low wages... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI T. A. PAI: I think the prices, compared with the prices in India relatively to the wages, are much higher in other countries. We are having more people employed in our steel plants relatively in order to make our industry labour intensive. Therefore it is not possible to compare wages or cost of production.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If the cost of production of steel goes on mounting as at present in India, will it not get reflected in the manufacture of engineering goods, compelling the Government to subsidise exports and will it not cause great harm to our economy?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The cost of imported steel with our customs and all that would come to about Rs. 4,000 per tonne, which is almost a little more than the capital cost per tonne of capacity in a new plant to be erected. So, if the cost of steel is going up all over the world, it is inevitable that it would go up in our country also. If the engineering exports have got to be subsidised. I hope the element of subsidy will go down because the price of steel in other countries would have gone up.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: The hon. Minister has said that the cost of production in our steel plants compares very favourably and it s only because of less production that the cost has gone up. May I know what are the handicaps because of which there is less production in steel plants in comparison with the available capacity, when all the necessary raw materials are available like high grade ore, coking coal and lime stone, and all the steel plants are ideally situated near about the raw materials?

SHRI T A. PAI: There is another element, and that is the long period of construction of our steel plants, compared with the other countries where the erection of the steel plants is much faster. This would also bring down the capital cost. This is precisely an exercise we would like to go into, in so far as new plants are concerned, learning from the past experience. The capital cost of none of our plants has been less than Rs. 2,000 per tonne of capacity whereas in Japan it is less than Rs. 1,500. It is true that we have coking coal, but I am not sure whe-

ther it is the best possible. Because, in Japan for 2,000 cubic metre blast furnace they could get as much as 5,000 tonnes of pig iron whereas we have been able to get only 3,000 tonnes and in some cases it is only 1,500 tonnes. A lot of technical improvements will have to be carried out, a lot of research work will have to be carried out to get the maximum out of our own quality of iron ore and coal to get the maximum production.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: The Government has denied the statement that the cost of production of steel is higher in India than in Europe or Japan. How does the Government reconcile this with the position that Japan imports iron ore from this country, pays railway freight and shipping charges, carries it for 6,000 to 7,000 miles over the sea and can yet outsell us in the world market?

SHRI T. A. PAI: Japan has been able to do it not only in respect of steel but even in respect of textiles because there is considerable amount of application of science and technology in order to overcome these problems. They have access to the best quality iron ore, best quality coal and the best of shipping which is responsible for their products being competitive.

राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् कोयले के निर्धारित मूल्य

*166. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के तुरन्त बाद कोयला उद्योग की संयुक्त कार्य समिति ने कोयले की विभिन्न किस्मों के मूल्य घोषित किये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कोयले की विभिन्न किस्मों के मूल्य क्या क्या थे ;

(ग) क्या ये मूल्य रेलवे और बिजली पैदा करने वाले कारखानों जैसे सरकारी उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा स्वीकार कर लिये गये थे ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने कब से इन दरों के अनुसार भुगतान करना आरम्भ किया ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the pit head prices of various categories of coal before the nationalisation of coal mines is laid on the Table of the house. The same prices continued to be charged after nationalisation.

(c) The prices payable by the Railways and many of the power Boards are governed by the terms of the contracts which were in force at the time of nationalisation.

(d) The Coal Mining Authority has been billing all consumers at the notified price and asking them to pay the same rate subject to adjustment of subsisting agreements. They have been receiving payment at the notified price in many cases and with the ratification of the old agreements necessary adjustments will be made wherever necessary.

Statement

Prices of coal effective from 1st December, 1972.

Bengal-Bihar coalfields

Grade of coal	Steam	Slack
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Selected A	48·00	47·00
Selected B	45·00	42·00
Grade I	42·00	39·00
Grade II	38·00	35·00

	Steem Rs.	Slack Rs.
1	2	3
Grade IIIA . .	35·89	32·62
Grade IIIB .	34·74	31·45
Outlying fields	*M.P. Maharashtra and Orissa*	
Selected	46·50	44·50
Grade I	44·25	41·25
Grade II	42·25	39·25
Grade III .	41·25	38·25

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि कोयले की जो विभिन्न किस्में हैं राष्ट्रीयकरण के पहले जो उन का भाव था, उस भाव में निश्चित रूप से वृद्धि हुई है, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं वृद्धि करने के ?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: It is true that we have got different categories of coal. As I have already said in my answer, the pit-head price has not been increased. But, unfortunately, the price of coal in the rest of the country has gone up because some unscrupulous traders have taken advantage of the short supply of coal throughout the country. That is one of the reasons why it has gone up.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया कि कुछ व्यापारी कोयले की अनुपलब्धि का लाभ उठा रहे हैं । मैं दिल्ली का उदाहरण आप के सामने रखूंगा । जहां कोयले के वितरण में जो घांधली चल रही है, आज कुकिंग गैस मिल नहीं रही है, कोयले के भाव दुगुने हो रहे हैं और उस में व्यापारी ब्लैकमार्केटिंग कर रहे हैं, आम आदमी को आज जलाने को कोयला नहीं मिलता न कोई और चीज मिलती है, उस का जीना दूभर हो गया है तो आप जब स्वीकार करते हैं कि व्यापारी गड़बड़ करते हैं वितरण व्यवस्था के अन्दर तो सरकार कौन से ऐसे कदम उठाने जा रही है जिस से व्यापारी गड़बड़ न कर सकें और आम जनता को समय पर ठीक मूल्य पर और ठीक वितरण व्यवस्था के अनुसार कोयला मिल सके ?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: We have asked the State Governments to open coal dumps in their States at different important points. The Coal Mining Authority will supply coal to coal dumps and from the coal dumps, it is the duty of the State Governments to see that the coal is equally distributed to all consumers.

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : मेरे प्रश्न का ठीक जवाब नहीं मिला । वितरण व्यवस्था ठीक करने के लिये क्या करेंगे ? आप ने जो अपनी योजना बताई उस को मूर्त रूप देने के लिये जो व्यापारी गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: That matter should be looked into by the State Governments.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA: The Minister said a little while ago that the sale of coal to some power generating units is being sold under certain contracts. Now, here is a case where the contract between the Bihar Electricity Board and the N.C.D.C. has expired on 31st March. The contract stipulated sale of coal at Rs. 27 per tonne. But even in the month of November, the N.C.D.C. is continuing to supply coal to Barauni at Rs. 27 per tonne. That contract has not been renewed. The N.C.D.C. is advancing that as an excuse for not opening certain coal areas in Giridih so that employment potential can immediately go up.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): What the hon. Member has been suggesting is that the closed mines could be opened

and more labour employed. If the N.C.D.C. has not increased the price of coal to the Electricity Boards irrespective of the fact that the contract has come to an end, it is because we have not yet thought of increasing the price. About the other point that the hon. Member has raised about opening of closed mines, they will take it up independently because we are anxious to increase the output of coal.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: The price of steam coal was being raised at the rate of Rs. 3 a tonne from the year 1970-71 and 1971-72. The Railway Minister once replied in the House saying that the NCDC which is the largest producer of coal is incurring heavy losses and, therefore, there is increase in the price. May I know whether the Government will consider not to increase the price of coal simply because the N.C.D.C. is incurring losses?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I think, everybody will have to agree that, if the cost of production of any one particular unit is not covered by the price and we are asked to sell it to somebody else so that they can make a profit, it will have to be subsidised from one or the other, and even though they belong to two government concerns, both of them will have to work efficiency.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं, आप के पूर्व जो मंत्री थे मोहनकुमार मंगलम जी, उन्होंने एक प्रश्न के जवाब में कहा था जिस समय 6 रुपये का 40 किलों कोयला घर में जलाने का मिलता था और जब कोयले की खान सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ली तो 12 रुपये का 40 किलों घर में जलाने का कोयला मिलने लगा, तब उन से सवाल पूछा गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि दाम और बढ़ने वाले हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि घर में जलाने के कोयले का दाम इतना बढ़ा है और आप ने उत्तर में कहा कि कुछ व्यापारियों के द्वारा यह बढ़ाया गया है तो कितने व्यापारी ऐसे हैं, उन की लिस्ट आप के पास है, उनके खिलाफ आप ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: The list is with the State Governments and not with us.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दिल्ली में कितने हैं? दिल्ली का तो बता सकते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्रश्न करना हो तो उस में से वह प्रश्न पैदा भी होना चाहिये । जब उन्होंने जवाब दिया स्टेट्स का तो दिल्ली के बारे में अमेंड कर लिया ।

Surplus Employees in MES

*170. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to cut in Defence budget, thousands of MES employees throughout the country, have been declared surplus;

(b) if so, whether the work-load in MES has increased;

(c) whether the All India-Defence Employees Federation has already taken up this issue with the Defence Ministry; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Defence Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. So far about 1300 casual employees have been declared surplus. The number of Class III and Class IV employees of the MES, who are likely to be declared surplus, is approximately 8000.

(b) No, Sir. The work-load has, in fact, decreased due to drastic cut in the Defence Works Budget on account of constriction of resources

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The employees have been declared surplus owing to reduction in the works programme on account of

financial stringency. It is, however, proposed to explore the possibility of re-employing the retrenched employees to the extent possible, when the work-load increases in future.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am told that the total number of MES employees who are likely to be retrenched is 11,000, and this is coming at a time when a firm declaration has been made recently at Jullundur by the Defence Minister that there is not going to be any cut in the Defence budget. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the employees' organisation have requested the Government and the Minister of Defence to stay this retrenchment till February 1974 when the Budget is likely to be increased and if so, what is the reaction of the Government to that.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: The Federation has represented to the Government in this regard. So far as the Government's policy goes, we are not in favour of retrenching employees.. (*Interruption*) Only 1300 employees have so far been retrenched and they are all casual employees. According to the present list, about 8,000 employees were to be retrenched, but we are trying, as far as possible, not to retrench any of them. But I cannot give a firm assurance in this respect. But, so far as permanent employees are concerned, none of them is going to be retrenched.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether it has been brought to his notic that most of the jobs which were being done by these employees have been handed over to various contractors at the cost of these employees and that is one of the reasons why these men are likely to be retrenched. If so, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the whole question will be reviewed and till such time the review is over, no retrenchment will take place.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: No work is being handed over to contracting agencies. In fact work through the contracting agencies is being curtailed just to see that no further retrenchment takes place. As I said earlier, most regretfully the Government had to retrench some employees.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Not a single officer has been retrenched, only 11,000 men are going to be retrenched. Why not the officers be retrenched?

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: I have already said that no permanent Class III or Class IV employees have been retrenched. Only casual employees have been retrenched.

SHR S. M. BANERJEE: He said 'casual employees'. I want your guidance in this matter. After 89 days' service, on the 90th day, their service is technically broken and they are employed again. In this manner most of them have completed more than 2 years. They are not casual employees. I will request the Minister to make an inquiry. Regarding that, he has not said anything.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already made it clear. If you want my guidance, he can note it down, but he cannot amend his reply which he has already given.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: The hon. Member is fully posted with the position of the Government. I have made it clear and I am again making it clear that we are not in favour of further retrenching the employees, whether they are non-permanent or permanent. As I said earlier, it is the look-out of the Government to see that the Budget provision is restored and further retrenchment does not take place.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Arising out of the answer given by the Minister, would the Minister kindly tell us the number of casual employees now in the Defence Department, especially in the Defence industries?

MR. SPEAKER: The question relates to MES.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: He said that casual employees will be

retrenched. So, he must have this information.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is about MES and not all Departments.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: It is in regard to casual employees in the MES. The total number of employees in the MES is about a lakh and the number of casual employees so far retrenched is only 1,300.

भारतीय सैनिकों को प्रेक्षकों के रूप में इजरायल और मिश्र भेजा जाना

*171. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :**
श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ :

क्या **विदेश** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ने भी अपने सैनिक प्रेक्षक के रूप में इजरायल और मिश्र भेजे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जब तक ये सैनिक वहां रहेंगे, तब तक उनका खर्चा कौन वहन करेगा ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : अध्यक्ष जी ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें से क्या सप्लीमेन्ट्री निकालेंगे । जब भेजा ही नहीं गया है तो क्या यह पूछेंगे कि क्यों नहीं भेजा गया ?

I do not think any supplementary arises out of it.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : यह प्रश्न बड़ा सुसंगत है । मैं आप के माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं—मिश्र और ईजराइल के युद्ध ने विश्व के अधिकांश देशों को प्रभावित किया है—पश्चिमी एशिया में युद्ध-विराम और शान्ति रखने के लिये संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की ओर से जो सैनिक पर्यवेक्षक भेजे गये थे, क्या उन में भारत को शामिल किया गया है ? यदि नहीं शामिल किया गया तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह बता चुके हैं कि नहीं भेजे गये हैं, क्या आप जबरदस्ती शामिल होंगे ?

श्री सूरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस का जवाब दिया जा चुका है । इस लिये उन के शामिल होने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्यों नहीं भेजा गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अपने आप जबरदस्ती नहीं भेजते हैं । जब हम से कोई कहेगा कि भेजो, तभी तो भेजेंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ा गम्भीर मसला है । हमें क्यों छोड़ दिया गया ? क्या यह हमारी विदेश नीति की सफलता है ? हम दावा करते हैं कि जहां जहां शान्ति के सवाल आयेंगे हम आगे बढ़ कर शान्ति कायम करेंगे.. (व्यवधान) .....

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप के माध्यम से निवेदन करूंगा .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा माध्यम नहीं है । जबरदस्ती कर रहे हैं ।

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मैं इस को स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं—क्या यह बात सच है कि मिश्र और ईजराइल दोनों ने मिल कर हमारे सैनिकों के वहां जाने से इन्कार किया है या रखने से इन्कार किया है या क्या कारण है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे अफसोस है, यह रेलेवेन्ट सवाल नहीं है ।

Declaration of Bonus for Bhilai Steel Plant Workers

*173. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in violation of Section 22 of the Payment of Bonus Act 1965, the Government have taken unilateral decision in declaring the bonus for the workers of the Bhilai Steel Plant;

(b) whether as a result of this, the workers have resolved to go on strike and have withdrawn their commitment to produce at the rate of 2.25 million tonnes ingot during the remaining six months of the current year;

(c) whether last year while the workers of the H.S.L. Steel Plant were paid 8.33 percent bonus, those working in the Head Office at Ranchi, Sales Office at Calcutta and Design Sections were paid 20 per cent bonus; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such an anomaly within the same establishment and the steps taken to resolve the present issue?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Sir. The minimum bonus of 8.33 per cent of wages was declared by the Bhilai Steel Plant for the year 1972-73 in accordance with the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, as amended from time to time.

(b) The representative Union of the Plant had, however, demanded Bonus at 20 per cent and had served a notice for a general strike with effect from 15th November, 1973. The Management could not agree to the demand for payment of any Bonus in excess of 8.33 per cent for 1972-73 since nothing was payable under the payment of Bonus Act. After protracted negotiations the Union accepted the position that only a Bonus of 8.33 per cent would be payable and agreement to this effect was reached on the Bonus dispute raised by the Union. Payment of this Bonus for 1972-73 has since been made in Bhilai to the employees.

It may be mentioned that the Union subsequently raised a demand in discussion for payment for the high level of production achieved in Bhilai during the current financial year, namely 1973-74. On this a settlement was reached with payment related to production.

In the course of their agitation the Union wrote to the Management stating that since Bonus of only 8.33 per cent had been declared, it was withdrawing its commitment to produce steel at the annual rate of 2.25 million tonnes of ingots during the remaining six months of the current year.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The employees of the Central Units of the Company like the Head Office at Ranchi, Central Sales Organisation at Calcutta and Central Engineering Design Bureau at Ranchi were also paid the minimum Bonus of 8.33 per cent for the year 1971-72 like the employees of the steel plants. The employees of the Central Units were, however, paid an advance equal to 11.67 per cent of their wages subject to mutual settlement or adjudication, as the case may be. This matter is now under reference for adjudication.

The accounts published for 1972-73 reflecting the operation and approved by the auditors do not entitle payment of Bonus in excess of 8.33 per cent.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: From the answer laid on the Table of the House it has been found that it has been clearly stated that the head

office at Ranchi and the Central Sales Organisation at Calcutta were in fact paid 20 per cent bonus which later had been turned into 8.33 as bonus and balance 11.67 as advance payment to be adjudicated. May I know if the Government has pinned down responsibility on the part of the persons who had issued orders for this 20 per cent bonus to the sales organisation when the factory workers were only paid 8.33 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): The Board of Directors of the HSL had sanctioned a total of 20 per cent for 1971-72 to the employees of the HSL in the head office Later on they have taken into consideration the point that the calculations were not real in the sence that the accounts were not maintained in the way they should have been maintained and so on and therefore they took into consideration this factor, namely, that in respect of those who had been actually producing steel, if they were not getting it, because the individual units are making loss, it would not be proper that people in the head office only get it.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: I am sorry that my question has not been answered. I asked as to who has been responsible for this decision for payment of 20 per cent to the Sales Organisation *vis-a-vis* 8.33 per cent to the workers.

SHRI T. A. PAI: The adjudication is still going on. As regards responsibility, it has been a decision of the Board, and no one single individual decision.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Since the Govt. has agreed to pay incentive bonus to the workers of the Rourkela steel plant which is producing much less, no incentive bonus is paid to Bhilai steel plant workers who are producing much more....

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not put a third question.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Government decide to institute any incentive bonus to the workers of the Bhilai Steel Plant who are producing much more than the Rourkela Steel Plant?

SHRI T. A. PAI: After all I must make it clear that at the last settlement between the Bhilai workers and the management, the question of bonus was taken up and that was fixed at 8.33 per cent. What was agreed to was a revision in the incentive bonus. Similar discussions are going on at Rourkela.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know whether it is a fact that out of all the H.S.L. units, did Bhilai unit make a profit and as such, the workers of Bhilai unit had demanded 20 per cent bonus? Was a strike notice served on the H.S.L. management? If so, what is the reaction of the Government?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The hon. Member must be aware that this question had been settled with the workers and they were convinced that even if, in a particular year, some profits had been made, according to the bonus formula, nothing was payable beyond 8.33 per cent. But, as a result of the discussions that were carried on, an agreement had been arrived at with the employees where they had agreed that such an incentive bonus must be given to them for the increased production.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rehabilitation and Improving Image of IISCO, Burnpur

*162. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 60 crores project for rehabilitating and improving of IISCO, Burnpur has been implemented;

(b) if so, whether the implementation has shown any good result; and

(c) when the Side Plant's installed capacity of steel ingots will be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The present estimates of cost of the plant Rehabilitation Scheme of Indian Iron and Steel Company is Rs. 43 crores. The scheme is to be completed by 1975-76.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) This is expected by 1975-76.

Starting of Coal Mining Operations by Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation

*164. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation, a public sector concern, has submitted an application to the Union Government for starting coal mining operations;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether a Report on the coal deposits in Khakhrathal was prepared and submitted to the Government in September, 1970 but, no action was taken; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The State Government of Gujarat have sought permission of the Central Government under Section 5(2) of the Mines & Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, 1957 to grant mining lease for coal to M/s. Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation. The application for the lease of the said Corporation has been addressed to the State Government of Gujarat as per the prescribed procedure.

(b) The proposal of the State Government of Gujarat is under consideration.

(c) and (d). The Central Government have not received any such report. However, the State Government informed that a preliminary minig feasibility report for Khakhrathal coal deposits prepared by the State Government's Directorate of Geology and Mining was submitted to the State Government in March, 1971. The proposal to grant mining lease for coal to M|s. Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation is based on the said report.

Bipartite Committee on Wage Disputes in Electricity Undertakings

*167. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted a bipartite Committee to settle the wage dispute in the Electricity Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the progress made by the Committee so far?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) A Committee consisting of the representatives of the Electricity Undertakings and the representatives of Labour Unions has been constituted to formulate guidelines for the conduct of bipartite negotiations between the Labour Unions and the State Electricity Boards and other employers for revision of wages, fringe benefits, perquisites and other conditions of service to the electricity employees and to advise on the forum for such negotiations.

(b) The Committee met on the 18th and 19th September, 1973 and is due to meet again on the 30th November, 1973.

New Zinc Ore Mine at Balaria, Rajasthan

*168. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether

the operation of new zinc ore mine at Balaria is scheduled to synchronise with the expansion of the Debari Zinc smelter in Udaipur from 18,000 tonnes to 41,000 tonnes a year?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): The Hindustan Zinc Ltd. will be opening up a new mine at Balaria in Zawar area (Rajasthan) to meet the bulk of the zinc concentrate requirements of the Zinc Smelter at Debari which is being expanded from its present capacity of 18,000 tonnes to 45,000 tonnes per annum. The Balaria mine which will produce about 2,000 tonnes of ore per day, is to be commissioned by the end of 1976 and will reach its full capacity by 1978-79 when the production from the Zinc Smelter is also expected to reach the full expanded capacity.

Impact of Coal Shortage on Industries

*169. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:
DR. KARNI SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether no effective steps had been taken by the authorities to tackle the problems that arose with the nationalisation of the Coal Industry as reported in the *Statesman* dated the 26th October, 1973 under the caption "Coal shortage hits industries";

(b) whether the industries have been hit by the coal shortage to a great extent; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter in supplying plenty of coal to the industries at appropriate time?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The Government have seen the press report referred to and are aleardy taking effective steps to tackle the problems of the coal industry.

(b) Some industries have been affected due to inadequate supply of coal;

(c) A co-ordinated effort is being made by the coal producing units to increase coal production and by the railways to move as much coal as possible to various industries.

Sub-Committee of Economic Commission for Asia and Far East to set up Steel Plants

*170. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sub-committee of the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East has recommended the setting up of Mini-Steel Plants in the developing countries of the region which do not have the necessary capital and raw material;

(b) if so, whether the sub-committee which met in New Delhi on the 21st August, 1973 took any final decision in the matter; and

(c) if so, whether India will be benefited under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). In its Report, the ECAFE Sub-Committee on Metals and Engineering which met in New Delhi in August, 1973, had observed that in those countries of the region where the domestic market is relatively small and there is lack of availability of raw materials, the establishment of mini-mills based on steel production in electric arc furnaces using scrap/sponge iron as melting stock, may be a good means of establishing available local steel industry, where power is not a major constraint.

(c) It is for the member countries of the region to evolve their own guidelines for the growth of the steel industry depanding on local conditions.

'एम्बेसेडर' कारों का उत्पादन

*174. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1 सितम्बर, 1972 से 30 सितम्बर, 1973 की अवधि के दौरान "एम्बेसेडर" कारों का कितना उत्पादन हुआ; और

(ख) कारों के आर्डर बुक करने के लिए निर्धारित प्रक्रिया क्या है ?

भारी उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मन्त्री (श्री टी० ए० पाई) : (क) 27,585 ।

(ख) मोटर कार खरीदने का इच्छुक व्यक्ति निर्धारित फार्म पर अपने क्षेत्र के डीलर के यहां आवेदन देगा और वह एक पोस्ट आफिस सेविंग बैंक पास बुक देगा जिसमें यह प्रमाणित किया हुआ होगा कि उसने एक सिक्योरिटी डिपोजिट खोला है जिसकी राशि 4,000 रुपये से कम नहीं है, और इसे नियंत्रित डीलर के यहां धरोहर रखेगा ।

Economic and Culture Co-operation between India and Democratic Republic of Vietnam

*175. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 176 on the 2nd August, 1973 regarding Economic and Cultural Co-operation between India and Democratic Republic of Vietnam and state:

(a) the reaction of Government to the proposals made by the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam;

(b) whether any concrete steps have been taken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) The Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam had expressed the desire to develop close economic and cultural relations between the two countries. We reciprocate this desire.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In response to a request of the Government of the DRVN for assistance in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry a five-member team of Indian experts representing animal husbandry, dairy technology, veterinary Science, crops and fodder recently visited North Vietnam for a period of three weeks. The objective of the team was to explore and identify areas of cooperation between the two countries in the field of agriculture, and animal husbandry and to recommend the extent upto which our assistance would be required. Also since August this year 15 students from the DRVN are undergoing a course of study in the English language at the Jawarharlal Nehru University. Scholarships for this purpose were awarded by the Government of India.

Committee of Scientists and Technologists on Consumption Pattern of Steel

*176. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee consisting of Scientists and Technologists was appointed to study the consumption pattern of Steel; and

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of the Committee and its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

A Committee has recently been set up with the following members —

1. Shri M. Srinivasan, Director, Research, Design & Standard Organisation, Lucknow. . . . . Chairman.
2. Shri Hari Bhushan, Chief Technical Adviser, Department of Steel. Member.
3. Shri B. S. Krishnamachari, Deputy Director General, Indian Standards Institution. . . . . Member.
4. Shri D. S. Desai, Director, M/s. M. N. Dastur and Co. (P) Ltd. Calcutta. Member.
5. Shri J. Mukand, Chief Engineer, Central Design Organisation, Central Public Works Department, Ministry of Works and Housing . . . Member.
6. Shri B. B. Rau, Adviser, Public Health Engineering, Ministry of Works and Housing . . . . . Member.
7. Dr. S. R. Pramanik, Chief Metallurgical Adviser, Metallurgical Engineering Consultants (INDIA) Limited, Ranchi. . . . . Member.
8. Shri Samarapungavan Assistant General Superintendent, Bhailai Steel Plant, Bhilai. . . . . Member.
9. Shri Kalicharan, Director, Civil Engineering, Railway Board, Ministry of Railways. . . . . Member.

The Committee will make recommendations for economising consumption of steel in the country.

Closure of Tea Gardens in Tripura

*177. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Tea Gardens in Tripura have been closed;

(b) if so, the total number of Tea Gardens closed and the names thereof; and

(c) the number of workers thrown out of job and the steps being taken to pay the arrears due to them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The matter falls in the State sphere. However, out of the 49 tea gardens in the State of Tripura six are reported to have been closed. Their names are Jagannathpur, Lilagarh, Sonamukhi, Devastha, Nattinccherra and Harishnagar.

(c) The number of workers reported to have been affected is 355. For recovery of arrears of dues twelve cases have already been instituted against the Management of Tea Estates under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. Action in other cases is being considered by the State Government of Tripura.

Exploitation of Women Workers in Bidi and Building Industry by Contractors

*178. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing exploitation of women workers in Bidi and Building Industry under the contract labour system;

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure full and timely payment of wages and provide other benefits as are enjoyed by direct labour in other industries; and

(c) what legislative or other steps are proposed to check growing exploitation of women labour in these industries and ensure better living and working conditions to them in the immediate future?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No specific complaints have been received regarding increased exploitation of women workers in bidi and building industries under the contract labour system.

(b) The Minimum Wages Act 1948, applies equally to the employees engaged in the scheduled employments both employed directly or under contractors. Employments in any tobacco (including bidi making) manufacturing is already included in Part I of the Schedule to the Act. Similarly the employments on the building operations and maintenance of building are also covered under the Act. The appropriate Government for fixation revision and enforcement of minimum wages for bidi workers and bulk of building employment industry is the State Government in the State Sphere who have notified minimum wages for the employees. The Central Government have also revised the minimum wages on 25th April, 1973 in the building industry.

(c) The Minimum Wages Act which is applicable to Bidi and Building Industries and the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and the Rules framed thereunder are likely to help in reducing the exploitation, if any, of women labour and providing them some amenities as are available to direct labour in other industries. The C.P.W.D. has also made elaborate provisions in the Model Rules for the protection and health and sanitary arrangements for workers employed by the C.P.W.D. or its contractors.

बिहार में कटिहार स्थित पुराने जूट मिल में मजदूरों की हड़ताल

*179. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बिहार में कटिहार स्थित पुराने जूट मिल के लगभग एक हजार मजदूरों ने अपनी पुरानी मांगों को ले कर हड़ताल कर दी है ;

(ख) क्या उनकी मांगों को स्वीकार करने के बजाए मिल मालिकों और प्रबन्धकों ने मिल में तालाबन्दी की घोषणा कर दी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार मजदूरों को न्याय प्रदान करने हेतु कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी): (क) से (घ). यह मामला अनिवार्यत: राज्य के कार्यक्षेत्र में आता है ।

Public Sector Units of Steel

*180. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the specific ways and means adopted to make profit or to make up the loss at least marginally in the public sector units of Steel?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): As on 31st March 1973, Hindustan Steel Limited had incurred a total loss of Rs. 250.88 crores, on an equity investment of Rs. 610.85 crores, after making full provision for depreciation of Rs. 614.03 crores and interest on fixed loans of

Rs. 245.09 crores. The losses of the steel plants were as under:—

Bhilai Steel Plant	Rs. 13·288 crores.
Rourkela Steel Plant	Rs. 27·697 ,,
Durgapur Steel Plant	Rs. 157·188 ,,
Alloy Steels Plant .	Rs. 86·222 ,,
TOTAL .	Rs. 334·395 ,,
Bokaro Steel Plant.	Rs. 5·45 ,,

From the above, it will be seen that the largest loss making plants are the Durgapur Steel Plant and the Alloy Steels Plant. In the case of Bokaro, the plant is still under construction and only the pig iron making stage has been reached. Therefore, the figures indicated above in respct of Bokaro are in a sense, of an interim nature.

Government are fully corscious of the need (a) to achieve in the public sector steel plants the highest possible level of production of steel so that larger quantities of steel are available for national development and use in the country, (b) To operate the steeel plants in an efficient manner with a view to minimising losses and, in the plants where there are practical possibilities of doing so, to earning a profit.

Some of the principal measures adopted to minimise losses or to make a profit are as under:—

(1) Better coordination in the supply of coking coal and power, both of which have, in the current financial year, been major constraints on the maximisation of production of steel and, in the immediate future, improvement by every possible means in the provision of adequate supplies of coking coal, power and rail transport to enable the steel plants to maximise production;

(2) In a number of importart areas of operation, cutting down operational costs, thereby generating greater margin of profit per tonne of steel production, specially by:

(i) Lower usage of coke,

(iii) Reduction in consumption of steam|fuel.

(iii) Better plant utilisation.

(iv) Investment in some of the areas where balancing equipment will:

(a) lead to larger production;

(b) enable operational efficiencies of higher order to be achieved; and

(c) enable production of higher value items required by the economy.

(3) Improvement in industrial relations with a view to securing greater productivity in the plants and also to achieving worker involvement on a pregressively increasing basis.

(4) Reviewing prices to ensure that, while maintaining norms of efficiency, plants realise a better return so that plants are enable to make a profit after meeting cost of production.

In the saven months of current financial year, production in the steel plants has been specially hampered by the power crisis which particularly affected the Jharia Coal Fields and thereby all coking coal mines and washeries thus reducing the availability of coking coal to all steel plants. Additionally, the power crisis directly affected production at Durgapur, the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd., Jamshedpur and, also over several months, at the Rourkela Steel Plant. Production at Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur, was likewise severely affected by the shortfall in the supply of power.

खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना के इंजीनियरों को प्रशिक्षण

1603. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कनाडा राजस्थान के खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना में कार्यरत इंजीनियरों को तांबा खनन सम्बन्धी प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए राजी हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस खनन कार्य के लिए तकनीकी जानकारी के अतिरिक्त कुल मशीनरी आदि की सप्लाई भी प्राप्त होगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग): भारत सरकार और केनेडियाई अंतराष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी (सी० आई० डी० ए०), कनाडा के बीच सितम्बर, 1973 में एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर हुए थे जिसके अन्तर्गत सी० आई० डी० ए० ने खेतड़ी ताम्र परियोजना के अन्तर्गत खनन कार्य में प्रशिक्षण हेतु आठ आपरेटर एवं एक पर्यवेक्षक की सेवाएं उपलब्ध करने की सहमति व्यक्त की थी । यह प्रशिक्षण-कार्यक्रम खान-मजदूरों एवं आपरेटरों के लिए था, इंजीनियरों के लिए नहीं । इस करार में जो आरम्भ में 6 मास के लिए वैध था ट्रैक्लैस ड्रिल्लिंग सिंकिंग, ड्राइवेजेज, रेजिंग, रिग-ड्रिलिंग, तथा खनन उपकरण के रख-रखाव से संबंध प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था थी । प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम 8 अक्तूबर, 1973 से आरम्भ हुआ । वर्तमान करार में मशीनरी की पूर्ति में सहयोग देने का प्रावधान नहीं है ।

Graduate Engineering Trainees Scheme of Hindustan Copper Ltd.

1604. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Copper Limited invited applications from Graduate Engineers in the fields of Metallurgy and Mechanical|Electrical| Chemical Engineering for participation in their Graduate Engineering Trainees Scheme *vide* its advertisement dated the 18th May, 1973 in the Statesman;

(b) the number of applicants possessing the requisite qualifications who responded to the advertisement and the number of applicants finally selected; and

(c) the criteria adopted in calling the candidates for interview and selecting the candidates and whether the selection was made without any test or interview?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of applicants who responded to the Advertisement was 2,493. The number of applicants finally selected was 43.

(c) In the case of Graduate Trainees for Mechnical and Electrical Engineering, the candidates who had obtained first class throughout and 70 per cent marks in B. E. final, were called for the Aptitude Test and Group Task conducted by Indian Statistical Institute. In the case of Scheduled Castes| Scheduled Tribes candidates, those who had obtained second class in B. E. final were called for Aptitude

Test and Group Task. The candidates who were successful in Aptitude Test and Group Task were called for final interview and final selection was made on the basis of the interview.

In the case of Graduate Trainees for Metallurgy and Chemical Engineering, only the eligible Scheduled Castes|Scheduled Tribes candidates were called for interview and selections made on the basis of interview.

No selection was made without test or interview.

Complaint Regarding Refusal to accept Passport Applications in Hindi

1605. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a complaint that although the Passport itself is bilingual, the Passport Officers refuse to accept applications in Hindi which the Constitution has designated the "Official language of the Union";

(b) whether it is a fact that they generally discourage people from using the Hindi language in the correspondence as well as applications by saying that the processing of the applications and replies to their letters will be delayed if Hindi is used; and

(c) whether Government would issue clear instructions in the matter so that no affront is given to citizens using the "official language of the Union"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government received a complaint to this effect.

(b) On enquiry, it was found that the Passport Officer had not refused to accept the application but had merely suggested that the name and other basic data might be mentioned in English also so that there was no variation in spellings in the Passport and other important documents like the health certificates etc.

(c) Clear instruction already exist that applications should be accepted whether filled in English or Hindi.

Industry-wise Steel Allocation to Madhya Pradesh

1606. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of steel supplied to Madhya Pradesh during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73, Industry wise;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the quantity in the near future; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Under the present policy of distribution, there is no system of quotas and State-wise allocations-Supplies of steel from the main steel plants are regulated by the Steel Priority Committees, taking into account availability every quarter, and uses for which steel materials are required and the competing demands.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Demand and Production of Aluminium

1607. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the present demand and production position of Aluminium in the country; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to meet the Aluminium requirements of the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD):(a) and (b). The domestic demand for aluminium during 1973-74 is estimated

at 230,000 tonnes as against the present installed capacity of 195,170 tonnes per annum for production of aluminium in the country. However, on account of power cuts imposed by the different State Governments, the production of aluminium during the current year is expected to be about 150,000 tonnes only. The supply position of aluminium will improve if adequate quantity of power is available for aluminium production.

With a view to meeting the growing demand on a long-term basis, additional capacity to the extent of 235,000 tonnes per annum (including 150,000 tonnes in the public sector) has been licensed for implementation during the Fourth|Fifth plan period. Self-sufficiency in aluminium is likely to be achieved in the Fifth Plan.

Coverage of certain Establishments in Dhanbad Under E.P.F. Act, 1952

1608. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the factories and establishments of Jamdiha Engineering and Foundry Works P.O.—Mahuda, Dhanbad, M/s. Damodar Prasad Baijnath Gupta P.O. Jharia, Dhanbad, Greenview Service Station, Kutcheri Road, Dhanbad, Kendnadih Petrol Supply Co. Karkend, Dhanbad and Sachdeva Service Station near Dhanbad Railway Station have been covered under the E.P.F. Act, 1952;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted by the officials so far and if so, on what dates and what are their specific reports; and

(c) whether the above noted establishments have been registered either in the Infant and Marginal registers maintained by the officials of the Regional and the inspectorate offices and if so, what are the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Creation of Posts of Reception Officers in E.P.F. Organisation

1609. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a post of Reception Officer in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation has been created for almost all the regions;

(b) if so, the duties and responsibilities assigned or likely to be assigned to such officers; and

(c) whether Government propose to re-designate them as Public Relations Officers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Employees' Provindent Fund authorities have reported as under:—

(a) Yes.

(b) The duties assigned to the Reception Officers are—

(i) to attend to the beneficiaries of the Provident Fund and Family Pension Schemes who visit the Regional Offices in connection with the settlement of their claims.

(ii) to deal with all complaints received in the Regional Offices from the beneficiaries, the employers, their organisations or from any other source, and to ensure that causes which give rise to such complaints are eliminated.

(c) No.

Coverage of certain factories and establishment in Dhanbad under E.P.F. Act, 1952

1610. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the factories/establishments of M/s. Ram Narain Agarwalla, P.O. Jharia Dhanbad Bihar Oil Agencies P.O. Jharia Dhanbad, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Company Pt. Ltd. Lal Bazar, Dhanbad and M/s. Orient Plastic and Chemicals Works at Pradhan Khanta, Dhanbad have been covered under the E.P.F. Act, 1952 and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted earlier and if so, on what dates and what are the results; thereof; and

(c) whether any entries have been made in the Infant and Marginal registers of the regional office and whether any persuation and follow up action has been taken earlier and if so, on how many occasions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Go-slow Agitation by Dock Labour Employees at Calcutta Port

1611. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of ships carrying wheat and fertilizers were practically immobilised at Calcutta Port recently as dock Labour employees launched a go-slow agitation;

(b) if so, the losses suffered by Government as a result of the employees agitation; and

(c) the reasons for the agitation and the action if any, taken in this regard by Government.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) As a result of partial strike and go-slow from 12th September, 1973 to 27th September, 1973, about 59 ships were effected; these included four food and two fertilizer ships.

(b) It is difficult to assess precisely the extent of financial losses suffered by Government. However, 540 ship days were lost.

(c) The agitation was launched in support of the demand for payment of bonus for 1972-73 at a rate higher than 8.1 per cent. Efforts were made to settle the issue by conciliation and also by direct negotiations but without success. As the declaration of emergency in the Calcutta Port also did not have the desired effect, the dispute was referred for adjudication and the continuance of the strike was simultaneously prohibited on 24th September, 1973. Discussions were continued thereafter at the level of the Chief Minister of West Bengal and an agreement was arrived at between the parties as a result of which the strike was called off from 28th September, 1973. The agreement provides for *ad hoc* payment of bonus for 1972-73 at the rate of 37 days' average earning, pending receipt of the adjudication award.

मौलाना भासानी के इलाज पर व्यय

1612. **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बंगला देशमुक्ति आन्दोलन के समय भारत में शरण लिये हुये, नेशनल आवामी पार्टी के नेता मौलाना भासानी के इलाज पर भारत सरकार ने अनुमानतः कुल कितना व्यय किया ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : रु० 4",650·00 ।

Coverage of certain construction Material Factories in Dhanbad, Ranchi and Jamshedpur under E.P.F. Act, 1952

1613. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large number of factories/establishments have not been covered under the Employees Provident Fund Act, in Dhanbad, Ranchi and Jamshedpur;

(b) whether the factories of Katras Ceramic and Refractories (P) Ltd. at Tilatand, P.O. Chandaur, Dhanbad; Tilatand, P.O. Chandaur, Dhanbad, Kumarjari Firebricks Works near Malkera Railway Station, P.O. Katrasgarh, Dhanbad and Associated Traders and Construction Company with branches at Calcutta, Katrasgarh Ranchi and factory at Dumri in the district of Giridih have been surveyed for the purpose of coverage under the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952 and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the above noted factories/establishments have been registered under the Infant and Marginal registers and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Decision regarding Rational Fuel Policy

1614. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not so far taken any decision regarding the rational fuel policy; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Keeping in view of the recommendations of the Fuel Policy Committee contained in Part I of their report, the Government have formulated their schemes for the development of different sources of fuel available and are incorporating the same in the Fifth Five Year Plan which is being finalised.

Meeting of Chief Executives of State Industrial Development Corporations

1615. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Executives of State Industrial Development Corporations which met in New Delhi on the 1st September 1973, have pointed out to the Union Government of red tape delays in many big State projects;

(b) if so, whether the representative of Gujarat State have many examples, where he (Minister) could not reply and the reasons for delay;

(c) the recommendations made by them to the Union Government; and

(d) to what extent they have been accepted by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). At the meeting held on 1st September, 1973 with the Chief Executives of State Industrial Development Corporations by the Union Minister for Heavy Industry, while referring to some of the difficulties faced by some of the Chief Executives in implementing their projects they mentioned a few cases of delays which occured in the processing of these projects. The representative of the Gujarat State Industrial and Investment Corporation cited certain applications which were pending finalisation at that time. As the applications were in respect of industries that came under the pur-

view of other Ministries, the representative was told that the points mentioned by him would be brought to the notice of the concerned Ministries. This has since been done and it is expected that the Ministries concerned would take appropriate action.

Workers Participation in Management of Public Sector Undertakings

1616. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to have the participation of workers in the management of Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the names of the Public Sector Undertakings where employees are participating in the management?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Government have decided to introduce a scheme for the appointment of workers' representatives on the Board of Management of a few public sector undertakings on a trial basis. In the first instance, a worker-Director has been appointed in the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri Workers Directors have also been appointed on the Boards of Management of the fourteen nationalised banks.

Inquiry against Shalimar Construction Company, Calcutta

1617. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inquiry against a firm called M/s. Shalimar Construction Company, Calcutta had been instituted;

(b) whether some film stars are reported to be involved or connected with this firm: and

(c) if so, the names of persons involved and the outcome of inquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) The case is under trial in the Presidency Magistrate's Court at Calcutta. The names of the persons involved with the firm are as follows:—

(i) Shri D. M. Paul

(ii) Shri S. M. Paul

(iii) Shri S. B. Gope

(iv) Shri A. K. Guha

(v) Shri K. Bose

(vi) Shri Somnath Das

(vii) Shri K. K. Roy and others.

विदेशों में काम कर रहे भारतीय डाक्टर और वैज्ञानिक

1618. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न देशों में भारतीय मूल के कितने वैज्ञानिक और डाक्टर काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इनमें से कितनों ने अलग-अलग देशों की नागरिकता स्वीकार कर ली है और वहीं पर रहने लग गये हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). विदेशों में काम करने वाले भारतीय मूल के वैज्ञानिकों और डाक्टरों की कुल संख्या के बारे में सरकार जानकारी हासिल करने की

स्थिति में नहीं है क्योंकि विदेशी सरकारों के पास इस तरह के आंकड़े सहज सुलभ नहीं है और उन्हें से ये लेने पड़ेंगे। वहरहाल 28 जून, 1971 को लोक सभा में अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3230 के जवाब में दिये गए आश्वासन को पूरा करने के सिलसिले में जो विवरण सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया गया था और जिसमें 1968-70 के आंकड़े दिये गए थे, वह विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। दाखिल संख्या LT—5768/73] विगत तीन वर्षों के आंकड़े भी लगभग वही हैं जो कि पहले दिये जा चुके हैं।

Recognition to Military Regime in Chile

1619. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have granted recognition to Government of the Military Regime which came to power through a bloody coup killing the democratically elected President and destroying all the democratic institutions in Chile;

(b) if so, on what grounds the Government have taken this decision; and

(c) the stand our representative in U.N. had taken while the Resolution on the Chilean Government was debated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government of India have not accorded formal recognition to the new regime in Chile. Our Embassy in Santiago and the Chilean Embassy in New Delhi continue to function on a *de facto* basis.

(b) The development that took place in Chile in September 1973 were essentially an internal affair of the Chilean people.

(c) The discussions that took place in the U.N. Security Council related to the Cuban complaint against the new regime in Chile for attacking the Cuban Embassy in Santiago. On this subject, our Representative at the U.N. stated: "Whatever might be the real or imagined provocation, in our view, the Convention of Vienna, as also the accepted usage and norm of diplomatic conduct between nations, does not entitle armed forces of any regime to take violent action against a diplomatic mission."

Summer Camps and Study Tours of Foreign Students in India

1620. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements were made for summer camps and study tours for those foreign students who came to India for studies and if so, the amount of expenditure incurred thereon in 1971 and 1972 respectively; and

(b) the criterion for arranging summer camps and study tours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, The total expenditure on such Tours and Camps in the financial years 1971-72 and 1972-73 was Rs. 95,391.71 and Rs. 1,01,884.16 respectively, out of which Rs. 26,253 and Rs. 35,655 respectively were received as fee from the students. The rest was the subsidy provided by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

(b) If by criteria, the intention is to find out the objectives meant to be served by arranging these camps, they are as follows:

(i) To provide a purposeful holiday to foreign students;

(ii) To show them various places of historical, educational and cultural interest in the country;

(iii) To show them development projects and to familiarise them with our plans for economic and social development; and

(iv) To promote goodwill and mutual understanding amongst foreign students and students and other people of our country.

The selection of the participants is made on first-come, first-served basis following the announcement of the Summer Camps|Study Tours.

Charges suggested in Avro Aircraft by U. K. Experts

1621. SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether UK experts have suggested certain changes in Avro aircraft;

(b) if so, to what extent Government have accepted their suggestions; and

(c) what are the other suggestions made by U. K. experts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Certain solution have been discussed with British experts from Hawker Siddeley Aviation Ltd. and Rolls Royce Ltd. to overcome problems experienced at Kanpur on current production aircraft. These solutions are still under discussion and no final decision in the matter has yet been taken.

(c) There are no suggestions made by the experts other than those referred to in (a) and (b) above.

Enquiry into assault on two stevedore workers at Bombay Dock Workers' Colony

1622. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN:

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the alleged physical assault of two stevedore workers by a Quarter Inspector at Bombay dock workers' colony was the cause of the eleven-day old strike at Bombay port;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the incidents; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the employees concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Two registered stevedore workers were suspended, pending enquiry into case of assault by these workers on a Quarter Inspector and a Sweeper of Govandi Housing Colony of Bombay Dock Labour Board. Arising out of this, the dock workers of the Board did not accept booking from the night shift of 11th October, 1973 inspite of the appeal made by the Transport and Dock Workers Union, Bombay against this unauthorised stoppage of work. Subsequently, the Bombay Port Trust Employees Union took up their cause and submitted a charter of 22 demands to the Deputy Chairman, Bombay Dock Labour Board. However, on the advice of the All India Port and Dock Workers Federation, the workers reported for normal duty from 25.10.1973.

2. The Labour Officer of the Bombay Dock Labour Board has completed the preliminary enquiry against the two workers concerned and reported the case to the Deputy Chairman, in accordance with the provisions of the

Bombay Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1956. Further action is being taken up by the Deputy Chairman in accordance with the disciplinary procedure prescribed in the Scheme.

Import of Chemical Fertilisers during Fifth Plan

1623. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state how much chemical fertilisers will be imported during the Fifth Plan.

period, at what cost and from which countries?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): A statement showing the estimated figures of imports of fertilisers during the Fifth Plan is attached. The cost of and the countries from where the fertilisers will be imported would be known only at the time of the conclusion of the contracts.

Statement

Consumption, Production and Imports of Fertilisers during Fifth Plan

Year	Consumption			Indigenous Production			Imports		
	N	P	K	N	P	K	N	P	K
1974-75	29·6	8·60	5·70	16·10	4·30		13·5	4·30	5·70
1975-76	34·0	10·35	6·50	22·38	7·58		11·62	2·77	6·50
1976-77	39·1	12·40	7·50	28·12	8·84	..	10·98	3·56	7·50
1977-78	45·0	14·95	8·60	37·22	10·73		7·78	4·22	8·60
1978-79	52·0	18·00	10·00	47·19	13·05	..	4·81	4·95	10·00

Supply of Defence Goods by D.G.S. & D.

1624. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that D.G.S. & D. 'Supplies' bulk of the private sector Defence goods to the Defence Ministry;

(b) whether this Ministry is the main 'customer' of the D.G.S.&D;

(c) whether there is no proper check on the profits made by the private suppliers;

(d) whether in the absence of competition, the firms|contractors have earned up to 60 per cent profits on Defence contracts;

(e) whether cases have also come to light of collusion between parties submitting tenders for Defence contracts; and

(f) if so, whether a high level probe will be ordered into the profits made by the private parties on Defence contracts irrespective of whether these were competitive tenders or not?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Purchases are made by DGS&D mostly on the basis of competitive tenders for which all sectors of industry are eligible to compete depending upon the availability

of the capacity. In actual practice, bulk of the supplies, however, become available only from the private sector.

(b) Ministry of Defence are one of the major indentors of the DGS&D.

(c) Purchases are made by the DGS&D on the basis of tender system. As far as possible only the lowest technically acceptable offers are accepted. The DGS&D satisfy themselves about the reasonableness of prices by comparison with the last purchase price paid, indentors estimated rates and other information available with them.

(d) As indicated above, purchases are mostly made on the basis of competitive tenders. No information is, however, available whether any firm has earned such an abnormally high profit.

(e) Occasionally, there have been ring formulations and attempts are always made to break such rings.

(f) It has not been considered necessary to order such a probe.

Default in payment of E.P.F. in Brady and Co., Bombay

1626. SHRI SHANKAR RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees' share of the Provident Fund of the staff in Brady and Co., Bombay has not been paid properly; and

(b) if so, the amount of employers' share and the action taken to safeguard the interests of the employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Misappropriation of Employees' Contributions to E.P.F. by Companies

1627. SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many companies have misappropriated the employees' contributions of the Provident Fund during the last three years;

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken against these companies; and

(c) the companies against which no action has been taken so far and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Increase in Production of Commercial Vehicles

1628. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering a proposal to increase the production of commercial vehicles during the Fifth Plan period;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has accepted his Ministry's proposal to utilise the unutilised capacity of the Defence Ministry's Heavy Vehicles Factory in this regard;

(c) whether his Ministry has allowed some existing plants to expand their capacity; and

(d) if so, the plants that have been allowed to expand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Planning Commission have agreed to make a suitable provision in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan for extending the facilities at the Jabalpur Vehicles Factory for manufacture of commercial vehicles for civilian use, as proposed by the Ministry of Heavy Industry; the final decision in this matter will only be taken after a detailed Project Report has been prepared.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The plants of M|s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., M|s. TELCO and M|s. Bajaj Tempo Ltd. have been allowed to expand.

Shortage of block making material in Printing Industry

1629. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the 'Patriot' dated the 25th October, 1973 that a foreign monopoly house manufacturing special type of zinc sheets needed for printing block making has been hoarding its stock, and waiting for orders from its head office abroad to raise the prices;

(b) if so, whether it has resulted in acute shortage of block making material thereby hitting the printing industry; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No complaints have been received from any source regarding non-availability of zinc sheets.

(c) However, it has been verified from the manufacturing company that the material is now available in the market through the normal trade channels.

Development of Nickel Deposits at Sukinda in Orissa

1630. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Public Sector Corporation is proposed to be set up for the development of nickel deposits at Sukinda in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether this project is intended to produce 4800 tonnes of nickel powder and 200 tonnes of Cobalt powder a year;

(c) whether as a by-product it is proposed to produce Ammonia Sulphate Fertilizers; and

(d) if so, the targetted period for the completion of this complex?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The project is expected to be completed by 1978.

Ferro-Vandium Project of Rairanipur, Orissa

1631. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 12 crore ferro-vandium project proposed to be set up at Rairanipur in Mayurbhanj District, Orissa has been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the approximate time schedule and programmes therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (a Government of Orissa Undertaking) have been granted a Letter of Intent for the setting up of a Ferro-vanodium Project near Rairangpur (Orissa) for the production of 480 tonnes of Ferro-vanadium per annum. The questions regarding provision to be made for this scheme in

the Fifth Five Year Plan and the participation of the Central Government are under consideration.

(b) The work on this project is likely to be taken up during the Fifth Plan period.

I.E.N.S. Opposition to Third Wage Board for Working Journalists

1632. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society has opposed the appointment of the Third Wage Board for the Working Journalists; and

(b) if so, the reasons forwarded by Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reasons are mainly as follows:—

(i) Practically every small newspaper has stated that it is not in favour of the establishment of a new Wage Board. The I.E.N.S. has on its roll 188 small and medium newspapers out of 262 total membership. They are clearly against the formation of a new Wage Board.

(ii) The Indian Languages Newspaper Association which claims to represent Indian Languages publications is opposed to the appointment on the grounds namely; (a) The Working Journalists have got the benefit of fitment and wages as recommended by the First and Second Wage Boards for Working Journalists; (b) The scales of pay and dearness allowance has been linked with the All-India Average Consumer Price Index Number and, therefore, when it goes up, the quantum of dearness allowance gets increased. The Working Journalists are well protected against increase in prices; (c) Though the cost of production and statutory obligations of employers in relation to employees are increasing every year, no relief is given to employers; (d) In cases where a few newspaper establishments have derived high profits by virtue to increase in rate structure of advertisement and retail selling price, bilateral negotiations be carried out between employer and employees for sharing the profit by way of bonus.

(iii) As non-Journalists have clearly stated that they do not want a Wage Board. 75 per cent of the workers of the newspaper establishments are not interested. Taking into consideration the imperative dictum of the Supreme Court that capacity of the industry has always to be kept in view, it will not be possible to form any opinion regarding the new total burdens which will be imposed on the newspaper establishment if the Journalists are to have a Wage Board and non-Journalists do not want a Wage Board.

(iv) Wage Boards are established only in the case of those industries which are unregulated, indisciplined and in a virtual chaotic stage. There is no such thing in the case of newspaper industry where there is a provision for every contingency.

(v) The newspapers have to bear some additional burdens like additional duty on imported newsprint, increase in customs duty on printing machinery and expected heavy increase in the price of imported newsprint.

Vijayanagar Steel Plant Project

1633. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Mysore have requested the Central Government to allot Rs. 53 lakhs for the water supply scheme and Rs. 25 lakhs for exploratory work relating to the supply of limestone and dolomite in connection with Vijayanagar Steel Plant Project at Hospet, Mysore; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Ship-breaking Units in Public Sector

1634. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for setting up a few "ship-breaking" units in the public sector;

(b) if so, the objects and economic usefulness thereof; and

(c) whether some "ship-breaking" units already exist in India in the private sector and if so, the names thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). In the Import Trade Control Policy for the current year provision exists for import of "re-rollable scrap only in the form of old ships for breaking". The import of such ships is canalised through the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited. Although ship-breaking activity is one of the functions included in the scope of the re-organised Metal Scrap Trade Corporation, so far the Corporation have not undertaken this activity themselves.

Ship-breaking results in generation of Scrap. Bulk of the resultant scrap is ferrous-scrap for 're-rolling'. Some quantities of melting scrap and non-ferrous scrap are also generated.

At present there is no organised activity in this sector. However, some parties—mostly located in Bombay—undertake breaking of these Ships, either themselves or through some sub-contractors. Some of these are as follows:—

1. M/s. Viswanath Rupa & Co., Bombay.
2. M/s. Khanbhai Esoofbhai, Bombay/Calcutta.
3. M/s. Steel Corporation of Bombay, Bombay.
4. M/s. Abid & Co., Bombay.
5. M/s. M. Sarabhai & Sons, Bombay.
6. M/s. Indian Metal Traders, Bombay.

Price preference in Government purchases

1635. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI M. C. DAGA:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have decided to give price preference in Government purchases to the small-scale industrial units over the public sector enterprises; and

(b) if so, to what extent, the concession will be granted and since when?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Where the small scale unit and public sector enterprise quote in competition for the same store, the SSI unit would be allowed price preference upto 5 per cent over the public sector enterprise subject to the overall price preference range of 15 per cent which is admissible to the SSI units over the large scale units of the private sector. This is effective from the 15th March, 1973.

Manufacturing Schedule and Expansion Programme of Private Sector Industries

1637. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have asked the private sector industries to submit an advance outline of their manufacturing schedule and expansion programme for the coming five years;

(b) if so, how many industries have so far submitted the same; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Ministry thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fifteen, so far.

(c) As soon as replies from a reasonable number of remaining units addressed are received, it is proposed to call the parties in each industry for a discussion in the course of which the basic format of their plans and the critical inputs required could be assessed so that a time frame for making available these inputs in close coordination with the production schedule could be worked out; also gaps in production, if any against the Five Year Plan requirements will be indentified in advance, for taking further steps to bridge the gaps.

पाकिस्तान से स्वदेश लौटे भारतीय युद्धबन्दी

1638. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :**
श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर :

क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तान से कुल कितने भारतीय युद्धबंदी स्वदेश लौटे हैं;

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार ने युद्ध विराम की अवधि के दौरान भारतीय युद्धबंदियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) 635 भारतीय युद्धबन्दी पाकिस्तान से स्वदेश लौटे हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) पाकिस्तान से स्वदेश लौटे हुए कुछ भारतीय युद्धबन्दियों ने शिकायत की है कि हिरासत के दौरान उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया गया था । तदनुसार, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रेड क्रास की समिति के माध्यम से एक विरोध-पत्र दिया गया था, इस मामले में उनके उत्तर की अभी प्रतीक्षा है ।

Discussions with U.S. Secretary of State at Washington

1639. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had any meeting with the new U.S. Secretary of State on the 3rd October, 1973 at Washington;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed;

(c) whether Indo-Pak arms parity figured in the talks; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indo-US relations and some other subjects of mutual interests were discussed.

(c) and (d). A reference was made during these talks to Prime Minister Bhutto's statement about arms parity with India. The U.S. Government has appreciated the fact that strategic and security problems of the two countries are very different and cannot be compared.

Annual Bilateral Talks between India and Britain

1640. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any annual bilateral talks between India and Britain were held or are likely to be held on World affairs and to review bilateral relations; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The annual bilateral talks at the official level between India and the U.K. opened in London on the 20th November, 1973 and are scheduled to conclude on the 22nd November, 1973. These talks are expected to cover the international scene, bilateral political and economic matters and other topics of mutual interest.

Skilled Tradesmen in Defence Departments

1641. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the skilled Tradesmen of Defence Department are being paid less wages than a Clerk (at present the pay scale of the Tradesman is Rs. 110-3-131-4-143-4-155 whereas the pay scale of a Lower Division Clerk is Rs. 110—3—131—4—143—E.B.—4—180);

(b) if so, why such a disparity is being still maintained between the skilled workman and a clerk when the pay scale of a skilled tradesman has been equalised in the C.P.W.D., as a result of an arbitration award under the scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery; and

(c) whether this award is being made applicable in the Defence Department before the implementation of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE: (SHRI J. B. PANAIK): (a) The various categories of Skilled Tradesmen in the Defence Establishments are on scales of pay ranging from Rs. 100—3—130 upto Rs. 150—5—180. In fact, only some of the categories of Skilled Tradesmen in these establishments have, at present, the same span of pay scale as LDC, *viz.*, Rs. 110—3—131—4—155—EB—4—175—5—180; the other categories are on pay scales which are either lower or higher than scale of pay for clerks.

(b) The Arbitration Award given in favour of the Skilled Tradesmen in the C.P.W.D. is not applicable to the skilled Tradesmen of the Defence Establishments.

(c) This does not arise as Government orders notifying the revised pay scales of Skilled Tradesmen in the

various workshops in all the civil Ministries have been prescribed under orders issued on 13-11-73 and similar orders in respect of workshops staff of this Ministry are to be issued shortly. According to the orders issued on 13-11-73, covering the civil Ministries, parity between Skilled Tradesmen and LDCs has been maintained only in respect of those who were already in receipt of same pay range as the LDC and a different criterion cannot be followed in respect of the Skilled Tradesmen in the workshops under this Ministry.

Fatal Accidents in Defence Installations

1642. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many fatal accidents have taken place in the Defence installations during the years 1971-72 and 1973;

(b) in how many cases the payment of compensation was as per provisions of clause 4(A) of the Workmen Compensation Act, 1923 within the stipulated time limit; and

(c) if not paid during the time-limit by the employer, the reasons for the same and what action has been taken against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Disparity in Industrial and non-industrial Employees of Defence Department

1643. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether disparity is still being maintained between the industrial and non-industrial employees of the Defence Department in the matter of leave and holidays; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to remove this disparity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Disparity between industrial and non-industrial employees exists in all Departments of the Government and the matter is under examination in the light of the relevant recommendations of the Pay Commission.

Delay in handing over possession of Additional Land to House owners in Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi

1644. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether allotment of additional strips of land measuring 50 sq. yds. adjoining houses in Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi, was made by the Government in 1970 and onwards and whether deposits were obtained from the allottees immediately thereafter as cost of the said additional strips of land;

(b) whether despite the official allotment and realisation of money by Government, physical and legal possession in many cases has not been given, whereas in some cases this has been done long ago; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination and the delay in handing over of land to the allottees who have made the payments and the date by which the possession is likely to be given to these allottees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Full cost was received only in 6 cases in Lajpat Nagar/Vinobhapuri, New Delhi. Supplemental lease deeds were issued in 3 cases, but in the remaining 3 cases, lease deeds could not be issued as the formalities of execution of documents were not completed until May, 1972, when the decision regarding transfer of larger areas (i.e. above 25 per cent of the original area) as additional strips of land came to be reviewed. However, final decision in this regard will be taken shortly.

It has been found that mostly these strips are in physical occupation of the allottees/transferees of adjoining properties.

Production of Avro Planes

1645. SHRI PRABHU DAS PATEL:
SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Avro has again started on mass scale; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The production of Avro aircraft has not been stopped. However, pending investigations into certain technical problems on currently produced HS-748 aircraft, the aircraft have not yet been delivered to the customers.

(b) Does not arise.

खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना में उत्पादन

1646. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान स्थित खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना में उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय प्रति माह कितना उत्पादन और वार्षिक उत्पादन लक्ष्य क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद): (क) जी नहीं। खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना के अन्तर्गत तांबा धातु का उत्पादन अभी शुरू नहीं हुआ है। प्रदावक के 1974 में चालू हो जाने की आशा है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

इंडियन कौपर कम्पनी घाटशिला का उत्पादन

1647. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : जनवरी, 1973 से सितम्बर, 1973 के दौरान इंडियन कापर कम्पनी, घाटशिला का मासिक उत्पादन क्या था ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : भारतीय तांबा समूह, घाटशिला में जनवरी, 1973

से सितम्बर, 1973 तक तांबे का माहवार उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है :—

माह	उत्पादन (मैट्रिक टनों में)
जनवरी	1126
फरवरी	980
मार्च	1101
अप्रैल	808
मई	802
जून	705
जुलाई	1004
अगस्त	1251
सितम्बर	652

Aluminium Industry in Chotanagpur, Bihar

1648. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish an Aluminium Industry in Chotanagpur region of Bihar; and

(b) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Government of Bihar got a Feasibility Report prepared by the National Industrial Development Corporation for setting up an aluminium complex based on the bauxite deposits in the freehold areas of Ranchi and Palamau districts of Bihar. The Feasibility Report is under consideration of the State Government.

Shifting of Labour Bureau from Simla to Chandigarh

1649. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in regard to the shifting of the Labour Bureau from Simla to Chandigarh; and

(b) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). A part of the Labour Bureau has already been shifted from Simla to Chandigarh in August, 1971. To accommodate the rest of the Labour Bureau at Chandigarh, space requirements are being examined.

Appointment of "Sons of the Soil" in Bokaro Steel Plant

1650. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Bokaro Steel Plant Managing body is giving no priority to the appointment of the "sons of the soil"; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Bokaro Steel Limited is following the recruitment policy laid down by Government of India for Public Sector Projects. This policy, *inter alia*, provides that preference as such, should be given in the recruitment of Unskilled workers, Skilled workers, Clerks and other non-technical staff, whose scales of pay are comparatively low, to persons displaced from the areas acquired for the project or to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The recruitment for these categories is made through the local Employment Exchanges. As regards higher posts, the selection is made on the an all-India basis or merit and qualifications.

Legislation to Safeguard Services of Employees in Large Industrial Houses

1651. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to frame a law under which the Large Industrial Houses will be asked to safeguard the services of their employees; and

(b) if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Government propose to bring forward a comprehensive bill on industrial relations.

(b) Does not arise.

Amendment of Employment Assistance Rules

1652. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for amending the employment assistance rules under which job seekers will be allowed to register at one or more Exchanges of their choice is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the date by which the rules are expected to be amended?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The implications of the proposed amendment, which would enable the applicants to register their names with one or more Exchange (s), are still being examined in consultation with the State Governments.

Seeting up of a Unit by H.M.T. in Luxembourg and Sri Lanka

1653. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether HMT has decided to set up a Unit in Luxembourg and if so, the functions of the Unit;

(b) whether HMT is considering a proposal for setting up a similar Unit in Sri Lanka which has sought its consultancy ser vices in setting up machine tools industry and has asked for modifying existing technical collaboration agreement; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. had decided to set up a small "Base Shop" in Luxembourg for finishing their machines. The main purpose for setting up the proposed base is to step up the export sales of HMT machine tools in Europe.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Facilities Provided to Field Marshal Manekshaw

1654. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH

SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Field Marshal Manekshaw has been deprivid of certain facilities he should have received according to his rank;

(b) if so, the nature of the facilities which are admissible to the Field Marshal of India; and

(c) the nature of the facilities which have been extended to the Field Marshal at present?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). General SHFJ Manekshaw was promoted to the rank of Field Marshal from 1 January, 1973. From that date he was given over his salary of Rs. 4000 p.m. an additional salary of Rs. 500 per mensem which he drew not only during his tenure as Chief of Army Staff upto 14 January, 1973, but also during the period of his six months' leave from 15-1-73 to 14-7-73. From 15 July, 73 the Field Marshal was sanctioned, besides his normal pension of Rs. 1200 per mensem as Chief of the Army Staff, an additional sum of Rs. 400p.m. The total amount of Rs. 1600 per mensem was treated as Special Pay. It was mentioned in the Government orders issued on 28-2-73 that no other allowances or perquisites would be admissible to the Field Marshal. It was further mentioned that he would continue on the 'active list' till death.

Field Marshal Manekshaw has been authorised to draw salaries and allowances according to the above-mentioned orders.

उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार के जाली प्रतिष्ठानों को इस्पात के कोटे की सप्लाई

1655. **श्री रणबहादुर सिंह :**
श्री विक्रम महाजन ।

क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की रिपोर्ट मिली है कि उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में लगभग 30 प्रतिशत प्रतिष्ठान ऐसे हैं जिन्हें नियमित रूप से इस्पात का कोटा मिलता है परन्तु जिनके अस्तित्व का कोई पता नहीं है और वे जाली हैं ;

(ख) क्या उसे यह भी जानकारी मिली है कि समूचे देश में लगभग 150 परियोजना के स्टारों में 150 करोड़ रुपए के मूल्य का 10 लाख टन इस्पात पड़ा हुआ है जबकि देश की कई परियोजनाओं का कार्य इस्पात के अभाव में ठप्प हो गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सम्भवत : अभिप्राय : दिनांक 12-9-73 के **नवभारत टाइम्स** में प्रकाशित समाचार से है । प्रैस रिपोर्ट में कही गई बात ठीक नहीं है ।

(ग) स्थिति पर लगातार नजर रखी जाती है ताकि उपभोक्ताओं के पास अधिक मात्रा में माल इकट्ठा न होने पाये ।

Surplus Lands in Possession of Defence Department

1656. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Department has surplus lands in its possession in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan as also in the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to accept the suggestion of the Public Accounts Committee made in its 26th Report that the lands which are not required in the foreseeable future against specific projects should be disposed of as early as possible; and

(c) whether Government will appoint a high level committee to go into this question as suggested by the Public Accounts Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) There are certain surplus lands in the possession of the Defence Department in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab. There is no surplus lands in the State of Rajasthan and the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh.

(b) Government have accepted the suggestion of the Public Accounts Committee.

(c) This question was *inter alia* referred to such a Committee.

Increase in Steel Price by Hindustan Steel Ltd.

1657. SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Steel Limited has increased the price of Steel heavily, *i.e.*, twice in a fortnight from 15th to 30th October, 1973;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any press note was issued in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Prices for saleabkle iron and steel items are announced by the Joint Plant Committee from time to time. As per the announcement of Joint Plant Committee made on 15-10-73, prices of such categories as plates, structurals, and railway materials have not been changed while prices of other categories have been increased by varying amounts. The revision of prices was necessiated mainly on account of rise in cost of production, need to curb consumption of some categories of steel and to ensure supply of steel to priority sectors in the economy.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Manufacture of Plants for Paper Production in Fifth Plan

1658. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious doubts about the capacity of the indigenous machinery markers to supply whole plants for paper production in the Fifth Plan have croped up;

(b) if so, the present capacity of the indigenous sector to produce large size plants; and

(c) the requirement at the end of the Fifth Plan in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The indigenous machinery manufacturers can produce plants upto 200 tonnes a day.

(c) The gap is estimated at 6,00,000 tonnes of paper at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. This can be met by indigenous machinery.

Steel target of fifth five year plant

1659. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take to achieve steel

target of 17.5 million tonnes of steel in the Fifth Five-Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): In the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Steel making capacity in inetegrated steel plants is proposed to be increased from the present level of 8.9 million ingot tonnes to 15.15 million ingot tonnes by 1978-79. The additional capacity of 6.25 million ingot tonnes is expected to be available through the expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant from its present rated capacity of 2.5 million ingot tonnes to 4 million ingot tonnes and continuing work on Bokaro Steel Plant to reach a capacity of 4.75 million ingot tonnes by 1978-79.

Further the contribution from electric furnaces for production of mild steel ingots/billets is expected to be about 1 million tonnes by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Expansion of Rurkela Steel Plant during Fifth Five Year Plan

1660. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant during the Fifth-Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b) Expansion of Rourkala Steel Plant is not being considered in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Proposals are, however, under consideration for expending the existing Special Plant and for setting up production facilities for Cold Rolled Grain Oriented Silicon Steel sheets and for Spirally welded pipes at Rourkela during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Manipulation in Cost of Living Index

1662. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints alleging that the cost of living index prepared has been manipulated;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Patriot' dated the 11th October, 1973 under the heading 'Big Bombay raily against index fraud; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No complaints of consumer Price Index in respect of Bombay have been received by this Ministry including the Labour Bureau, who are concerned with the compilation of All-India C.P.I. Nos for Industrial Workers.

(b) Such a news item has appeared in the Patriot dated 11-10-73

(c) The consumer price Index for Industrial workers are compiled by Labour Bureau on uniform, and scientific lines and there is no defect in its compilation.

Labour Management Cases Pending in Labour Courts

1663. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases of labour and management disputes are pending in labour courts throughout the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases State-wise;

(c) whether the workers are not satisfied with the present system of the Labour Courts and are demanding drastic changes for the early settlement of the cases; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The number of cases pending, under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, with the seven standing Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts set up by the Central Government is as follows:—

Name of the Tribunal	No. of cases pending	
Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court		
No. 1, Dhanbad	18	Position as at the end of October, 1973.
No. 2, Dhanbad	48	
No. 3, Dhanbad	40	Position as at the end of September, 1973.
No. 1, Bombay	19	
No. 2, Bombay	25	Position as at the end of October, 1973.
Calcutta	26	Position as at the end of September, 1973.
Jabalpur	24	Position as at the end of October, 1973.

(c) and (d). In the llight of the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour, Government propose to bring forward shortly a comprehensive legislation on Industrial Relations which, amongst other things, will bring about improvements in the existing dispute settlement machinery.

Demands of Domestic Workers of Delhi

1664. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any letter dated the 24th October 1973 from the President of "Ghurelu Karamchari Association, Delhi (Registred)" (Domestic Workers' Association, Delhi Registered) regarding the demands of Domestic Workers;

(b) if so, the contents thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Demands of Domestic Workers of Delhi are shown in the Statement attached.

(c) The Delhi Administration have examined the demands of the Domestic

Workers and taken the following action on the demands:—

(i) Demands Nos. 4, 5, 13 and 14 which pertain for the appointment of separate magistrates and action by the Police Department have been communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi and Inspector General of Police, Delhi, for their views;

(ii) The question of providing statutory protection to domestic workers and of exploring ways and means of improving their conditions of service have been considered by the Central and State Governments from time to time. It has, however, not been found possible to make any statutory provisions for the purpose mainly because of the difficulty of enforcing any such law and the possibility of such an enactment resulting in large-scale retrenchment of domestic workers.

(iii) The Delhi Administration have intimated that the domestic workers are not precluded from making use of Labour Welfare centres run by Delhi Administration. There cannot be, however, special facilities for domestic workers for opening welfare centres exclusively for them or for opening night classes and they can take advantage of the existing facilities.

Statement

"CHARTER OF DEMANDS"

1. Lodging for the unemployed worker and the unemployed person coming from outside till the time of their searching the job and other facility and assistance from the Administration.

2. Law may be made to employ a worker, only then the Section regarding committing of theft be made applicable to him.

3. The owners may be prevented from giving on rent the servant quarters constructed in the Kothies; the servant quarter constructed in a Kothi be made available only to that employee, who is employed in that Kothi.

4. The mendatory practice of inhuman treatment and exploitation and maltreatment by the owners towards the employees may end. There be a radical change in the prevailing convictions.

5. The government may appoint a separate Magistrate for resolving the mutual tangles between the employees and the owners.

6. The Association may be got recognised by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, New Delhi Municipality, Delhi Administration, D.D.A. and the Government of India.

7. Every owner, before engaging an employee at his end, may ask for the identity cards from the employee, issued by the Association and sign them on giving pay.

8. Rs. 100|- may be paid as the minimum pay.

9. Duty may not be taken for more than 8 hours.

10. Annual leave be given with one month's pay.

11. While granting leave, pay at the rate of at-least half a month per year may be given.

12. At the time of sickness, leave with pay may be given and arrangement be made for medicine and medical treatment.

13. The opinion of the Association may be obtained in case of dispute or resentment.

14. Before taking any action, on the appeal by the owner about an employee, the police should seek the opinion of the Association.

15. The Government may provide facility of Welfare Centre, Night School etc.

16. During the Summer, Winter and rainy season, clothes and other facility may be given according to the time.

17. Full fare to and fro may be given at the time of terminating the services of an employee, who may have been employed by calling him from an outside village.

18. Bill Act for domestic servants may be got passed by the Parliament.

19. Arrangement may be made by the concerned Department for Office accommodation for the Association and the branches.

Protection of Workers against Indiscriminate Termination of the Services by Managements

1665. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn by the various Labour Unions, Federations and Associations that in many cases the managements are terminating the services of their employees at their own will and whims;

(b) whether the employees have to go to Labour courts for justice, but due to financial condition and of a lengthy procedure and time taken by the said Labour Courts, the employees and workers are not able to contest their cases in labour courts;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) whether Government propose to bring forth a Bill in the Parliament in the near future to make compulsory for the management to pay all the expenses to the employees in such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d). Protection to workmen against indiscriminate termination of service has been provided under various labour laws and in particular, the Industrial Employment (Staniding Orders) Act, 1946 and the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Disputes are raised by the unions of employees whenever they feel that the action of the employers in terminating the services of employees is malafide or unjust. Such cases are also referred to Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals. This procedure some times involves expense and delays in settlement of disputes. Government are contemplating a comprehensive industrial relations law to provide, among other things, for speedy settlement of disputes and a Bill will be brought forward before Parliament as early as possible.

New Heavy Industries in Kerala

1666. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the new heavy industries going to be established in Kerala in the next five years; and

(b) the broad outlines thereof together with the proposed investment thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No proposal has been received or mooted so far, for establishing any new Heavy Industries in Kerala, in the next five years.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of a Committee to Investigate about Reluctance of Youngmen to Join Services

1667. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that the Maharashtra Government has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Lieutenant General S.P.P. Thorat to investigate about the reluctance of youngmen to join the Services;

(b) if so, when the Committee is likely to submit their report; and

(c) whether Government are considering to appointment a Committee such as in Maharashtra at All India level; and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee was to submit its report to the Maharashtra Government within three months of its creation, i.e., by 11th October, 1973. As the report has not yet been submitted, the question of giving further three months' extension for submission of the report is under the consideration of the Maharashtra Government.

(c) No, Sir.

Jawans Dismissed on the Basis of Police Verifications

1668. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jawans dismissed from the Army on the basis of Police Verification Reports, during the last three years; and

(b) the Jawans dismissed from the Army during the last three years without giving any specific reasons?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) 363.

(b) The information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

मोकामा स्थित ब्रिटानियां इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी का अधिग्रहण

1669. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**

श्री हरि किशोर सिंह :

क्या **भारी उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार के मोकामा स्थित ब्रिटानिया इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड को अपने हाथ में लेकर चालू करने का निर्णय कुछ महीनों पहले किया था ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कम्पनी के अधिग्रहण में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार का उसे कब से चालू करने का विचार है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). चूंकि यह कम्पनी परिसमापनाधीन है, इसलिए कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय की अनुमति प्राप्त करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ताकि कम्पनी को अधिकार में लिया जा सके ।

बिहार एग्रो इन्डस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स के सहयोग से ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण

1670. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या भारी उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स के सहयोग से बिहार एग्रो-इन्डस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन को बिहार में ट्रैक्टर बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित करने की अनुमति दे दी है ;

(ख) क्या प्रस्तावित कारखाने के लिए स्थल का चुनाव हो चका है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कहां और उसके निर्माण का कार्य कब से आरम्भ होने की आशा है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). कारखाना फत्तवा में स्थापित करने का विचार है । फत्तवा में भूमि के शीघ्र ही अधिकार में लिए जाने की आशा है और इसके पश्चात निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ हो जाएगी ?

मोकामा स्थित ब्रिटानिया इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड का बन्द होना और श्रमिकों को देय बकाया राशि

1671. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **श्रम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पटना जिले में मोकामा स्थित ब्रिटानिया इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड 26 मार्च, 1973 से बन्द है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कंपनी के पास मजदूरों के दिसम्बर, 1972 से मार्च, 1973 तक के वेतन बकाया हैं ;

(ग) क्या कम्पनी के पास सन् 1971–72 और 1972–73 के मजदूरों के बोनस भी बकाया हैं ;

(घ) क्या कम्पनी के पास उपदान (ग्रेच्यूटी) आदि की राशि भी बकाया है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो मजदूरों की कुल कितनी राशि कंपनी के पास बकाया है और सरकार ने इसके भुगतान के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) से (ङ) . मामला अनिवार्य रूप से राज्य के कार्य-क्षेत्र में आता है ।

औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 में संशोधन

1672. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 में संशोधन करने पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो संशोधन करने वाला विधेयक पेश किए जाने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा संशोधन सम्बन्धी विधेयक के ब्यौरे तैयार किए जा रहे हैं ।

औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मेडिकल रिप्रेजेन्टेटिवों और विश्वविद्यालय के कर्मचारियों को "वर्कमैन" के रूप में घोषित करना

1673. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**

श्री सरोज मुखर्जी :

क्या **श्रम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के दवा उद्योग में काम करने वाले मेडिकल रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव तथा विश्वविद्यालयों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी वर्षों से मांग करते आ रहे हैं कि औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम में संशोधन करके उन्हें "वर्कमैन" घोषित किया जाये ;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में उनके संगठनों द्वारा उन्हें ज्ञापन भी भेजे गए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख): जी हां ।

(ग) औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के अधीन 'कर्मकार' शब्द के अन्तर्गत, अन्यों के साथ-साथ चिकित्सा संबंधी प्रतिनिधियों और विश्वविद्यालय के कर्मचारियों को लाने का प्रश्न पहले ही सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Production of I.I.S.C.O.

1674. SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production in I.I.S.C.O. has gone down since it was taken over by Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to set right the drawbacks of the company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There has been improvement in production since the take over though there has recently been a decline from the levels attained in October-December, 1972. This decline is due to the poor condition of Cranes and Ground Charges in the Steel Melting Shop and an unexpected hearth break-out in No. 3 Blast Furnace.

(c) Yes, Sir. A scheme for the rehabilitation of plant and machinery has been prepared and is being implemented. The necessary changes in the organisational set up are being progressively made.

Military Equipment and Submarines Supplied to Pakistan by U.S.A.

1675. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have made any assessment with regard to the supply of fresh military equipment and submarine to Pakistan by U.S.A. to make good the loss of 1971 Indo-Pak. Conflict; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India have made any arrangements to counteract Pakistan and if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All related developments bearing on our security are taken into consideration while reviewing our defence plans.

Proposal for Soft Borders with Pakistan

1676. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to have soft borders between Pakistan and India; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFIARS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Steel Quota Sanctioned and Quantity Supplied to States during 1973-74

1677. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the Steel quota sanctioned to different States and the actual quantity supplied against the sanctioned quota in the year 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): Under the present distribution policy, there is no system of quotas and Statewise allocations. Supply of steel from the main steel plants is regulated by the Steel Priority Committee, taking into account availability, end use and competing demands.

Mini Steel Plant in Kerala

1678. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have approached the Union Government with a proposal for setting up a Mini Steel Plant in that State in the public sector;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether any decision has since been taken on the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). M/s. Steel Complex Ltd., Feroke were granted an Industrial Licence in March, 1972 for setting up an electric furnace complex for the manufacture of 50,000 tonnes of mild, medium carbon and spring steel billets per annum. The first electric arc furnace was commissioned on 26th August, 1973 and the second furnace is expected to be commissioned by the end of this year.

Apart from this project, which is being implemented in the Joint Sector with the participation of the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., no other proposal for setting up a mini steel plant in the public sector in Kerala has been received.

Special Steel Plant for Kerala

1679. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up any special steel plant in the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss of Production in H.M.T. Bangalore due to labour trouble

1680. SHRI D. B. CHANDRAGOWDA:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been heavy loss of production in the Hindustan Machine Tools due to the prolonged labour trouble in its Bangalore units last year; and

(b) if so, the extent of loss and the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SNGH): (a) and (b). HMT I and II, Bangalore suffered a net production loss of Rs. 321 lakhs during 1972-73 due to prolonged labour trouble.

Efforts are being made to maintain industrial relations at a satisfactory level and forstall disruption of production due to inter-union rivalry.

Accumulated dues of Workers with ertswhile Employers before take-over of Coking and non-Coking coal Mines

1681. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that at the time of taking-over of coking and non-coking coal mines, huge amounts of dues of workers were accumulated with the erstwhile employers; and

(b) if so, the total dues of the workers on different items in different States and the steps taken by the Coal Mines Authority and Bharat Coking Coal Limited to realise the amounts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Government have information to that effect.

(b) Precise information will be available when the claims are filed with the Commissioner of Payments under Sestion 23 of the Coking Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 and section 20 of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

Civilian Officers in Army Ordnance Corps

1682. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1961-62 in Army Ordnance Corps Civilian Officers were promoted from the Clerical Cadre in lieu of Service Officers for employment in offices dealing with Teachnical, Clerical work connected with stores; and

(b) if so, the reasons for which the officers promoted from the Clerical Cadre are not being employed in those offices against the sanctioned posts for Civilian Officers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. Some promotions were made on a temporary basis.

(b) Since Stores and Clerical sides have been organised into separate

cadres, the employees can look forward to promotions in their own line and the question of transfering them from one cadre to another does not arise.

Clercial Staff of Ordnance Corps

1683. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Clerical staff of various grades being employed in various Static|Field Ordnance and Ammunition Depots in the Army Ordnance Corps who are authorised for Personnel Offices and the avenues of promotion to the Gazetted rank available to them; and

(b) the number of clearical staff all grades being employed in various Static|Field|Ordnance and Ammunition Depots in the Army Ordnance Corps in Offices other than Personnel Offices and the avenues of promotion to the Gazetted posts available to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J.B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Production of Trailer Trucks

1684. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to increase the production of trailer trucks in the country:

(b) if so, the extent to which the increase will be allowed: and

(c) the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The possibility of enhancing road haulage capacity by wider use of trailer trucks is being examined in depth; it is expected to lead to a certain amount of economy in fuel consumption for the same haulage capacity.

Russian Technical Assistance in manufacture of Alumina and Copper

1685. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Ministry of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russia has agreed to give technical assistance for manufacture of alumina and copper from extensive bauxite and copper ore deposits in the country; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance to be given and when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Contracts were signed in October, 1973 with the Russian Agencies for the preparation of (i) techno-economic feasibility report for the esablishment of an export-oriented Alumina Plant based on bauxite deposits in Madhya Pradesh including those of low alumina content; and (ii) a Detailed Project Report for construction of a mining and concentration complex based on Malanjkhand Copper deposits of Madhya Pradesh. After receipt and examination of the reports, the Russian authorities will be approached, if necessary for obtaining further assistance in setting up the projects.

Import of Steel from Foreign Sources

1686. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the decrease in production of steel owing to shortage of coal, etc., Government propose to import more steel from foreign sources; and

(b) if so, the extent of shortfall in indigenous production of steel during the last one year and the quantity of steel proposed to be imported the foreign exchange involved and the countries from which tue imports are to be arranged?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). For 1973-74, a target of 7.128 million tonnes had been set. However, it is estimated that production in 1973-74 may be about 6.17 million tonnes. The quantity of steel to be imported during 1973-74 is estimated to be about one million tonnes, valued at about Rs. 200 crores. The countries from which imports would be arranged depends on the availability of required categories of steel in the international market and the availability of appropriate foreign exchange.

Payment of Bonus in Cash

1687. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment about the amount that would be in circulation as a result of the payment of bonus in cash during the year; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Salem Steel Plant

1688. SHRI SEZHIYYAN:

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction work of Salem Steel Plant in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the construction work is going according to the schedule; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the revised schedule of its completion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Salem Steel Plant is being designed for an annual production of 70,000 tonnes of stainless steel, 75,000 tonnes of electrical steel and 50,000 tonnes of other special steel sheets and strips. The Detailed Project Report for the Plant is under preparation. Concurrently, engineering of the first phase of the project has been taken up, which envisages production of 30,000 to 35,000 tonnes per year of cold rolled stainless steel sheets|strips from imported hot rolled stock.

The land required for the plant proper has already been acquired and site preparation work is in progress. Steps are being taken for development of infrastructure facilities.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Report on National Wage Policy

1689. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to sate:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has submitted to his Ministry a Report on National Wage Policy;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Report; and

(c) whether Government propose to discuss the Report with the Trade Unions; if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). A Committee headed by Prof. S. Chakravarty, Member of the Planning Commission made an interim report on wage policy. The report, *inter alia*, recommends the setting up of a Wage Cell and contains suggestions for a wage policy.

(c) There is no such proposal at this stage.

Verification of Membership by Central Trade Unions

1690. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the Central Trade Unions to submit lists of their members for verification of membership for the year 1972, if so, the names of the Unions which have submitted the lists and the membership claimed by them;

(b) when the verification is likely to be undertaken;

(c) whether Government are considering the question of representation on various tripartite committees pending the verification results; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal under consideration in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The four central trade union organisations, as also four other organisations claiming to be of an all-India character, have been asked to furnish their claims of membership as on 31-12-72. The membership figures claimed by them are as follows:—

1. Indian National Trade Union Congress	22,21,810
2. All India Trade Union Congress	Claim not furnished.
3. Hind Mazdoor Sabha	Do.
4. United Trade Union Congress	3,62,087
5. Bhartiya Mazdoor Sangh	6,27,968
6. Centre of Indian Trade Unions	9,12,328
7. United Trade Union Congress (Lenin Sarni)	2,48,594
8. National Labour Organisation	1,80,416

(c) and (d). The question of making a change in the existing criteria for representation in the tripartites will be considered after the results of the verification of membership become available.

Arrears of Provident Fund with Employers

1691. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the Provident Fund dues to be collected from the employers as on the 30th September 1973;

(b) the State-wise break-up thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the defaulters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated as under:—

(a) and (b). Information regarding the amount of Provident Fund dues in arrears from the unexempted establishments as on 30th September, 1973 is not yet available. However, as on 30th June, 1973 a sum of Rs. 19.56 crores was in arrears on account of Provident Fund contributions from unexempted defaulting establishments, the region-wise break-up of which is enclosed.

(c) The following steps are taken against the defaulters:—

(i) Prosecution is launched under section 14 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

(ii) Revenue recovery proceedings are initiated under Section 8 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

(iii) In suitable cases, complaints are filed with the Police/Courts under Section 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code.

(iv) The default is brought to the notice of the employers' and workers organisations including the Trade Unions.

(v) Penal damages are levied under section 14-B of the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

(vi) In some cases, the establishments are afforded a chance to pay the dues in suitable instalments subject to production of adequate guarantee, surety etc.

(vii) In the case of Textile Mills which have gone into liquidation, reconstruction scheme drawn up by them are examined on merits.

Statement

Region-wise statement showing the amount of provident fund contributions (excluding Administrative Charges/Penal Damages) in arrears as on 30th June, 1973 in respect of un-exempted establishments

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	Region	Amount of Provident Fund contribution in arrears
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66·26
2.	Assam	25·69
3.	Bihar	85·47
4.	Delhi	12·85
5.	Gujarat	63·03
6.	Kerala	64·71
7.	Madhya Pradesh	226·75
8.	Maharashtra	623·99
9.	Karnataka	31·62
10.	Orissa	17·99
11.	Punjab and Haryana	16·43
12.	Rajasthan	28·92
13.	Tamil Nadu (including Pondicherry)	166·24
14.	Uttar Pradesh	216·24
15.	West Bengal	310·28
	TOTAL	1956·47

Shortage of Coal in Gujarat

1693. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the shortage of coal throughout India and specially in Gujarat State; and

(b) the action taken by the Government to solve the problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Owing to considerable increase in the demand for coal, particularly by the power houses and the steel plants which enjoy a higher priority for allotment of wagons, the relatively low priority consumers have had to face shortage of coal in the recent months all over the country including Gujarat.

(b) The Railways and coal producing organisations are taking a number of steps to augment production and movement of coal and coke and these are expected to improve the situation progressively in the country. The Government have also constituted a High Level Standing Committee to look into the problems of coal transport and distribution to ensure regular supplies to various consumers. Schemes for opening dumps at important consuming centres including Guiarat for supply of coal to small scale industries, brick burners and domestic consumers are being pursued vigorously. A Joint Cell has been set up in Calcutta with the representatives of the Railways and the coal producing agencies to ensure proper coordination in maximising coal supplies.

Requirement of Gujarat for Steam, Soft and Hard Coal

1694. SHR VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government have sent the requirement of Steam, Soft and Hard Coal for the year, 1973-74;

(b) if so, the total requirement item-wise; and

(c) the total quantity supplied upto the 31st October 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Soviet Proposal on Asian Security

1695. SHRI D. K. PANDA:

SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal made by Soviet Union on Asian Security; and

(b) whether Government have taken up the proposal with the neighbouring countries and if so their reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Soviet Union has put forward certain general principles on which an Asian Collective Security system can be built, but no concrete proposals have been made by them in regard to their implementation. In our view, it is for countries in the region to discuss various ideas on the subject and to evolve, in consultation with each other, ways and means to safeguard their independence and sovereignty and to strengthen cooperation amongst themselves in various fields.

Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Sri Lanka

1696. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a number of evacuees who came from Sri Lanka are facing lot of difficulties as Government have not provided proper relief and rehabilitation facilities to them and if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(b) the total number of such evacuees in India at present; and

(c) the relief and rehabilitation facilities offered to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) The Government of India have accepted the responsibility of the relief and rehabilitation of the repatriates from Sri Lanka coming to India under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement, 1964. Various measures for giving adequate relief to the repatriates on their arrival from Sri Lanka have been undertaken with the co-operation of the Government of Tamil Nadu. Specific schemes for rehabilitation like Plantations, resettlement in agriculture and employment in industries have been sanctioned in the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. All these schemes are implemented by the State Governments and the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. In addition the State Governments and the Chief Commissioner have been authorised to grant loans for trade|business besides housing subject to certain prescribed ceilings. The Government of India provide the necessary funds to the State Governments by way of grants and loans for the various relief measures and rehabilitation schemes.

(b) 1,20,023 persons (28,584 families) of Indian Origin have arrived from Sri Lanka so far.

(c) A Statement giving details of the schemes for relief and reheabilitation of Sri Lanka repatriates is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5769/73].

Pakistant P. O. Ws. Killed while Attempting to Escape

1697. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many of Pakistani Prisioners of War were killed while attempting to escape or creating trouble in camps; and

(b) how many of them are missing from their camps?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Sixteen Pakistani prisoners of war were killed in their attempts to escape and thirty-five were killed while creating trouble in camps.

(b) Twenty-two Prisoners of war, who escaped from Prisoners of War camps, are still at large.

Coal Supply position in Eastern Region

1698. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal supply position in the Eastern region has registered a sharp deterioration in the recent period;

(b) whether wholesale and retail prices of coal have also sharply increased and coal in many areas have vanished from the open market;

(c) if so, the factors responsible for the same; and

(d) what action if any, has been or is being taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes Sir, there has been a decline in the supply of coal in the Eastern region since May, 1973. The Coal despatches in the Successive months May, 73 have been as follows:—

	(in lakh Tonnes)
May	16.79
June	15.23
July	15.08
August	14.01
September	14.25
October	13.65

(b) and (c) The pit-head prices of coal have not been increased except for soft coke in the case of which the price has been uniformly fixed at Rs. 60 per tonne from 1-11-75 at par with the prices of Bharat Coking Coal Limited from the previous basis of Rs. 55 and Rs. 48 prevailing in certain areas of the Eastern Division of Coal Mines Authority Ltd. This was done with the approval of the Government of West Bengal, in which State most of the soft coke of the Eastern Division of Coal Mines Authority Ltd. is consumed. Taking advantage of the shortage in supply of coal some unscrupulous elements might have increased the prices of coal to the actual consumers.

(d) Steps are being taken to step up the production and movement of coal. With the end of the monsoon and with the expected improvement in the power supply, the production is expected to improve from November 1973 onwards. In order to make soft coke available to the domestic consumers at the correct prices, the Coal Mines Authority have arranged to set up a Dump in Calcutta. Consumers in the Eastern region who are situated near the collieries are being encouraged to take coal by road and road permits are being given liberally to genuine consumers of coal. With these measures, it is expected that the situation would improve. However, Government is keep ing a close watch on the situation.

Purchases of Toilet goods by Canteen Store Department (India)

1699. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of purchase of toilet goods made by the Canteen Stores Department (India) for the Army Personnel during the last three years;

(b) the respective shares of (i) foreign companies (ii) companies under the control of large business groups and (iii) small-scale industries in this total;

(c) whether certain small-scale firms producing toilet goods have in their representation to his Ministry, demanded that the C.S.D. (I) should exclusively purchase products from them in preference to those from foreign monopoly companies and companies belonging to the dominant groups; and

(d) if so, what action, if any, has been taken on the said representation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rise in Steel Prices

1700. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the current prices of each category of steel in the open mrket;

(b) what were the prices during the corresponding period of the last year; and

(c) the factors responsible for the current price-spurt?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) (b) Transactions for steel conducted in the open market relate to a very small percentage of the total steel production by the integrated steel plants. A statement is attached.

(c) Market prices fluctuate from time to time in relation to the arrival of various categories of steel in the market. In September, 73, stocks of finished steel had accumulated in the plants due to various pressures on our transport system. Efforts are being made to increase despatches from the plants.

STATEMENT

Open market prices prevailing in various centres during September 72 and September, 1973

(Rs. per tonne)

Name of the items and Centres.	September, 1972	September, 1973
Bars & Rods 12 mm		
Delhi	1600	1700
Bombay	1700	1740
Calcutta	1600	1600
Madras	1900	1825
Joists 175 × 85		
Delhi	2500	2300
Bombay	2600	2200
Calcutta	2200	2000
Madras	2300	2300
Chanels 125 × 65		
Delhi	2000	2400
Bombay	2500	3080
Calcutta	2100	2400
Madras	2300	3000
Angles 100 × 75 × 10		
Delhi	1600	2000
Bombay	N.A.	N.A.
Calcutta.	1700	1800
Madras	2200	2500
M. S. plates 6 mm		
Delhi	1900	3200
Bombay	2300	3800
Calcutta.	1800	3100
Madras.	2350	3600
H. R. Sheets—14G		
Delhi	1900	2600
Bombay	2100	2900
Calcutta.	1825	2600
Madras	2150	2500
C. R. Sheets 20G		
Delhi	1900	3200
Bombay	2300	4500
Calcutta.	1925	3200
Madras.	2425	3800

Press Report Capitoned "Passport for Harassment"

1701. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in the "Biltz" dated the 6th October, 1973 under the caption "Passport for Harassment"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. The need for having better accommodation for R.P.O.'s office in Bombay has been accepted and efforts are being made to move it to a more suitable place.

Our investigations have shown that there is no undue delay in the issue of passports by the R.P.O., Bombay. However, in certain cases where detailed verifications are required by authorities other than the R.P.O., it is understandable that the applicant gets the impression that the issue of passport to him is being delayed by the Regional Passport Office itself.

A police guard had to be posted outside the R.P.O.'s office as recently some disturbances were caused by undesirable elements who had gained entry into the office premises.

Stepping up Production of Scooters

1702. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to step up the production of scooters in the country;

(b) if so, the plants that have been given permission to expand; and

(c) the extent to which they have been permitted to expand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c): The following table gives the required information:

	Name of firm permitted to expand	Extent of expansion
1.	M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd.	From 24,000 to 48,000 scooters per annum.
2.	M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd.	Do.
3.	M/s. Escort Ltd.	from 6,000 to 24,000 scooters and motor cycles per annum.

Training to Jawans for Officer Cadre

1703. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a whether a new pre-selection Board courses to train the eligible jawans for Officer candre ranks in the Army has been started;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether a large number of candidate who had formerly applied for admission to the Army Cadet College passed the written examinations but failed at the selection board on account of inhibted personally traits or for want of command over language; and

(d) if so, to what extent the new cours will improve such deficiencies?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The duration of the course will be 4 to 6 weeks and it will be conducted at the level of Headquarters Commands by officers exclusively. The course is on experimental basis designed with the purpose of inclucating initiative, decisiveness, resourcefulness, leadership and officer potential in the Jawans to enable them to qualify for officer cadre. One course, so far has been conducted.

(c) Yes, to a great extent.

(d) The course is expected to help Jawans to remove personality deficiencies. It is too early to comment on the impact of this course on our Jawans since all the results of the Services Selection Board are not yet out.

Techno-Economic Protocol between Indian and G.D.R.

1704. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and G.D.R. signed a Techno-Economic Protocol in October, 1973 and if so, the main features thereof;

(b) whether G.D.R. has agreed to help India in the Fith Five-Year Plan; and

(c) whether this agreement has strengthened the bonds between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Protocol was signed on October 17, 1973 between Mr. Gerhard Schuerer, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the German Democratic Republic; and Shri D. P. Dhar, Minister of Planning, on the strengthening of economic relations between the two countries. It was agreed that cooperation would be strengthened in the following major areas Machine Building Industry, Light Industry and Metal Goods, Ship Building Industry, Electrical and Electronics Industry, Mining, Chemical Industry and Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Products.

(b) No specific offer of assistance was received relating to the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

(c) Mutual discussions should help in furthering economic ties between the two countries.

Taking over of Burn and Company Howrah

1705. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to take over the Burn and Company in Howrah; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the decision taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A decision in this behalf has been taken by the Government.

Military Establishments in Centre of Imphal

1706. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Centre of Imphal a large areas are occupied by military establishment including barracks;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is a popular demand among the people that these

defence establishments should be removed from the Centre of the city so that city could be developed; and

(c) if so, what steps Government in response to these demands intend to take?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Construction of Concentrator Plant of Khetri Copper Project

1707. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Khetri and Kolihan Mines regular production of ore has commenced;

(b) the total production of ore per day in each of the two mines;

(c) whether the Concentrator Plant of the Khetri Copper Project has been constructed and trial runs commenced; if so when the regular production is expected to commence; and

(d) the progress made so far in the construction of Smelter Plant at Khetri Copper Project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production of ore at Khetri Mine at present is about 700 tonnes per day and at Kolihan about 500 tonnes per day, thus amounting to a total of about 1,200 tonnes per day.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Concentrator Plant at Khetri Copper Project has been constructed and trial runs have been completed. Regular production of Concentrates from the Concentrator Plant has started from July, 1973.

(d) The fabrication of Civil Steel Structures has been completed. All the equipment, except for a few minor items, has been ordered. The erection of technological structures has been completed in the Flash Furnace Area and the erection of those structures in the outside Flash Furnace Area is nearing completion.

Export of Pig Iron

1708. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to enter into fresh commitments for the export of pig iron for the time being; and

(b) if so the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). In view of the present shortage of pig iron, it has been decided that, till the situation improves, no fresh commitments for export of pig iron should be entered into.

Decision not to wind up Mining and Allied Machinnery Corporation at Durgapur

1709. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision not to wind up the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation of Durgapur; and

(b) if so, the new development in the situation which made Government to take this decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Presumably the reference is to the 65th Report presented to Parliament in April 1970 by the Committee on Public Undertakings which recommended the widing up of Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd. in view of the huge losses incurred by

it and the seemingly unpromising prospects in future. The recommendation was carefully considered by Government and, in 1971, it was decided not to wind up the Company. The factors which weighed in arriving at this decision are:

(i) The Company employed about 6,500 persons and winding up of the Company would have resulted in unemployment with its consequent adverse effect on industrial peace in the Durgapur area.

(ii) The machinery and equipment installed in the Company was in good working condition, and if properly utilized, there was no reason why the company should continuously incur losses.

(iii) The Company had taken up production of equipment for a number of important projects and closing of the Company would have resulted in a serious set-back to these projects.

(iv) The consequences of the winding up of the Company were explained to the Unions and their leaders and the expectation was that labour relations would improve.

The expectations of the Government that the performance of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd. will improve as a result of remedial measures taken, have been borne out by the fact that, for the financial year 1972-73, the Company has made a profit of Rs. 12.42 lakhs (provisional). It is expected that this trend will be maintained.

Lower Division Clerks in Army Ordnance Corps

1710. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Army Ordnance Corps, Matriculate persons recruited as LDCs in 1944 are still LDCs and non-matric/middle standard persons recruited as storemen in the same year have been promoted as gazetted officers; and

(b) if so, whether such a glaring discrimination is likely to affect the efficient functioning of such an important wing of the Army and the steps being taken by the Defence Ministry to avoid such a situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. Only 5 non-matriculate storemen, have been promoted as Ordnance Officers (Civilian) (Stores).

(b) Since the clerical and storekeeping staff of Army Ordnance Corps are organised into separate cadres, each having its own avenues of promotion, there is no question of discrimination. The promotions to the post of Ordnance Officers (Civilian) (Stores) are made on the basis of merit as adjudged by the Departmental Promotion Committees, having regard to the performance of the employees in the storekeeping cadre. The efficient functioning of the Corps is thus not adversely affected.

Civilian Staff Officers in Ordnance Corps

1711. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI R. K. SINHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 12 Posts of Civilian Staff Officers (Ordnance) were allocated between two cadres of Army Ordnance Corps viz., Clerical and Store-keeping on the basis of Gazetted Posts held by two cadres in 1967; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons that the Class-II Gazetted Posts in Ordnance Depots have not been allocated

between two cadres on the respective strength of non-Gazetted ranks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of Class II Gazetted posts in Ordnance Depots is determined on the basis of the nature of duties and the requirements of the job. Since depots are concerned mostly with handling of stores, the number of supervisory posts on the Stores side is much larger than those on the Clerical side.

Retired U.D.Cs/Office Superintendents in Army Ordnance Corps.

1712. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Upper Division Clerks/Office Superintendents in the Army Ordnance Corps, who retired during the past three years without getting any promotion; and

(b) the reasons for which they could not be promoted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Since no direct recruitment is made to the grade of Upper Division Clerk/Office Superintendent, no person can retire in these grades without getting at least one promotion. All the persons who retired in this period had joined service as Lower Division Clerks.

(b) Does not arise.

Arab-Israel War

1713. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the last Arab-Israel War was first started by Egypt and Syria and if so, the reasons for accusing Israel of starting the last Arab-Israel war by spokesman of Government of India;

(b) whether in accordance with Indo-Soviet Pact, Russia consulted India in regard to determining mutual policy and attitude towards Arab-Israel War and if so, the facts thereabout;

(c) whether U.S.A., also consulted India in this regard;

(d) whether before finalising Soviet-U.S.A. terms of cease-fire for ending Arab-Israel war, India was consulted; and

(e) the basic policy of India in regard to Arab-Israel conflict?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government have no independent means of determining how the hostilities commenced. The statement made by the official spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs on 7th October 1973 is attached. In Government's view the basic cause of this and previous outbreaks of fighting in this area is Israeli aggression and continued occupation of Arab territories.

(b) to (d). India has been in touch with both the USSR and the USA through diplomatic channels on this matter. India was also informed of the agreement between the USA and the USSR on the Draft Resolution which was introduced by them in the Security Council on 21st October, 1973.

(e) Government's policy towards the Arab-Israeli conflict has been reiterated many times and is well known. We believe that the basic cause of tension in the area is Israeli occupation of Arab lands and her refusal to abide by the U.N. Resolutions on the subject. India is for a just and lasting settlement on the basis of the full and immediate implementation of the Security Council Resolutions of October 1973 and of the restoration of the rights of the Palestinian people.

Statement

Official Spokesman's Statement on West Asia Crisis on 7-10-73

The Government of India are deeply concerned at the eruption of fighting in West Asia. Government have consistently declared that the cause of the tension in the area is due to Israeli aggression and refusal to vacate territories occupied by armed forces. This intransigence on the part of Israel is clearly the basic cause leading to the present outbreak of hostilities.

Our sympathies are entirely with the Arabs, whose sufferings have long reached a point of explosion. Their cause is based on justice and demands forthwith the attention of the international community. The immediate implementation by Israel of the UN resolution No. 242 of 1967 constitutes a solution which can arrest the tragic march of events threatening the peace of the region and the world at large.

Effect of Power Crisis on Heavy Industries

1714. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the extent nature and the effect of recent power crisis on different Heavy Industries; and

(b) the present State of power supplies to such Industries.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) While no precise quantitative estimate is possible to the extent to which the out-put of heavy industry has suffered owing to power cut imposed in various parts of the country, loss in industrial production due to power shortage has by and large been not as high as had been feared. One of the factors which helped minimise the effect of power cut has been the fact that many of the major producers in industries are equipped with captive generation facilities for meeting their power requirements in an emergency.

(b) The power supply position has improved considerably, and Government have received no complaints of major shortages persisting at present in any of the heavy industry units.

Minerals Development Activities in Himayalan Region of U.P.

1715. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mineral development activities in Uttar Pradesh are being delayed due to the shortage of diamond drilling units and manned prospective parties in the Districts of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli Garhwal, Almora and Pithoragarh; and

(b) whether Government will lay on the Table a statement of the prospects of minerals in the Himalayan region of Uttar Pradesh and projects to be undertaken in this regard in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEO RASAD): (a) No, Sir. Geological surveys are a continuous process and the programmes for the various States are decided in the meeting of the Central Geological Programming Board annually, according to the priority to be assigned.

(b) A statement of the prospects of minerals in the Himalayan region of Uttar Pradesh and projects to be undertaken in this regard in the Fifth Five Year Plan is laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5770/73].

Gorakhpur Labour Organisation

1716. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make Gorakhpur Labour Organisation in U.P.. an effective instrument for a Central Labour Exchange and if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(b) whether Government are considering a proposal for absorption of Gorakhpur labour in other private or public sector industries and if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Unemployment among the Gorakhpuri Labour is only a part of the global problem of unemployment facing the country. Various development programmes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan and the Annual Plans of the Centre and the Government of Uttar Pradesh and those proposed in the Fifth Five Year Plan are expected to create increasing employment opportunities for the absorption of unemployed persons. It is open to the State Government to take note of acute problems in any specific area and take measures to combat them.

Press News Captioned 'Nightmare in Bahrain'

1717. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news item which appeared in Free Press Journal dated the 27th April, 1973 captioned "Nightmare in Bahrain" has been brought to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the facts of the incident; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) It has been reported by our Embassy in Bahrain that one Smt. Faustine Anthony D'Souza was taken to Bahrain earlier this year to work as a domestic servant by an agent by circumventing the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act of 1922. In Bahrain her employer maltreated her and she was afraid of being criminally assaulted by him. Therefore, she escaped from his house and with the help of the Indian Embassy was repatriated to India.

(c) Concerned authorities have been asked to take all possible steps to prevent the recurrence of such an incident.

Verification of Membership of Trade Unions

1718. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are conducting the verification of Trade Union's membership;

(b) if not, the basis on which the Unions are recognised in industries; and

(c) the total verified membership of the A.I.T.U.C., I.N.T.U.C., U.T.U.C. and C.I.T.U., for the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The last verification held was as on 31-12-68 and was confined to the four central trade union organisations,

whose verified membership figures are as follows:—

INTUC	1326152
AITUC	634802
HMS	463772
UTUC	125754

Passports Issued by Regional Passport Office, Madras

1719. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Passports issued by the Regional Passport Office, Madras during 1970-71 and 1971-72; and

(b) how many of these were issued to people from various States and their break-up State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The total number of passports issued by the regional Passport Office, Madras, during the calender years 1970, 1971 and 1972 and their State-wise break-up is as follows:

Year	Tamil Nadu	Pondicherry	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Kerala	Total
1970 .	14,021	420	5,791	3,651	12,703	36,586
1971 .	13,068	450	5,230	4,854	14,220	37,822
1972 .	10,354	324	4,247	4,362	10,617	29,904

Alleged Spying by USA in Bay of Bengal

1720. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any information from any neighbouring country that U.S.A. is spying in disguise in the waters of Bay of Bengal;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

1721. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Investment Board has approved the proposal of Steel Ministry to prepare detailed project report for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The Public Investment Board has recommended the proposal for the preparation of Detailed Projects Reports for the Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar Steel Projects where annual capacity of about 3 million ingot tonnes each is ultimately envisaged. The Steel Authority of India Ltd. would now take steps for the

preparation of Detailed Project Reports. Meanwhile, work relating to the acquisition of lands required for these projects and for development of infrastructure facilities would continue.

Import of Copper Concentrate from Peru

1722. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether an agreement has been concluded to import copper concentrates from Peru for copper plants in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD): No, Sir.

Re-opening of M/s. Arthur Butler and Company Muzaffarpur

1723. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made towards the re-opening of M|s Arthur Butler and Company, Muzaffarpur; and

(b) the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). On the recommendations of the investigation Committee which was appointed to look into the affairs of M|s Arthur Butler and Company, a Gazette Notification was issued on the 7th May, 1973, for taking over of this Company. The actual take over has, however, not yet been effected, as one of the groups of Directors, have filed a writ petition in the High Court, Calcutta.

रूमानिया के नक्शों में भारतीय क्षेत्र को चीन का हिस्सा दिखाया जाना

1724. **श्री धन शाह प्रधान :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या **विदेश** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूमानिया सरकार ने अपने नक्शों में भारतीय क्षेत्र को चीन का हिस्सा दिखाया है ; और

(ख) ऐसे कितने अन्य देश हैं जिन्होंने अपने नक्शों में भारतीय क्षेत्र को विदेशी हिस्सा दिखाया है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) कई और देशों ने भी भारत की सीमाओं का गलत चित्रण कर रखा है। इनमें पश्चिमी यूरोप तथा पूर्वी यूरोप में कुछ देश भी शामिल हैं।

(ग) जिन नक्शों में हमारी सीमाओं को गलत दिखाया गया है उनके बारे में संबंद्ध विभिन्न सरकारों को भारत सरकार के विचारों से कई बार अवगत कराया गया है।

गणतंत्र दिवस के लिये टिकटों की बिक्री से आय

1725. **श्री धन शाह प्रधान** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1974 में होने वाले गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड देखने के लिए टिकटों की बिक्री से अनुमानित कितनी आय प्राप्त होगी ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : लगभग 3 लाख रुपए आय की होने की आशा है ।

कोयले, कच्चे लोहे और इस्पात का निर्यात

1726. **श्री धन शाह प्रधान** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोयले, कच्चे लोहे और इस्पात के निर्यात के लिए कुछ देशों के साथ समझौते किए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश की अपनी मांग पूरी करने के लिए सरकार का क्या व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) जी, हां । सीमित मात्रा में कोयला, कच्चा लोहा और इस्पात निर्यात करने के लिए समझौते किए गए हैं ।

(ख) इस समय जितनी मात्रा में निर्यात किया जा रहा है उस से घरेलू प्रदाय स्थिति पर कोई विशेष प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है । यह पहिले ही निश्चय किया जा चुका है कि जब तक कच्चे लोहे की उपलब्धि की स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हो जाता तब तक इसके निर्यात के लिए नए समझौते नहीं किए जायेंगे ।

Stand of Government of India Re: Latest Outbreak of West Asian War

1727. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state what was the official stand of the Government of India in regard to the latest outbreak of west asian war?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The Government of India's stand on the outbreak of the recent conflict was outlined in the statement issued through the official spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs on the 7th October, 1973. A copy of this statement is enclosed.

Statement

Official Spokesman's Statement on West Asia Crisis on 7-10-73

The Government of India are deeply concerned at the eruption of fighting in West Asia. Government have consistently declared that the cause of the tension in the area is due to Israeli aggression and refusal to vacate territories occupied by armed force. This intransigence on the part of Israel is clearly the basic cause leading to the present outbreak of hostilities.

Our sympathies are entirely with the Arabs, whose sufferings have long reached a point of explosion. Their cause is based on justice and demands forthwith the attention of the international community. The immediate implementation by Israel of the UN Resolution No. 242 of 1967 constitutes a solution which can arrest the tragic march of events threatening the peace of the region and the world at large.

Production of Coking and Non-Coking Coal

1728. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the month-wise production of coking and non-coking coal in the last six months;

(b) the rate of removal by rail and by trucks in the same period; and

(c) production and transportation from pitheads in these months compare with the corresponding months in the previous three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The figures of production of coking and non-coking coal and despatches by rail and road, during the months April-September for the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5771/73].

Similar information for the year, 1970 is not readily available.

Expansion of production and capacity of passenger Automobiles

1729. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI P. NARSIMHA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the increase in the prices of petrol and its shortage, Government are reconsidering their programme of expansion of production and capacity of passenger automobiles scooters, motors bikes and mopeds; and

(b) if so, the projected capacity and production in the last year of Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The growth plan for automobiles has been worked out in due regard to social priorities and constraints on fuel consumption. No context for reconsideration has so arisen yet.

Purchase of Tooth Paste by Canteen Store Department India

1730. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Companies from whom the Canteen Stores Departments (India) purchases its requirement of tooth paste etc. for defence service personnel; and

(b) the amount spent annually on these items?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The Companies from whom CSD(I) purchases tooth paste and tooth powder are as follows:

(i) CIBA of India

(ii) Colgate Palmolive

(iii) Geofray Manners.

(iv) Calcutta Chemicals

(v) Hindustan Lever

(vi) Vicco Laboratories.

(b) Amount spent in 1972-73 was Rs. 182 lakhs.

Production of Civilian Goods by Defence Units

1731. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether defence units are producing civilian goods too;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether these defence units are utilising their whole capacity for defence production; and

(d) whether these units are running on loss or profit and the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Some Civilian goods are being produced in the Ordnance Factories with a view to utilizing the available spare capacity. Civilian goods produced in Ordnance Factories comprise mostly of engineering items like castings, forgings, scientific and optical instruments, clothing items, chemicals and sporting arms and ammunition.

(c) The workload of the Ordnance Factories is dependent on the requirements of the Defence Services. Particularly in peace the Ordnance Factories do have some spare capacity which is utilised to produce civil trade items to the extent possible.

(d) Ordnance Factories are set up to meet the requirements of the Services and their products are issued to the Services on the basis of actual cost of production. As such there would be no profit and loss on such issues.

As regards civil trade items the sale price has necessarily to be competitive. Taking civil trade activities as a whole, some profit was realised during the last few years.

Production of Coking and Non-Coking Coal

1732. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total production of coking coal and non-coking coal since the take-over of their managements;

(b) what was the total production of coking coal and non-coking coal for the corresponding periods before such take-over; and

(c) the total quantity of coal, both coking and non-coking, despatched since the take-over of their respective managements and the quantities of such despatch for the corresponding periods prior to such tak-over?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Figures of production and despatches of coking coal from November, 1970 onwards and for non-coking coal from January, 1972 onward have been given in the statement attached. The management of coking coal mine was taken over in October, 1971 and of non-coking coal mines in January, 1973.

STATEMENT

(figures in million tonnes)

Period	Production	Despatches
Coking		
November 1970—October 1971	17·03	15·36
November 1971—September 1973	31·29	27·86
Non-Coking		
January—September 1972	40·21	39·53
January—September 1973	46·27	41·12

Foreign Minister's Visit to Afghanistan

1733. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the parleys which he had with his counterpart in Afghanistan during his recent visit to Kabul;

(b) the gist of agreements enacted; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to the two countries from the agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) During this visit, the Minister of External Affairs was received by the President of the Republic of Afghanistan, H.E. Mr. Mohammad Daud and met other Afghan leaders. During these meetings, there was a useful exchange of views on important international issues in general and developments in the region in particular. Indo-Afghan co-operation in the economic, technical, cultural and other fields, and measures to strengthen it were reviewed.

(b) No agreements were signed. However, India undertook to provide assistance in the implementation of three micro-hydel projects and offered the services of experts for survey and consultancy work in respect of irrigation and flood-control projects in Afghanistan. India has also agreed to provide replacements for the present Indian staff at the Child Health Institute, Kabul as well as to receive a Delegation from Afghanistan to discuss setting up of a National Museum in Kabul.

(c) As in the past such cooperation between India and Afghanistan will contribute to strengthening further our traditionally close friendship and bring economic and other benefits to both countries.

Proposed Visit of Mr. Brezhnev to India

1734. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Brezhnev will be paying a visit to India shortly; and

(b) whether Government propose to discuss with him specific issues outstanding between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are no specific issues outstanding between the two countries. However, obviously such high level visits are useful for exchanging views on all matters of mutual interests.

Steel Allotment of Additional Quantities of Steel to States out of Reserve Quota

1735. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iron and Steel Controller has power and direction to allot additional quantities of steel, out of the reserve quota to the States;

(b) if so, whether Punjab Government have always been requesting the Iron and Steel Controller to allot reasonable quantities of steel to the State Corporation out of the reserve; and

(c) whether requests of the State authorities have been turned down and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Small quantities of different categories of steel are kept in reserve every quarter for meeting unforeseen and

urgent demands and demands received late for consideration for regular allocations. A portion of this reserve is also earmarked as matching steel reserve for release against emergent requirements of priority consumers through the producers stock-yards.

(b) and (c). Punjab Government's representatives attending the preliminary Steel Priority Committee meetings at Calcutta have been making requests for additional allotment from reserve almost in every quarter. It is not correct that their requests have always been turned down. To the extent possible additional allotments from reserve were made to the Punjab Small Industries Corporation from time to time.

Proposal to Convene in Industrial Committee on Jute

1736. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal to convene an Industrial Committee on Jute;

(b) if so, whether Government have received a Communication from the Ministry of Commerce approving the proposal; and

(c) whether Government are considering the proposal; and if so, when the meeting is likely to be convened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) It is proposed to convene a meeting of the Industrial Committee on Jute in the near future.

Recruitment of Officers

1737. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to transfer the recruitment of Officers from the Services Selection Board to Union Public Service Commission:

(b) if so, the outline of the proposal;

(c) whether at present the officers recruitment is heavily weighted in favour of certain regions and to boys with a public school background; and

(d) what Government proposed to do to remedy this imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). From October 1974, entry only to the Short Service Commission (Non-Technical) cadre in the Army will be regulated by open competition through a written test to be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission, which is to be supplemented by the Services Selection Boards' interview as in the case of permanent entry through the N.D.A. or the I.M.A.

(c) No, Sir. The sole criterion for recruitment to the officer cadre in the Army is the assessment of officer-like qualities by the Services Selection Boards and no weightage whatsoever is given to the region or the type of school a candidate comes from.

(d) Does not arise.

Strike Notice by Jute Workers of West Bengal

1738. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Jute Workers of West Bengal have given notice to the Management

and Government for continuous industry-wide strike; and

(b) if so, their demands and the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). According to the information made available by the Government of West Bengal, jute workers in West Bengal have threatened to go on indefinite and continuous strike in December 1973 in support of their demands relating to nationalisation of the jute industry, upward revision of raw jute price, settlement of some of the out-standing disputes etc. The Labour Minister, West Bengal is seized of the matter and held discussions with the parties recently.

वर्ष 1971–72 तथा 1972–73 में प्रधान मंत्री के विदेशी दौरे

1739. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या विदेश मंत्री प्रधान मंत्री के विदेशों के दौरों पर हुआ व्यय के बारे में 23 अगस्त, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3991 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971–72 और 1972–73 के दौरान किन-किन विभागों के कौन-कौन अधिकारी प्रधान मंत्री के साथ गए थे ; और

(ख) इन अधिकारियों के यात्रा भत्ते पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। **[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया।** देखिये संख्या LT.5772/73[

कोकाकारी तथा गैर-कोककारी कोयला खानों के मालिकों को मुआवजे का भुगतान

1740. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह:** क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कोककारी तथा गैर कोककारी कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात उन के मालिकों को मुआवजे का भुगतान कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मुआवजे की राशि कितनी है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके विलम्ब के कारण क्या हैं तथा विभिन्न कम्पनियों अथवा मालिकों को मुआवजे की कितनी कितनी राशि देय है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) से (ग), मुआवजे के रूप में भूतपूर्व मालिकों को कोई राशि देय नहीं है । इन मालिकों को इस प्रकार की कोककर कोयला खानों अथवा कोक भट्टी संयंत्रों के सम्बन्ध में अपने अधिकार, हक और हित केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहति करने के लिए देय राशियों का ब्यौरा उक्त अधिनियमों की अनुसूचियों में दिया गया है । अभी तक इन राशियों का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि भुगतान आयुक्त को कोककर कोयला खान (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 23 और कोयला खान (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1973 की धारा 20 के अधीन भूतपूर्व मालिकों के खिलाफ दावों पर विचार करना है । इसके अलावा अनिर्णीत मामलों के कारण भी जिनमें इन अधिनियमों को चुनौती दी गई है इन राशियों का भुगतान नहीं किया जा सकता है ।

कोककारी कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड को हुई लाभ-हानि

1741. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कोककारी कोयला के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड को कितना लाभ या नुकसान हुआ है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० के अपरीक्षित लेखे में राष्ट्रीयकरण की तारीख से लेकर दिसम्बर, 1972 के अन्त तक 2.75 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा दिखाया गया है ।

Plans for Providing Employment to Educated and Uneducated Unemployed

1742. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figures about educated and uneducated unemployed registered with Employment Exchanges in different States; and

(b) the facts about the plans drawn out by Government for providing emlopments during the last phase of the Fouth Plan and in Fifth Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) ano (b). The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5773/73].

आयुध कारखानों में बने सामान का निर्यात

1743. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के आयुध कारखानों में बने सामान के निर्यात में 1971 के युद्ध के पश्चात् मिली सफलताओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार इन वस्तुओं का मित्र देशों को निर्यात करने के लिये विशेष प्रयत्न कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग) 1971 के युद्ध के पश्चात् आर्डनेंस कारखानों द्वारा 10 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य से अधिक के निर्यात आर्डर बुक किए गये हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में और अधिक ब्यौरे प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं होगा ।

Supply of Continuous Steel Casting Machines by U.S.S.R.

1744. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has recently been reached between Governments of India and U.S.S.R. for supply by U.S.S.R. of continuous Steel Casting Machines enabling Bhilai to raise its output: and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). A contract was concluded on October 16, 1973 between Hindustan Steel Limited (Bhilai Steel Plant) and Tiajpromexport, Moscow, for the preparation and issue by the latter of the technical project for the continuous casting complex as part of the expansion of the Bhilai Steel Plant from 2.5 million tonnes to 4 million tonnes ingot steel capacity. The complex will consist of 4 slab casting machines and 1 bloom casting machine. Of these,

2 slab casting machines and 1 bloom casting machine will be supplied by the Soviet Union while the other two slab casting machines will be manufactured by the Heavy Engineering Corporation in accordance with the technical project and with the working drawings elaborated on the basis of the project. A separate contract will be concluded for the preparation of the working drawings and for the supply of the continuous casting machines due from the Soviet Union.

2. A total amount of Rupees 76,16,435.00 will be payable to Tiajpromexport under this contract on account of the following:—

(i) A sum of Rs. 37,08,185/- in one instalment for supplying the technical project. A letter of credit for effecting this payment will be estabilished within 30 days of the signing of the contract.

(ii) A sum of Rs. 15,00,000/- (subject to revision on the basis of actual ex-works cost), payable in two equal instalments, within 30 days after the delivery by the Heavy Engineering Corporation of each of the continuous casting machines to be made by it.

(iii) A sum of Rs. 24,08,250/- in five equal instalments within 30 days after the commissioning of each of the five continuous casting machines at the Bhilai Steel Plant.

Set Back to Production of Pig Iron

1745. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of pig iron has suffered a serious set back during this year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Fall in production in the current year is mainly due to shortage of coal which, in turn, is due principally to shortage in the supply of power.

Gnat Fighter-Plane Liked by Foreign Countries

1746. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some countries have expressed their likings of our Gnat fighter planes; and

(b) whether they have purchased it by now or have placed orders for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Some countries have made enquiries and shown interest in the Gnat Aircraft manufactured in the country. No sales have however been effected so far.

Bi-Partite Agreement between Ahmedabad Textiles Association and Mill Owners Association

1747. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ahmedabad Textiles Association and the Mill Owners Association have entered into a bi-partite agreement covering a wide range of industrial disputes benefiting 1.5 lakh textiles workers; and

(b) whether under this agreement over Rs. 3.75 crores will be distributed as bonus this year and working days have also been increased which will increase production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere.

Commissioning of 'I.N.S. Gaj'

1748. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first India-built Ocean-going tug 'I.N.S. Gaj' was recently commissioned at the Garden Reach Workshop, Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether this class of tug has got other utilities besides, towing ships, fire-fighting and deep sea salvage; and

(c) whether it was built indigenously or have some import content?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apart from its use for towing large ships and in fire-fighting and deep sea salvage operations, the tug can also be used for towing targets for practice firing and general rescue work at sea.

(c) The tug has been built indigenously but certain machinery and specialised equipment had to be imported. The overall indigenous content of the tug is estimated to exceed 60 per cent.

Increase in Price of Ambassador Cars

1749. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ex-factory price of the Ambassador car has been revised; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and its revised price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ex-factory retail selling price of the Ambassador car has been revised to Rs. 17,350/- with effect from 10-9-1973 on account of increased wages payable by the manufacturers to their workers under the tripartite wage settlement for engineering workers in West Bengal.

Missing Indian Jawans

1750. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Jawans missing at the date of the close of the Indo-Pak War of 1971;

(b) how many of them have been traced thereafter;

(c) how many are still on the missing list; and

(d) what hopes are there of tracing them now?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). Out of a total of 1006 missing Indian Military and para-Military personnel, Pakistan, through the Committee of International Red Cross, declared 639 as Prisoners of War. Of them 4 died in Pakistani custody and 635 were repatriated to India. The lists of the remaining missing personnel were supplied to the Committee of International Red Cross for investigation with Pakistan authorities. The figures of missing personnel, however, go on varying because of the manner in which the Defence Services category persons are missing. Many personnel are declared missing in the first instance because no positive proof of death in action is forthcoming. There have also been cases where persons believed missing during a conflict have rejoined units or later on were picked up as wounded. Some persons originally reported missing may subsequently be traced to be in enemy's custody as POWs. The present number of missing Indian military and para-Military personnel is 275.

The question of tracing the missing Indian personnel was taken up with the Government of Pakistan through the Committee of International Red Cross and the Swiss Embassy in India. The Committee of International Red Cross have since intimated that no more Indian Military and para-Military personnel are held in Pakistani custody. The matter was also informally discussed with the Pakistan Foreign Office officials during the Indo-Pakistan discussions. The Pakistan side emphasised that they have no more Indian Military or para-Military personnel in their custody. However, they assured that they would make another thorough search to ensure that there are no Indian Military or para-Military personnel in their custody. Their final reply is still awaited.

Progress made by Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

1751. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:

SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of the steel plant at Visakhapatnam;

(b) whether it is lagging behind the schedule: and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to complete the project at an early date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The Steel Authority of India Ltd. would be taking action shortly for the preparation of the Detailed Project Report for the Visakhapatnam Steel Project. Meantime, land acquisition work and studies for the development of infrastructure facilities are in progress. The Steel Authority of India Ltd. have appointed a General Manager for the Visakhapatnam Steel Project who is maintaining close liaison with the concerned authorities of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for progressing action on preliminary items of work.

Steps are being taken to implement the project expeditiously, depending on the availability of resources.

Supply of Arms to Pakistan by various Countries

1752. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries in the world which are currently helping Pakistan in arming its Defence Forces with modern hardware and sophisticated weapons.

(b) the lethal potentiality of these sophisticated weapons; and

(c) what steps have been taken by India to counteract the effects of the foreign supply of arms to Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Government are aware that Pakistan has received military hardware from a number of countries including China, the USA and some West Asian countries. It will, however, not be in public interest to disclose the details available with Government. The impact of such supplies on our security and defence preparedness is always under review.

Proposal to open Naval Training Centres in the Country

1753. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have any proposal under consideration to open Naval Training Centres in the country;

(b) the names of such places which have been selected for setting up such Centres during the next three years; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Naval Training Centres are proposed to be established at Chilka, Vishakhapatnam, Bombay and Goa.

(c) Allocation of funds for the purpose is dependent upon finalisation of the proposals and availability of resources.

I.A.F. Plane Crash near Gorakhpur

1754. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an I.A.F. Plane crashed near Gorakhpur on the 12th October, 1973;

(b) the cause of the accident; and

(c) whether any inquiry has been made and if so, the outcome of the inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) An IAF plane crashed near Gorakhpur on 11th October, 1973;

(b) and (c). A court of Inquiry has been instituted to investigate the cause(s) of the accident. The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry have not yet been finalised.

Man-Days Lost due to Power Shortage in Industrial Sector

1755. SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the total number of man-days lost in the industrial sector due to the power shortage in the year 1972?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Demand Production and Import of Copper

1756. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of copper imported duirng the last three years, separately, each year;

(b) the demand and production of copper during the current year;

(c) the production of copper in various plants in the country;

(d) the measures proposed to exploit copper ores in the country; and

(e) the reasons for delay in production at Khetri?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The figures of import of copper during 1970-71, 1971-72, 1972-73 are 68787, 56137, and 49702 metric tonnes respectively.

(b) The demand for the current year i.e. 1973-74 is estimated to be 80,000 metric tonnes. The production

so far during the current year is 6,380 metric tonnes.

(c) The only plant producing copper metal in the country at present is Indian Copper Complex, Ghatsila, Hindustan Copper Limited and the production figures have been given in (b) above.

(d) Apart from the continuing schemes like Khetri Copper Project, Dariba Copper Project, Chandmari Copper Project, Rakha Copper Project Phase-I etc., measures are being taken to exploit all the promising areas and for expanding capacities of some of the existing mines. These include Malanjhand Copper Deposit, Madhya Pradesh, Rakha Copper Project Phase-II, Bihar and Surda Expansion Scheme, Bihar. Sizeable investments are expcted to be made during the Fifth Plan Period on these schemes.

(e) The reasons for delay are:

(i) delay in the supply of imported and some of the indigenous equipments.

(ii) delay in the supply of detailed drawings etc. from the foreign consultants.

(iii) shortage of cement, steel and acetylene gas.

(iv) power cuts.

Increase in Prices of Cars

1757. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state the reasons for not allowing the manufacturers of cars other than Hindustan Motors to increase the price of their cars?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): An increase of Rs. 180/- in the price of Ambassador car was allowed with effect from 10-9-1973 on account of increased wages to the workers enjoined on the manufacturers with effect from 1-5-1973 under the Tripartite Wage Settlement for Engineering workers in West Bengal. This agreement is confined to the State of West Bengal and therefore the question of increase in the prices of Premier President and Standard Gazel cars on this account did not arise. The price increases in respect of Premier President and Standard Gazel cars were allowed on 1st July, 1973 in accordance with the principles laid down in the Supreme Court judgement.

विशाखापत्तनम और विजय नगर इस्पात परियोजना के बारे में परामर्शदाताओं का प्रतिवेदन

1758. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परामर्शदाताओं के प्रतिकूल प्रतिवेदन के बावजूद विशाखापत्तनम और विजय नगर में इस्पात कारखाने लगाये जायेंगे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जायेगी ; और

(ग) क्या परामर्शदाताओं ने बताया है कि इन कारखानों के लगाने से अत्यधिक आवर्ति हानि होगी और यदि हां, तो इन में से प्रत्येक कारखाने में कितनी आवर्ती हानि होने का अनुमान है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) से (ग) विशाखापत्तनम और विजयनगर में स्थापित किए जाने वाले इस्पात कारखानों के लिए 20 लाख टन क्षमता के लिए तैयार किये गये तकनीकी आर्थिक शक्यता प्रतिवेदन में सलाहकारों ने काफी आवर्ती हानि होने की आशंका

व्यक्त की थी। बाद में स्केल इकानमी प्राप्त करने के लिए कई अध्ययन किए गये और अब इन में से प्रत्येक स्थान पर 30 लाख टन पिण्ड क्षमता का कारखाना लगाने का विचार किया जा रहा है।

इस आधार पर दोनों विशाखापत्तनम तथा विजयनगर इस्पात प्रायोजनाओं में कुछ लाभ होने की सम्भावना है। इन दोनों प्रायोजनाओं पर लगभग 1700 करोड़ रुपये की कुल पूंजीगत लागत आने का अनुमान है। विस्तृत [illegible] प्रतिवेदनों में प्रायोजना अनुमानों की पुष्टि के पश्चात् ही शुद्ध लाभ के बारे में पता चल सकेगा। विस्तृत प्रायोजना प्रतिवेदन तैयार करने का काम शीघ्र ही आरम्भ किए जाने की सम्भावना है।

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के मजदूरों द्वारा हड़ताल की धमकी

1759. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 25 अक्तूबर, 1973 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में "दिपक्रैफ्ट आफ भिलाई स्टील प्लान्ट बिना गो स्लो स्ट्राइक" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो हड़ताल से बचने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या मजदूरों की बोनस संबंधी मांग औचित्यपूर्ण है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उनकी समस्या को हल करने का है।

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा) (क) जी हां.

(ख) से (घ). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, पक्षों के बीच हुए समझौते का अनुसरण करते हुए 13 नवम्बर, 1973 को हड़ताल नोटिस वापस ले लिया गया था।

बेंचवेंट एण्ड कम्पनी को हुई हानि

1760. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बेंचवट एण्ड कम्पनी को वर्ष 1966 से लेकर लगातार घाटा हो रहा है ; और यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में कितना घाटा हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस कम्पनी का प्रबन्ध ले लिया था और क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप अब स्थिति में सुधार हो गया है, और यदि हां, तो कितना ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने बेंचवेंट एण्ड कम्पनी (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड को हुए घाटे के लिये कुछ अधिकारियों को जिम्मेदार ठहराया है, और यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं कम्पनी को 1968 से हानि हो रही है न कि 1966 से। गत तीन वर्षों में हुई हानि निम्न प्रकार है :-

	लाख रु०
1970–71 (15 महीने) (जनवरी, 1970 से मार्च, 1971)	409.28
1971–72	339.63
1972–73	355.24

(ख) मार्च, 1971 में कम्पनी को अधिकार में लेने के बाद से उत्पादन का मूल्य

और 1973–74 के चालू वर्ष का लक्ष्य निम्न प्रकार है :—

	लाख रु०
1971–72	490.89
1972–73	909.43
1973–74	1294.20
	(लक्ष्य)

(ग) कम्पनी के कार्यों की जांच करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त की गई जांच समिति ने व्यक्तिगत रूप से किसी अधिकारी को जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया था ।

काम न आने वाले केबल

1751. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अधिकारियों के एक बोर्ड ने दिसम्बर, 1969 में यह रिपोर्ट दी थी कि 2,18,300 मीटर 'केबल' बेकार हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को कितनी वित्तीय हानि हुई है ;

(ग) केबल का समय पर उपयोग न किये जाने के क्या कारण अथवा उनको 'डिस्पोज' न करने के क्या कारण है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उन अधिकारियों को जिम्मेदार ठहराया है और इस लापरवाही के लिये उत्तरदायी होने के कारण उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की है ।

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (घ). अनुमानतः माननीय सदस्य लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट (रक्षा सेवाएं) 1967 के पैरा 25.3 में बताई गई केबल के खराब होने के मामले का जिक्र कर रहे हैं । यह स्टाक 1940–41 में भारत में ब्रिटिश तथा मित्र सेनाओं के उपयोग के लिये लाए गये केबलों का एक भाग है जो विभाजन के समय भारत के हिस्से में आया । यह स्टाक सामरिक आवश्यकता के दौरान उपयोग के लिये रिजर्व में रखा गया था । ढका हुआ कोई स्थान न मिलने के कारण यह स्टोर का एक ऐसा वर्ग था जो तिरपाल से ढक दिए जाने के पश्चात खुले में रखा गया था ।

2. अक्तूबर, 1961 में स्टाक लिये जाने के दौरान इन केबलों में से कुछ को खराब पाया गया । यह खराबी कुछ तो पुराना होने के कारण तथा कुछ विवशतावश खुले में ही रखे जाने के कारण आई है । परीक्षण तथा पुनः उपयोग करने का परिक्षण कर लेने के पश्चात् जिन केबलों को उपयोग के लिये ठीक समझा गया और जो प्रशिक्षण के लिये ठीक पाई गई उन्हें रख लिया गया । 238.622 कि०मी० लम्बी शेष केबलों को (जिनका खाता मूल्य 10.04 लाख रुपये है) पूर्ति एवं निपटान महानिदेशालय के माध्यम से निपटा दिया था और इनको 10.50 लाख रूपये का धन प्राप्त हुआ । इस प्रकार से कोई आर्थिक हानि नहीं हुई ?

3. बीच के वर्षों में सीमित उपयोग के कारण और इस तथ्य के होते हुए कि स्टोर को मुख्यतः सक्रियाओं में उपयोग के लिये रिजर्व में रखा गया था, समय पर उनका उपयोग न किये जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता । यद्यपि इन केबलों को रखने की अवधि 5 से 10 वर्ष है, फिर भी इनको इनकी हालत देखते हुए अधिक समय तक रखा गया है ।

4. कोई भी जांच अदालत अथवा अफसरों का बोर्ड नियुक्त नहीं किया गया क्योंकि खराबी वर्षों में पुराना पड़ने ढका हुआ स्थान न मिलने आदि से हुई थी और किसी अफसर की लापरवाही इसका कारण नहीं है ।

5. यह मामला लोक समिति द्वारा जांचा गया था । समिति की सिफारिशों का अनुसरण

करते हुए, यह अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गये थे कि फालतू स्टोरों को अधिक समय तक न रखा जाए और वर्तमान प्रक्रियाओं के अनुसार उनके निपटान करने के कदम उठाए जाएं।

Diversification of Mining Activities in Kolar Gold Fields

1762. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the gradual diminishing scope of mining prospects in Kolar Goldfields, Government are considering extending and diversifying mining activity there; and

(b) whether Government propose to explore the possibility and need for extending operation to cover adjacent Bisanathan and surrounding areas in Chittour District of Andhra Pradesh where occurrence of precious and scarce metal are deposits have been proved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Work of reopening Ramagiri Gold Fields in Andhra Pradesh and exploratory mining operations in Mamandur in Tamil Nadu for lead, zinc and copper deposits are in progress. Mining operations will also be carried out in Bisanathan area in the near future.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के छंटनी किये गये कर्मचारियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध करने सम्बन्धी योजना

1763. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के चतुर्थ श्रेणी के छंटनी किये गये कर्मचारियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध करने सम्बन्धी कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने कर्मचारी हैं, जिन्हें अभी तक रोजगार उपलब्ध नहीं किया जा सका है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। तथापि रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय में एक विशेष सेल है जो कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक (वित्त मंत्रालय) या प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सिफारिश के परिणामस्वरूप फालतू घोषित किए गए चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए वैकल्पिक रोजगार की व्यवस्था करता है। फालतू घोषित किए गए कर्मचारियों को वरीयता-1 दी जाती है और उन्हें विशेष सेल के माध्यम से वैकल्पिक रोजगार में लगाया जाता है।

अब तक विशेष सेल को भेजे गए चतुर्थ श्रेणी के फालतू घोषित किए गए 8255 कर्मचारियों में से 8202 कर्मचारियों को वैकल्पिक रोजगारों में लगाया जा चुका है और 53 कर्मचारी अभी भी इसके चालू रजिस्टर पर है।

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए सर्वेक्षण

1764. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए एक सर्वेक्षण कराया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सर्वेक्षण दल द्वारा सुझाये गये लाभकारी उपायों को कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) से (ग) भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पुनर्व्यवस्थापन की समस्यायों का अध्ययन करने के लिए रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय द्वारा 1971–72 के दौरान एक सर्वेक्षण किया गया था। यह सर्वेक्षण भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की विभिन्न विशेषताओं के बारे में वास्तविक सूचना एकत्र करने के लिए किया गया था जैसे शिक्षा तथा प्रशिक्षण का स्तर वर्तमान गतिविधियां, कार्य तथा प्रशिक्षण की और उनकी चि आदि ताकि असैनिक कार्य पर भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के लिए उनकी समस्या को समझने में सुविधा हो। भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि के आवंटन, भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए रिक्त स्थानों का आरक्षण, उनकी विनिर्मुक्ति से पूर्व भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के बीच उनको मिलने वाले हितों के संबंध में प्रचार तथा जिला सैनिक, नौसैनिक तथा वायुसैनिक बोर्डों तथा रोजगार कार्यालय के बीच समन्वय के संबंध में सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में कुछ सामान्य सिफारिशें की गई थीं। भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को दी गई सुविधाओं का पुनरीक्षण किया गया था और इन सिफारिशों के आधार पर उपयुक्त उपाय किए गये थे। भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को कृषि का आवंटन करने के लिए सभी राज्य सरकारें किसी न किसी रूप में इन रियायतों को दे रही है। भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए तृतीय श्रेणी तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी में आरक्षण किया गया है। इसी प्रकार का आरक्षण सरकारी क्षेत्र उपक्रमों तथा राज्य सरकारों ने भी किया है। कार्यरत भूतपूर्व कार्मिकों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए कई एक विनिर्मुक्ति पूर्व तथा विनिर्मुक्ति पश्चात प्रशिक्षण योजनाएं बनाई गई है। आई० टी० आई० में सिखाई जाने वाली असैनिक ट्रेडों को सर्विस ट्रेडों के समकक्ष कर दिया गया है। भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के बीच उनकी विनिर्मुक्ति से पूर्व उन्हें पुनर्वास के लिए मिलने वाली सुविधाओं का पर्याप्त प्रचार करने के लिए कदम भी उठाए गये है।

अपंग सैनिकों तथा उनके आश्रितों के लिये रोजगार

1765. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार की नीति युद्ध में अपंग हुये सैनिकों तथा उनके आश्रितों को रोजगार देने की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे जवान तथा आश्रित कितने हैं जिन्हे अभी तक रोजगार नहीं दिया गया है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की आवश्यकता के कारण क्या हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). प्रथम श्रेणी तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के जिन पदों पर सामान्यतः प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के जरिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से भर्ती की जाती है उन पदों पर रोजगार देने के लिये सरकारी आदेशों के अनुसार उन अपंग रक्षा कार्मिकों के मामलों पर, जो अपेक्षित अर्हताएं, अनुभव रखते हैं तथा जिन की आयु 45 वर्ष (अनुसूचित जाति जिन जाति के मामले में 50 वर्ष) से अधिक नहीं है, साक्षात्कार के आधार पर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा विचार किया जाएगा और यदि उपयुक्त पाया गया तो ऐसे अभ्यार्थी इन पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिये प्रथम अग्रता पाने के पात्र होंगे। उन पदों के मामले में जो संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा लिये गये प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के माध्यम से भरे जाते हैं, निर्धारित उच्च आयु-सीमा तीन वर्षों तक शिथिल करने की अनुमति दी जाती है।

2. तृतीय श्रेणी तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के पदों पर नियुक्ति के मामले में जिन्हें रोजगार कार्यालय के माध्यम से भरा जाता है, अपंग रक्षा कार्मिकों को प्रथम अग्रता दी जाती है। जो सैनिक युद्ध में सक्त घायल हो गये हैं और रोजगार के लिए पूर्णतया अनुपयुक्त हैं, उनके परिवारों के दो सदस्यों तक को रोजगार

कार्यालय को मध्यस्थता के बिना ही नियुक्त किया जा सकता है ।

3. चिकित्सा प्राधिकारियों के मूल्यांकन के आधार पर जिन कार्मिकों को 1971 के संघर्ष में आये घावों के कारण सेवा से मुक्त कर दिये जाने की संभावना है, उन से सरकार ने उपचार पूरा होने से बहुत पहले ही आवश्यक पुनर्वास सहायता का पता लगा लिया था । जिन 673 कार्मिकों ने रोजगार के लिए इच्छा व्यक्त की थी उनमें से अभी तक 516 मामलों में केन्द्रीय तथा राज्यों सरकारों के इकट्ठे प्रयत्नों के माध्यम से रोजगार देने का कार्य पूरा हो चुका है यह कार्य रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा समन्वित किया गया है । इस समय केवल 157 मामले शेष हैं जिन्होंने अपना उपचार पूरा कर लिया है ; जिनमें से अधिकांश ने हाल ही में अपना उपचार पूरा किया है । ऐसी आशा है कि उन्हें भी शीघ्र ही उपयुक्त रोजगार दे दिया जाएगा यह नहीं है कि उनके लिए रोजगार उपलब्ध नहीं है परन्तु उनकी अपंगता को देखते हुये ऐसा प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि यथासम्भव उनके घरों के समीप ही रोजगार दिया जाए । ये सैनिक रोजगार की पेशकश मिलने तक सेवा में रहेंगे ।

4. युद्ध में जो कार्मिक अपंग हो गए हैं और जो कोई पुन: रोजगार करने के लिए अनुपयुक्त हैं उनके आश्रितों को रोजगार देने के लिए केवल एक ही एक ऐसा मामला है जहां रोजगार अभी दिया जाना है । क्योंकि वह किसी रोजगार के लिए अनुपयुक्त है अत: उसके दो आश्रितों को रोजगार पाने में सहायता दी जा रही है ।

5. इस बारे में सरकार की कोई असफलता नहीं रही है । तथापि, यह भी बता दिया जाए कि यह रोजगार देने की सहायता अपंग सैनिकों को मिलने वाले मुख्य पुनर्वास-हितों के अतिरिक्त है । वे अब युद्ध क्षति वेतन पाने के पात्र हैं जिसमें उनकी अपंगता के समय धारक पर मिलने वाले वेतन के बराबर साधारण विनिमुक्ति पेन्शन के बराबर सेवा अंश और अपंगता अंश सम्मिलित हैं जो शत प्रतिशत अपंगता के लिए अन्तिम लिए गए वेतन के बराबर हैं जिनमें से सेवा अंश कम कर दिया जाता है । यह 500 पये तक सीमित है ।

Benefit of E.P.F. Covering to Employees of Educational Institutions and Tea Estates owned by Religious and Charitable Institutions

1766. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of the religious and charitable institutions are covered by the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952;

(b) whether the employees of the educational instiutions and Tea Estates owned by religious and charitable institutions are entitled to the benefits of Employees Provident Funds Act; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c) Religious, Charitable and Educational Institutions as such are not at present covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952. Proposals to cover them are under consideration. Tea Estates except in Assam are already covered under the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952. Establishments owned or controlled by Charitable Insetitutions which work exclusively for the benefit of their employees, have been exempted from the operation of the

Act upto 12th August, 1975, even if they are otherwise coverable under the Act.

National Studium Cinema of Defence Department at New Delhi

1767. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Stadium Cinema of Defence Department at New Delhi was/is being run by a private person/organisation;

(b) whether Cinema tickets are being sold on exorbitant prices in black openly in the presence of all persons working there;

(c) whether the persons working there are not having any control over the sale of tickets and illegal and unfair practice being adopted by the man himself or by other persons; and

(d) how Defence Department is going to check the illegal sale of tickets and on what basis the theatre has been given to the person|organisation for running?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such complaint has been brought to the notice of the local Military authorities.

(c) and (d). Two persons from Regimental Police are posted to maintain discipline in the cinema premises. Appropriate steps will be taken by the local military authorities as and when specific complaints are brought to their notice. The cinema was initially leased to Shri Ishar Dass Sahni & Bros. for a period of 3 years with effect from 1st January 1951. An eviction notice was served on the lessee on 5th April 1955. The lessee, however, challenged the notice in a Court of Law and obtained a stay. Ultimately, a compromise was reached according to which the lessee has been allowed in run the cinema up to 31st October, 1975 on payment of Rs. 1935.25 p.m.

Hunger Strike at Balasore Defence Installation

1768. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is labour trouble going on in the defence installation at Balasore and there was also hunger strike recently; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) There has been some agitation in the Proof & Experimental Establishment at Balasore for sometime. There was also hunger strike on 27th, 28th October, 1973 for about 24 hours by approximately 15 persons.

(b) Approximate steps have been/are being taken in the matter.

Labour Trouble in Rourkela Steel Plant on Bonus Issue

1769. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the labour trouble in Rourkela Steel Plant on the bonus issue, which has resulted in loss of production; and

(b) if so, whether he proposes to intervene in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). There was no major labour trouble on the question of Bonus, the workers having accepted the payment of the bonus. Although on account of the activities of certain unrecognised

Unions, the tempo of production was somewhat affected, it is difficult to quantify loss of production on this account.

Short Service Commission

1770. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the tenure of service of Short Service Commissioned and Emergency Service Commissioned Officers and what is the procedure for their regularisation in the regular army/permanent Commission;

(b) whether S.S.C. and E.S.C. officers who are selected in the various Technical Trades like Army Medical Corps Engineers Groups and E M.E. and are given intensive training by spending very huge amounts, are considered for promotion on regular basis in preference to those officers who are selected in infantry etc. if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the Officers who are selected as Short Service Commissioned Officers from out of the army personnel below the rank of J.C.Os, Sepoy; LNK and Havaldars is they are to be reverted after the completion of their normal tenure, what will be their status in the Army?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The tenure of Short Service Commissioned Officers is 5 years, extendable by another 5 years. The tenure of Emergency Commissioned Officers, commissioned during 1963 to 1965 was for the duration of emergency and as long as may be required thereafter. The suitability of Short Service Commissioned Officers for Permanent Commission is assessed on the basis of their annual Confidential Reports, performance at various training courses and the awards and decorations earned, by an Army Headquarters Selection Board. This procedure is followed from June 1972. Prior to that date, the suitability for Permanent Commission of both Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers was assessed through interviews at Services Selection Board.

(b) No, Sir. The intensive training given to these Technical Officers is only intended to train them to the normal Degree Course standard in their respective Technical Corps like all other Permanent Commissioned officers seconded to these Corps and not given with a view to enabling them to better their prospects for promotion, *vis a vis* the Infantry Officers.

(c) Short Service Commissioned Officers, who were formerly non-Commissioned Officers and other ranks, when found unsuitable for Permanent Commission, are released from service and not reverted to their original status.

Increase in Price of Tractors

1771. DR. H. P. SHARMA:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lately permitted an increase in the prices of different types of tractors;

(b) if so, the extent of increase; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have lately permitted increase in the price of the Zetor 2511 tractor manufactured by Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Pinjore and the two models of Tractors (B-275/276 and 434) manufactured by the International Tractor Company of India

Ltd. The amounts of increase permitted are as under:—

Zetor 2511	Rs. 2,300
International B275/276	Rs. 375
International 434	Rs. 1,635

(c) The earlier price for the Zetor 2511 tractor was fixed provisionally when HMT commenced production and no details were available about the cost of manufacture. After HMT had assembled tractors for a few months, some details of the cost of manufacture became available, on the basis of which they asked for an increase of about Rs. 3000 in the selling price. Pending a detailed cost examination Government allowed a provisional increase of Rs. 2300.

In the case of the tractors manufactured by the ITCI, the increases have been permitted to cover the additional cost on account of customs duty at increased rates on some components (crankcases) and tyres and tubes which had to be imported to supplement indigenous supplies which were inadequate to meet the full requirements of the firm to maintain their high production level.

पूर्ति विभाग के अस्थायी कर्मचारी

1773. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **पूर्ति और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय पूर्ति विभाग में कितने अस्थायी कर्मचारी है जिन्होंने 5 वर्ष से अधिक की सेवा पूरी कर ली है ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों को अदा किया समयोपरि भत्ता

1774. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 में उनके मन्त्रालय में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को अदा किये गये समयोपरि भत्ते की तुलना में वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 में उन्हें अदा किये गये समयोपरि भत्ते की राशि में काफी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं; तो उक्त वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान समयोपरि भत्ते पर हुए खर्च की राशि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या वित्तीय संकट को ध्यान में रखते हुए वित्तीय वर्ष 1973-74 में अनुमानित व्यय की राशि में कुछ कमी करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 की तुलना में वर्ष 1972-73 में इस्पात विभाग तथा खान विभाग के कर्मचारियों को दिए गए समयोपरि

भत्ते की राशि कुछ अधिक है। वर्षवार राशि नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	इस्पात विभाग	खान विभाग	कुल
	रुपये	रुपये	रुपये
1970–71	1,38,084.11	1,27,835.25	2,65,919.36
1971–72	1,50,340.00	1,37,891.25	2,88,231.25
1972–73	1,85,660.00	1,38,763.65	3,24,423.65

(ग) जी, हां। प्रक्रिया को कड़ा करके समयोपरि भत्ते के व्यय को कम करने के लिए हर कोशिश की जा रही है।

संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका स्थित भारतीय दूतावास में भारतीय और विदेशी राष्ट्रिक

1775. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय अमरीका स्थित भारतीय दूतावास में काम कर रहे भारतीय और विदेशी राष्ट्रिकों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या एक ही पद पर काम कर रहे भारतीय और विदेशी राष्ट्रिकों के वेतनमान अलग-अलग है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका स्थित हमारे मिशनों तथा केन्द्रों में काम करने वाले भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों एवं विदेशी राष्ट्रिकों की संख्या संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) प्रत्येक स्थानिक पद के लिए समान वेतन-मान है, चाहे उन पर भारतीय राष्ट्रिक नियुक्त हो अथवा विदेशी राष्ट्रिक।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका स्थित भारतीय मिशनों में स्थानिक कर्मचारियों के रूप में काम करने वाले भारतीय तथा विदेशी राष्ट्रिकों की वर्तमान संख्या

क्रम सं०	मिशन का नाम	भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों की संख्या			विदेशी	टिप्पणी
		भारत स्थानिक	स्थानीय	कुल	राष्ट्रिकों की संख्या	
1	भारत का राजदूतावास, वाशिंगटन।	57	42	99	16	*भारतीय सप्लाई मिशन के अतिरिक्त
2	भारत का प्रधान कौंसला-वास, न्यूयार्क।	18	32	50	2	
3	भारत का प्रधान कौंसला-वास, सान फ्रान्सिस्को।	8	13	21	5	
4	संयुक्त राष्ट्र में भारत का स्थायी मिशन, न्यूयार्क।	36	18	54	1	

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में अस्थायी कर्मचारी

1776. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय में ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है जो 5 साल से अधिक नौकरी करने के पश्चात् भी अस्थायी बने हुए हैं ; और

(ख) इन अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) इस्पात विभाग और खान विभाग में ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्रमशः 3 और 8 है।

(ख) जहां तक इस्पात विभाग का सम्बन्ध है दो व्यक्तियों को स्थायी पदों की कमी के कारण स्थायी नहीं किया जा सका है। तीसरे व्यक्ति को स्थायी करने के बारे में कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

जहां तक खान विभाग का सम्बन्ध है, एक व्यक्ति परिवीक्षाधीन है। संतोषजनक ढंग से परिवीक्षा अवधि पूरी कर लेने पर ही उसके मामले पर विचार किया जाएगा। नियमानुसार एक व्यक्ति अभी स्थायी किए जाने का पात्र नहीं है। जहां तक बाकी व्यक्तियों का सम्बन्ध है, 3 व्यक्तियों को स्थायी करने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है जब कि शेष 3 व्यक्तियों को स्थायी पद उपलब्ध होने पर ही स्थायी किया जाएगा।

Cut in Expenditure on Indian Embassies in Europe, Africa and Asia

1777. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual expenditure of our Embassies in prominent countries of Europe, Africa and Asia; and

(b) whether any drastic cut is envisaged in the expenditure as a part of Rs. 400 crore economy drive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5774/73].

Pak Allegation against India regarding Violations of 'Principle of Spontaneity' in sending back P.O.Ws

1778. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pakistan Foreign Office made an allegation against India that in having decided to send back the Pakistani Prisoners of War only, on September 28 and 29, 1973, India had violated the 'principle of spontaneity' envisaged in the Delhi Agreement requiring the synchronisation of the repatriation of the Prisoners of War with the return of Bengalies in Pakistan and Pakistanis in Bangladesh to their homelands; and

(b) if so, whether the allegation has been formally refuted by India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Pakistan had wrongly alleged that India was not observing the principle of simultaneity as envisaged in the Delhi Agreement.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government immediately apprised Pakistan of the correct position.

Grievances of Refugees from Pak Occupied Chamb Area

1779. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grievances of the refugees coming to India from the Pakistan occupied Chamb area have been brought to the notice of the Government; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for the redressal of these grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble member had on 26-10-73 forwarded to the Minister for Rehabilitation a memorandum containing some of the grievances of Chamb Displaced Persons.

(b) A statement indicating the steps taken in this respect is attached.

Statement

(i) *Replacement of old tents*

2037 tents were provided by Government of India during July, 1973 to replace the old tents. In addition, 3000 tarpaulins were supplied in September, 1973 to provide reinforcement to the existing tents. Keeping in view the further replacement needs in this connection, arrangements have already been made for the purchase and supply of 4000 new tents.

(ii) *Education*

24 schools which were being run in the Chamb Niabat are now accommodated in tents in Kishanpur Manwal the Chamb Niabat are now accomschool buildings to ensure proper arrangements, and the work on 2 prototype school buildings is likely to commence soon.

(iii) *Compensation for standing crops left behind by Chamb Displaced Persons.*

The State Government are taking necessary steps for payment of *ex-gratia* assistance for loss of Rabi 1972 crop to the Chamb Displaced Persons.

(iv) *Permanent resettlement of Chamb Displaced Persons.*

The Government of India set up on 1-5-1973, a Joint Team consisting of representatives of the Jammu and Kashmir Government and the Central Government to go into the whole problem and make suitable recommendations for expeditious resettlement of these displaced persons. The report of the Team was received towards the end of September, 1973 and it is under active consideration.

Apart from above, necessary steps have been taken to improve the sanitation, water supply and medical arrangements in the Camps. Recently a water supply scheme costing about Rs. 11.25 lakhs to ensure regular supply of filtered water to these displaced persons has been sanctioned (9-11-1973).

Purchase of Coir Items

1780. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for buying more items of coir for the use of Government with a view to save coir industry, which is highly labour incentive, from a crisis; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The Department of Supply do not intiate any purchases by themselves; they make purchases on behalf of Government indentors as and when required.

Victimisation of Coir Board Staff by Administration

1781. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint from the Coir Board Staff Association regarding the victimisation of the Board employees by the administration; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to redress their grievances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

इस्पात के उत्पादन में लघु इस्पात संयंत्रों का योगदान

1782. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस्पात के उत्पादन में लघु इस्पात संयंत्रों का, राज्यवार, योगदान कितना है ;

(ख) क्या इन संयंत्रों को प्रोत्साहन देने की कोई योजना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) यद्यपि वर्ष 1972-73 में देश की विद्युत भट्टी इकाइयों की इस्पात का कुल उत्पादन 10 लाख टन से अधिक था तथापि इस्पात पिण्ड तथा तैयार ढली वस्तुओं के रूप में इन इकाइयों का योगदान निम्नलिखित था :—

राज्य	पिण्ड (हजार टन)	ढली वस्तुएं (हजार टन)
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	8.3	
बिहार	16.8	57.0
गुजरात	13.8	1.3
हरियाणा	73.2	1.2
मध्य प्रदेश	15.0	5.2
महाराष्ट्र	138.7	16.6
कर्नाटक	20.6	1.5
पंजाब	19.6	0.8
राजस्थान	14.0	1.5
तमिलनाड	8.0	15.6
उत्तर प्रदेश	178.1	5.1
पश्चिमी बंगाल	129.4	32.3
	635.5	138.1

(ख) और (ग) . इन कारखानों को प्रोत्साहन देने की कोई विशेष योजना नहीं है । उद्यमकर्ता अपनी प्रयोजनाओं का तकनीकी-आर्थिक सक्षमता के आधार पर सार्वजनिक वित्तीय संस्थानों से सहायता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं ।

Payment of 8.33 per cent Bonus for 1972

1783. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether 8.33 per cent bonus to the workers for the year 1972 has been paid and distributed by the employers in the whole country;

(b) the number of industrial and other units which distributed bonus above 8.33 per cent for the said year and the percentages so distributed; and

(c) whether the said additional bonus was given in cash or otherwise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The payment of minimum bonus in respect of the accounting year commencing on any day in the year 1972, at the enhanced rate of 8-1/3 per cent, is a statutory requirement and its contravention is an offence. The coverage of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 is very wide and information is not collected in regard to bonus payments by each individual establishment. However, if any cases of non-payment of bonus is reported, suitable action can be taken by the "Appropriate Government."

(c) The Employer's Organisations were requested on the 15th September, 1973 to pay the entire bonus in cash. A Bill to amend the Act for this purpose has since been introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

Short Supply of Coal

1784. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the supply of coal is far too short to meet the urgent needs and demands of coal in the country;

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to augment the supplies of coal; and

(c) the machinery devised by Government for expeditious and co-ordinated movement of coal from the pits to the work places?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir. The coal supply position is not satisfactory, which is on account of the fact that owing to considerable increase in the demand for coal particularly by the power houses and the steel plants, which enjoy a higher priority for allotment of wagons, the relatively low priority consumers have had to face shortage of coal in the recent months all over the country, inspite of overall increase in coal production.

(b) and (c). The Railways and the coal producing organisations are taking a number of steps to augment production and movement of coal and coke. The Government have also constituted a High Level Standing Committee to look into the problems of coal transport and distribution to ensure regular supplies to various consumers. The Committee has decided to step up movement of coal for supply to various sectors, especially to small scale industries, brick kilns and domestic consumers. Schemes for opening dumps at important comsuming centres for supply of coal to small scale industries, brick burners and domestic consumers are being pursued vigorously. A Joint Cell has been set up in Calcutta with the representatives of the Railways and the coal producing agencies to ensure proper coordination in maximising coal supplies.

Indian Delegation to 28th Annual Session of U.N. General Assembly

1785. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Indian delegation attending the 28th Annual Session of the U. N. General Assembly at New York;

(b) the concrete achievements to date of the said Indian Delegation; and

(c) the basis on which the selection for the said delegation was made and the total expenses incurred in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The names of the Indian delegates to the 28th Annual Session of the U.N. General Assembly at New

York are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT–5773/73].

(b) The 28th Session of the General Assembly concludes on 18th of December, 1973. An assessment of the achievements of our Delegation must therefore await the conclusion of the session.

However, it may be mentioned that the delegation has played an active role in the discussions on various important issues on the agenda *e.g.* Disarmament, Law of the Sea, aggression against the newly independent state of Guinea Bissau by Portugal, question relating to economic and social development, human rights, decolonisation and apartheid and contributed to the adoption of meaningful decisions by the Assembly.

(c) Members of Indian delegations to the U.N. General Assembly represent the Government of India. Consequently the main basis for selection is that they should be in agreement with Government's policies.

The expenditure incurred on the Delegation to the 28th Session of General Assembly is being ascertained and will be placed on the table of the House.

Payment of Special Allowances to Field Marshal Manekshaw

1786. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Field Marshal Manekshaw is given special allowances and facilities in Delhi or elsewhere and whether he is considered on the active list of the Armed Forces; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). According to Government orders issued on 28 February, 1973, on relinquishing the post of the Chief of the Army Staff, Field Marshal Manekshaw will not be transferred to the retired list, but will continue to be on the active list till death and will be granted special pay of Rs. 1600 per mensem inclusive of the sum of Rs 1200 per mensem which accrued to him as pension on retirement as Chief of the Army Staff. No other allowances or perquisites were admissible to him.

Taking over of Jabalpur Vehicles Factory to Manufacture Heavy Duty Trucks

1787. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH: GARCHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to take over the Jabalpur Vehicles Factory so that its capacity could be expanded to manufacture heavy duty trucks; and

(b) whether the Tata and the Ashok Leyland have not been able to increase production despite additional capacity allowed to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No decision has yet been taken on the expansion of the Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur to manufacture heavy duty trucks, but a proposal for expansion is under consideration. The additional capacity recently sanctioned to M/s. Tata and Ashok Leyland would materialise only after the required plant and equipment have been installed. However, the proposed expansion of the Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur is to meet the overall expected shortage of commercial vehicles in the country after taking into account the expansion of the existing units.

Arrest of I.A.F. Personnel by Gorakhpur Police

1788. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 5 I.A.F. personnel involve in inter-State decoities were arrested by the Gorakhpur police recently; and

(b) if so, for how long these persons were stationed at that particular place?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Three IAF personnel and one civilian Driver have been arrested by the civil police on the night of 29/30th September, 1973 for alleged involvement in a dacoity case.

(b) Two of the three IAF personnel have been at that particular station since May 1972 and the third since December 1970. As regards, the civilian Driver, he has been serving there since his date of appointment i.e. July 22, 1966.

State-wise demand and supply of Coal

1789. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to complaints regarding the shortage of coal being experienced in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the State-wise position of demand and supply of coal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement indicating State-wise estimated of demand *vis-a-vis* supply of coal during the year 1972-73 is enclosed.

STATEMENT

(Figures in Million Tonnes)

Sl. No.	States	Estimated 1972-73	
		Demands from consumers	Supply/ Consumption
1	2	3	4
			(Provisional)
1.	Andhra	2·94	2·89
2.	Assam	0·31	0·21
3.	West Bengal	15·38	14·91
4.	Bihar	21·66	17·21
5.	Gujarat	3·12	2·77
6.	Kerala	0·02	0·01
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0·01	0·01
8.	Goa	0·01	0·01
9.	Maharashtra	4·08	3·94
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8·52	8·01
11.	Tamilnadu	2·37	1·35
12.	Mysore	0·96	0·70
13.	Orissa	4·40	3·29
14.	Punjab	3·21	1·76
15.	Haryana	0·62	0·27
16.	Uttar Pradesh	11·06	7·30
17.	Rajasthan	1·31	1·02
18.	Delhi	2·57	1·73
19.	Himachal Pradesh	0·06	0·01
20.	Tripura	0·01	0·01

N.L. The above figures include duplicate movement of Washeries, loss in manufacture of Coke etc. but exclude collieries consumption and loco and export for which no state-wise allocation can be made.

Violations of Simla Agreement by Pakistan

1790. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 66 on the 26th July, 1973 regarding Violations of Simla Agreement by Pakistan and state:

(a) the nature of violations of Simla Agreement which have since been committed by Pakistan; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). There have been instances of violation of the Agreement on cessation of hostile propaganda. Further, some recent statements made by Pakistani leaders have not been in tune with the Simla Agreement Government have drawn the attention of the Government of Pakistan to these breaches wherever considered necessary.

Shortage of Scooters

1791. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of scooters in the country;

(b) the number of persons who are on the waiting list as on the 1st October, 1973 for want of scooters; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to increase the scooter production in the country and meet the demand fully within a reasonable period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The production of scooters in the country at present is not adequate to meet the demand.

(b) Around 5,69,000.

(c) Government are setting up a project in the Public Sector for manufacture of scooters with a capacity of 1,00,000 numbers per annum. Some of the State Industrial Development Corporations granted letters of intent for manufacture of scooters would enter into licensing arrangements with M/s Scooters India Ltd. to have assembly lines for scooters of the same model and design that will be manufactured by M|s. Scooters India Ltd. The three existting manufacturers have been permitted to expand their capacity for manufacture of scooters. In addition, letters of intent have been issued to a number of new entrepreneurs for manufacture of scooters.

Agricultural research unit at Leh

1792. SHRI KUSHOK BAKULA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Research Unit at Leh, Ladakh has developed varieties of Potatoes, peas, cabbage, cauliflower and vegetables;

(b) what measures have been taken to distribute the benefits of the agricultural research among the local farmers; and

(c) the extent of increase in production in the Ladakh region as a result of the assistance provided by the Defence Services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A close liaison is maintained between the research workers of the Agricultural Research Unit and the farmers. The farmers frequently visit the Unit to acquaint themselves with the varieties of seeds most suitable for Leh, the ideal time and method of growing the crops and the newer techniques developed by the Agricultural Research Unit. The Scientists of the ARU also visit the local farmers to collect data and to give guidance to them. To bring the achievements of our research in the field of agriculture to the benefits of local population at high altitude and also to know about the local agricultural problems, a committee has been in existence with Development Commissioner as Chairman and representatives of Defence Agriculture Research Unit and representatives of the Local Cooperative Society and farmers society as members. Through the above Committee, the Farm supplies to local farmers as well as different Army units stationed there, a considerable quantity of seeds every year.

(c) There has been considerable increase in the production of vegetables in the Ladakh region during the last about 10 years. This is evident for the fact the total quantities of fresh vegetables available to the Army through local farmers at Leh in 1972-73 were about 40 times more than these available in 1963. In this regard, the contribution of Defence Agriculture Research Unit, Leh, has been significant.

Production of Cars, Jeeps, Scooters and Motor Cycles

1793. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cars, jeeps, scooters and motor cycles produced in the last two years, Unit-wise;

(b) the present demand for the above vehicles and the anticipated demand by the end of the Fifth Plan; and

(c) the number of parties issued letters of intent, sector-wise, in Public, Private and Joint Sector; the number of vehicles to be produced, category-wise and the likely period of their commencement of production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH):

(a)	Name of the Unit.	Item of manufacture.	Production in Nos.	
			1971	1972
1.	M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., District Hooghly (West Bengal) . . .	Passenger Cars	25,657	25,757
2.	M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay	Passenger Cars	12,821	13,703
3.	M/s. Standard Motor Products of India Ltd., Madras.	Passenger Cars	847	579
4.	M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd., Bombay	Jeeps	11,053	12,589
5.	M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd., Poona. .	Scooters.	39,798	40,332
6.	M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd., Bombay.	Scooters	24,504	20,851
7.	M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad. .	Scooters Motor cycles	2,860 12,806	3,468 17,043
8.	M/s. Enfield India Ltd., Madras. . .	Scooters Motors-Cycles	50 10,904	80 12,808
9.	M/s. Ideal Jawa (India) Private Limited, Mysore.	Motor-cycles	16,020	17,706

(b) The estimated demand by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan (1972—74) for Passenger cars, Jeeps, Scooters and Motor cycles is as under:—

1. Passengers Cars	75,000
2. Jeeps	15,000
3. Scooters including motor-cycles, Mopeds and three-wheelers	2,10,000

Demand estimaters for various categories of vehicles for the Fifth Plan Period have not yet been finalised.

(c) Eleven parties in the private sector have been granted letters of intent for the manufacture of passengers cars for a total capacity of 1,56,000 nos. per annum. The parties

are new entrepreneurs and are required to develop their own designs without any foreign collaboration or foreign consultancy arrangements. These steps will necessarily take time. It is, therefore, difficult to indicate at this stage the time by which production will start.

No party has been granted letter of intent for the manufacture of Jeeps.

Letters of intent have been granted to eight State Industrial Development Corporations for manufacture of scooters for a total capacity of 1,98,000 Nos. per annum and to thirteen parties in the Private Sector for a capacity of 2,75,000 Nos. per annum. Out of these, one Unit in the State Sector and one Unit in the Private Sector have been granted industrial licence for a capacity of 24,000 Nos. per annum each. The State Sector Unit has already commenced production in a small way and the Private Sector Unit is expected to commence production in January, 1974. One Unit in the public sector has also been granted lience for a capacity of 1,00,000 Nos. per annum for manufacture of Scooters and is expected to commence production by August, 1974. As regards the remaining parties, precise information about the date of commencement or production is not available.

One party in the Private Sector has been granted a letter of intent for manufacture of motor-cycles (including Scooters) for a capacity of 24,000 Nos. per annum. This party is require to develop their own designs without any foreign callobration or foreign consultancy arrangements. These steps will necessarily take time. It is therefore, difficult to indicate at this stage the time by which production will start. Another party in the private Sector who is already manufacturing mopeds has been permitted to manufacture motorcycles for a capacity of 8,000 Nos. per annum. They have already commenced production.

Development of Indigenous Missile Weapons

1794. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt has been made to develop indigenous missile weapons; and

(b) if so, the progress thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

Rehabilitation Schemes for Burma Repatriates in Andhra Pradesh

1795. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the schemes in progress and contemplated for immediate future to rehabilitate Burma refugees in Andhra Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): A Statement giving the details of the sanctioned schemes for the rehabilitation of repatriates from Burma in Andhra Pradesh and the progress of rehabilitation is attached.

Statement

Schemes sanctioned for Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Burma and the Progress of Rehabilitation

I. *Business Loans*:

Loans are sanctioned for trade and busines upto a celling of Rs. 5.000/- per family.

II. *Housing Loans*:

Loans for purchasing plots and construction of houses are given as under:—

	Urban areas	Rural areas
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Cost of plot. . .	600 (Loan)	200 (Loan)
(b) Cost of construction of the house. .	2000 (Loan) .	1250 (Loan)
(c) Development of land	1500 (Loan)	600 (Grant).
(d) For business premises.	500 (Loan)	200 (Loan).

III. *Educational Concessions*:

(a) Book grants, ranging from Rs. 5|- to Rs. 100|- per annum, to Day-Scholars.

(b) Stipends ranging from Rs. 40|- to Rs 60 per month to students reading in High Schools and Colleges subject to certain condition regarding marks, if they stay in a hostel away from their families. The above concessions are admissible, if the income of the parents is not more than Rs. 250|- per month.

IV. *Employment Facilities*:

(a) Priority has been accorded for appointment under the Central Government through the Employment Exchanges.

(b) Upper age limit for recruitment through Employment Exchanges has been relaxed upto 45 years (50 years for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes).

(c) For appointments made on the results of competitive examinations held by Union Public Service Commission, upper age limit has been relaxed by three years. The Commission has also been authorised to remit examination fees in deserving cases.

(d) A special Employment Liaison Officer has been appointed at Visakhapatnam to render employment assistance to the repatriates.

(e) Repatriates are also provided with training and employment facilities in industries specially set up under the rehabilitation programme such as Textile township, Ramagundam; Spinning Mills, Nellore and Rajahmundry.

V. *Special Schemes Sanctioned*:

A permanent Liability Home for repatriates at Kancharapalem (Andhra Pradesh) has been set up.

VI. *Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank*:

The Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank has been set up with its headquarters at Madras for extending credit facilities to the repatriates settled in Andhra Pradesh and other Southern States for small scale industries, business and other schemes.

VII. *Progress of Rehabilitation of Burma repatriates in Andhra Pradesh*:

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have reported that about 11,493 families of Burma repatriates have arrived in the State since 1st June, 1953. The rehabilitation assistance has been given as per details below as at the end of June, 1973:—

(a) Business loan has been granted to 10,618 families involving an

amount of Rs. 1,44,05,730|-. This includes families given part assistance who are to be given further assistance.

(b) Housing loan has been granted to 1,091 families involving an amount of Rs. 17,84,600|-. In addition to this 100 Burma repatriate families have been allotted houses in Gollapalem Colony.

(c) Employment has been provided to 1,001 repartriates.

(d) Agricultural land has been allotted to 5 Burma repatriate families.

(e) **Shops and Stalls:** 286 bunks and stalls have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 8,65,000|- for allotment to the Burma repatriates.

(f) One Burma Repatriates Auto-rickshaw Co-operative Society had been formed in 1968 and is working with 15 vehicles purchased by the Society.

VIII. *Schemes contemplated:*

In addition to the rehabilitation assistance available to the repatriates from Burma under the continuing schemes mentioned above, the State Government proposes to accommodate 320 families in Kapparada, housing colony which has been taken up and proposals for construction of housing colonies to provide housing facilities to 825 repatriate families are under their consideration.

Asbestos Complex in Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh

1796. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for setting up of an asbestos complex is being considered in Cuddapah District of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the main outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) M|s Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Limited, a fully State owned Government Company, proposed to set up as Asbestos Complex in Cuddapah District, A.P.

(b) The details have not been worked out.

Investigation of Graphite, Bauxite and Wolframite in Visakhapatnam

1797. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation of graphite, bauxite and wolframite in Visakhapatnam District in Andhra Pradesh is completed; and

(b) if so. the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) The investigation in respect of exploration for bauxite in the Galikonda plateau (Vishakapatnam district) has been nearly completed. The Geological Survey of India has not taken up the detailed investigations for graphite and wolframite in Visakhapatnam district so far.

(b) The investigation carried out for bauxite in the Galikonda plateau has indicated that about 9,623 million tonnes of bauxite of all grades would be available in the 8 sectors where exploration has been carried out.

Prospects of Diamond in Andhra Pradesh

1798. SHRI K. KODANDA RAM REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigation of diamond in Anantapur, Kurnool and Krishna Districts in Andhra Pradesh has been completed; and

(b) if so, whether occurrence of diamonds in the above Districts is positively indicated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir. So far only parts of the potential areas have been investigated in a preliminary way. Further work is contemplated.

(b) Incidence of diamonds was recorded in the pipe rocks in (1) Wajrakarur area of Anantapur district (34 diamonds weighing 28.75 carats so far recovered by the Geological Survey of India) (2) the gravels along the Krishna river in Krishna district (3 off coloured diamonds weighing 4.270 carats so far recovered by G.S.I.) and (3) in the Benganapalli Conglomorates in Ramallakota area of Kurnool District.

Shortage of Cement and C.I. Sheet in Tripura

1799. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there has been acute shortage of Cement and C.I. Sheet in Tripura at present;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure the supply of requisite quantity of cement and C.I. Sheet in Tripura throughout the years;

(c) what is the present market price of C.I. Sheet in Tripura and what is its factory price per bundle; and

(d) whether any specific measure is being taken to supply C.I. sheet to the people of Tripura at a reasonable price?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (d). The matter concerns the State Government of Tripura. However, necessary information is being obtained from the State Government and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Strikes Prohibited under D.I.R.

1800. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of strikes prohibited under this Defence of India Rules during the last one year; and

(b) the State-wise details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). During the calendar year 1973, so far, orders under rule 118 of the Defence of India Rules, 1971 prohibiting strikes were issued in regard to the following:—

(1) Idikki Hydro-electric Project (Kerala).

(2) Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (Tamil Nadu).

(3) Railway Services in India.

(4) Services with the supply of electrical energy to the public or with the generation storage or transmission of electrical energy for the purpose of such supply, in (a) Bihar, (b) Tamil Nadu and (c) Kerala.

(5) Food Corportion of India; and

(6) Cominco Binani Zinc Limited (Kerala).

अल्प वेतन पाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को उचित कीमत पर उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की सप्लाई

1801. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सम्पूर्ण देश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) न्यूनतम वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उस वेतन की राशि कितनी है ; और

(ग) उन को उचित मूल्य पर दिन प्रति दिन उपयोग में आने वाली उपभोक्ता वस्तुएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) रोजगार एवं प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय द्वारा की गई केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की गणना के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियमित कर्मचारियों की संख्या जैसी कि स्थिति 31 मार्च, 1971 को थी, 26,98,657 थी ।

(ख) 31 मार्च, 1971 को 1501—रुपये प्रति मास से कम के वेतनमानों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के 13,17,308 नियमित कर्मचारी थे ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये दैनिक उपभोग में आने वाली उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की पूर्ति करने के लिये, कोई अलग बन्दोबस्त नहीं किया गया है । तथापि ग्राम जनता के लिए जगह-जगह खुले सुपर बाजारों एवं सरकारी भंडारों की स्थापना द्वारा ये वस्तुएं उचित दरों पर उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं ।

Ban on Import of Cars

1802. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ban totally the import of foreign made cars and if so, when such a decision is likely to take effect; and

(b) whether any steps are also being taken to improve the quality of the cars manufactured in the country in order to bring them at par with the foreign made cars?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Import of foreign made cars is not allowed except to a few specifically excluded categories. There is no proposal at the moment to impose a total ban.

(b) Government had issued directives to the manufacturers of cars and suppliers of critical ancillaries to implement the recommendations made by the Motor Car Quality Inquiry Committee for improving the quality of cars. These have been followed up by periodical reviews. Government are now introducing a scheme for continuous testing of cars with a view to ensuring removal of defects and improvement of quality.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER NAVY ACT, 1957

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957:—

(1) The Navy Leave (First Amendment) Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 258 in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1973.

(2) The Navy Leave (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 283 in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 1973.

(3) The Navy Leave (Third Amendment) Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 295 in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1973. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5768/73].

ORISSA INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS (NATIONAL & FESTIVAL) HOLIDAY RULES. STATEMENT. COAL MINES LABOUR. HOUSING AND GENERAL WELFARE FUND (TELEPHONE OPERATORS) RECRUITMENT RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Orissa Industrial Establishments (National and Festival) Holiday Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 157 in Orissa Gazette dated the 9th March, 1973 under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Orissa Industrial Establishments (National and Festival) Holidays Act, 1969, read with clause (c) (iv) of the proclamation dated the 3rd March, 1973 issued by the President in relation to the State of Orissa.

(ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above notification. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5764/73].

(2) (i) A copy of the Coal Mines Labour, Housing and General Welfare Fund (Telephone Operators) Recruitment Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G.S.R. 502 in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1973, issued under article 309 of the Constitution.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5765/73].

(3) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pensions Fund Act, 1952:—

(a) G.S.R. 1988 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 1971 adding winding of thread and yarn reeling industry to Schedule I of the said Act.

(b) G. S. R. 503 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1973 adding "Katha" making industry to Schedule I of the said Act

(c) The Employees' Family Pension (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 940 in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1973.

(d) The Employees' Provident Funds (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1039 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1973.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5766/73].

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

(4) (a) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948:—

(i) The Coal Mines Bonus (Amendment) Scheme, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 467 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1971.

(ii) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Bonus (Amendment) Scheme, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 468 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1971.

(iii) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Bonus (Amendment) Scheme, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 469 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1971.

(iv) The Assam Coal Mines Bonus (Amendment) Scheme, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 470 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd April, 1971.

(v) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (First Amendment) Scheme, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1006 in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1971.

(vi) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (First Amendment) Scheme, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1007 in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1971.

(vii) G.S.R. 1451 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1971 making certain modifications in Notification No. PF. 15(5)/48 dated the 11th December, 1948.

(viii) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1814 in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1971.

(ix) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1815 in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1971.

(x) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (First Amendment) Scheme, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1816 in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1971.

(xi) The Neyveli Coal Mines Provident Fund (First Amendment) Scheme, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1817 in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1971.

(xii) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1989 in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 1971.

(xiii) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 52 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1972.

(xiv) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 53 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1972.

(xv) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 54 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1972.

(xvi) The Neyveli Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 55 in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1972.

(xvii) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 976 in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1973.

(xviii) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 977 in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1973.

(xix) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 978 in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1973.

(xx) The Neyveli Coal Mines Provident Fund (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 979 in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1973.

(b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (i) to (xvi) of item (a) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5767/73].

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, न० तीन के बारे में कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले से नोटिस तो दे दिया कीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसकी नोटिस तो कभी दी नहीं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आपस में फैसला हुआ है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : नोटिस देने की न कोई प्रथा है न कोई नियम है फिर भी हम पहले लिख देते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह पहले फैसला हुआ था, आप बाद में आये हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं दो मिन्ट भी नहीं लूंगा । क्या हर चीज में नोटिस लेनी है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इम्पेशेन्ट क्यों हो जाते हैं ? इस के लिए इन्फारम करना पड़ता है कि आप इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं ।

अगर आपको इसका पता नहीं है तो आज आप बोल लीजिये लेकिन आइन्दा के लिये इसकी इन्फारमेशन मुझे भेजनी पड़ेगी ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आज आप ने ठीक ही किया सवेरे-सवेरे और हम लोगों को मेज पार्लमेन्टरी प्रैक्टिस की याद दिलाई । मैं जानता हूं मेज पार्लमेन्टरी प्रैक्टिस में यह भी लिखा है । हर्बर्ट मोरिसन बड़े बड़े सफल मंत्री थे । उन्होंने अपनी एक किताब में एक वाकये का जिक्र किया है कि सफल मंत्री होते हुए भी 7–8 साल के उनके कार्यकाल में एक दफा किसी एक नोटिफिकेशन को गलती से समय के अन्दर उन्होंने नहीं रखा था तो बड़ी हलचल मची थी और उन्होंने माफी मांगी थी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग बार-बार यह सवाल उठाते हैं, आज आप इसको देखिये 18 नोटिफिकेशन बोनस के बारे में, पेन्शन और प्राविनेन्ड फंड के बारे में थे जिनमें विलम्ब हुआ है एक साल, डेढ़ साल और दो साल । कारण भी क्या बताया है ? ओवरसाइट, अनवधान से नहीं रखा । ठीक है, मेज पार्लमेन्टरी प्रैक्टिस पर सभी चलें । मंत्रीगण भी उस पर चलें तो हमें कोई शिकायत नहीं होगी । और यह मामला सबार्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी के पास भेज दिया जाये । एक बार इस पर फैसला होना चाहिये । आशा है इस पर बहस करने का भी हम लोगों को आप मौका देंगे ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Whether it is for the Chair to send up matters to the

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

Subordinate Legislation Committee or it is for the Subordinate Legislation Committee also to take notice of this lapse. Why is the Subordinate Legislation Committee not taking notice of such lapses. That is my complaint.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): मुझे भी कुछ निवेदन करना है। आज मंत्री महोदय का यह ब्यान कि ओवर-साइट से यह नोटिफिकेशन रखने में देर हुई, कैसे स्वीकार कर सकते हैं? मैं ने उस दिन कहा था कि मिनिस्ट्री में कोई मेकेनिज्य है या नहीं कि कौन सी चीज पार्लमेन्ट में रखी जायगी, उनको कौन रखेगा, समय के भीतर रखा जायगी या नहीं—इसके लिए मिनिस्ट्री में कोई व्यक्ति है या नहीं? इसके लिए कोई यूनिट है या नहीं? इसलिए मंत्री महोदय को सस्ते में नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता है, यह मामला कमेटी के पास भेज दिया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER: We have this question again before us. I had issued definite instructions that when delay occurs, the hon. Minister must explain it, and also in case any hon. Member objects to the delay, he should give the information so that I can call the hon. Minister there and then to get ready for the reply.

In the present case, objection has been raised to the delay. The hon. Minister must come before the House to explain the delay.

As far as the Subordinate Legislation Committee is concerned, about which the hon. Member has raised the question, they can *suo motu* call for it, and there is no need for me to give instructions to them: they can call for it themselves.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Chair should pull them up. Why have they not acted? Indeed the Chair must pull them up.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But not the Committee?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why not?

श्री मधु लिमये: हम लोग ही इसकी रिपोर्टस को नहीं देखते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब कमेटियों को भी पुल अप करवाना शुरू कर देंगे।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Subordinate Legislation Committee has not been taking notice of these lapses. The Chair has to pull them up.

MR. SPEAKER: All I can say is that I can pull them up if there is any occasion for that ....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: And also the Minister.

कमेटी ने भी इस बारे में कोई बात नहीं बताई है।

MR. SPEAKER: The Speaker can issue instructions, but in accordance with the rules, the Subordinate Legislation Committee themselves can take notice of it *suo motu*.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Rule 317 of the Rules of Procedure specifically lays down the functions of the Subordinate Legislation Committee. Further, in rule 320 (viii) it has been stated:

> "whether there appears to have been unjustifiable delay in its publication or in laying it before Parliament;"

So, it is one of the functions of the Subordinate Legislation Committee to go into the unjustifiable delay in publication or in laying it before Parliament.

I have seen the last report of the Subordinate Legislation Committee and I find that out of 280 such notifications, as many as 80 to 90 were laid on the Table of the House beyond the time prescribed, but they have not

explained beyond that statement why the delay had occurred, who was responsible and what action had been taken. That has not been gone into by the Subordinate Legislation Committee. So, my appeal to the Subordinate Legislation Committee through you, Sir, would be not only to collect the statistics in regard to the delay but also to enumerate the reasons and what action has been taken in those cases where the presentation or laying on the Table of the House has been inordinately delayed.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: They are not vigilant.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I quite agree. At what stage can the Subordinate Legislation Committee take it up? Can they take it up earlier than their being presented to the House? I am told that they can take it up earlier than it, before they are laid before the House.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: There have been many cases where these have been published but not presented before the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: They have to be alert and vigilant.

MR. SPEAKER: Who is the Chairman of that Committee?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Shri Vikram Mahajan.

श्री मधु लिमये : सेझियन साहब को कमेटी का चेयरमैन बनाना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am very glad that the hon. Member has noticed this. I shall issue instructions to the Chairman, forwarding the hon. Members' observations along with my instructions that no delay in future should be brooked.

श्री मधु लिमये : लीडर आफ दि हाउस का भी इसमें कुछ कर्तव्य हो जाता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लीडर आफ दि हाउस को इसमें क्यों लाना चाहते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह केवल कांग्रेस पार्टी को ही नेता नहीं हैं, वह इस सदन की भी नेता हैं, यह पक्की बात है । इसलिए इस सदन की गरिमा के लिए उन्हें भी कुछ करना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: Let him not go too far. Sometimes, I begin to wonder whether he is serious or whether he is playing to something all the time. Why should he refer to the Leader of the House every time? What is this? He seems to be so much obsessed by it. There are some other issues also.

12.09 hrs.

INDIAN RAILWAYS (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): On behalf of Shri L. N. Mishra, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890".

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 22-11-73.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने इस पर लिख कर दिया है 10 बजे के पहले ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास तो नहीं आया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप चेक कर लीजिये ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Communication lapse.

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak at a later stage when it comes before the House.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I introduce the Bill.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 377 में मैंने एक नोटिस दिया है, और उस में यह कहा है——

MR. SPEAKER: No please, not on this day, when a no-confidence motion is already under discussion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): May I seek your guidance ....

MR SPEAKER: Shri Banerjee has a very interesting way of making himself heard. When I do not permit anything, he says 'for my guidance'. In the guise of 'guidance', he says anything. I am very sorry.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Since today you are not admitting a call attention notice because of the no-confidence motion, I would request you to ask the Minister of Civil Aviation to make a statement because the conciliation efforts have failed, 'planes are not flying and they are grounded. That is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Where does my guidance come here? I have given a ruling that no other motion will come where there is a no-confidence motion under discussion. You can bring it tomorrow.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष जी, मैं ने एक प्रिवलेज मोशन दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई प्रिवलेज नहीं है ।

I am sending it under 115. It will go to the Minister under that and will be dealt with under 115.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 115 में आप ऐक्सेप्ट कर लीजिये तो भी बात आ सकती है ।

12.12 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) अध्यक्ष जी, इस से पहले कि आप माननीय चन्द्रजीत यादव को बुलायें मुझे कल की बहस के बारे में एक व्यक्तिगत स्पष्टीकरण देना है । कल आप अध्यक्ष के पद पर नहीं थे जब मैंने अपनी बहस में एक मामला उठाया था । मैं ने कहा कि 14 अगस्त, 1972 को दिल्ली में कांग्रेस पार्टी ने स्वतंत्रता की रजत जयन्ती के अवसर पर एक मसाल जलूस निकाला । उस जलूस में भाग लेने के लिये होम गार्डस को आदेश दिया गया । जब मैं यह कह रहा था तो श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव ने कहा, बिल्कुल गलत है ।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : (आजमगढ़): पूरा पढ़ कर बताइये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: मैं पूरा पढ़ता हूं: "अब मैं एक दूसरा दृश्य आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं—यह 14 अगस्त, 1972 का दृश्य है । देश की स्वाधीनता की रजत-जयन्ती मनाई जा रही थी । हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्र दिल्ली में एक मशालों का जलूस निकालना

चाहते थे । उस जलूस के लिये पर्याप्त लोग इकट्ठे नहीं कर सके, इसलिये होम गार्डस को सरकारी आदेश दिया गया कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के जलूस में मशाले ले कर शामिल हो जायें...

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : यह बिल्कुल गलत है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं इस को साबित करने के लिये तैयार हूं ।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : मैं आप को चुनौती देता हूं—साबित कीजिये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, मेरे पास पत्र-व्यवहार मौजूद है.....

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : दिल्ली के लाखों लोग कांग्रेस के साथ चलने के लिये तैयार हैं । मैं चुनौती दे रहा हूं, साबित कीजिये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, इस सम्बन्ध में पार्लियामेंट में एक प्रश्न हो चुका है.....।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जो चैलेन्ज दिया गया है, अगर यह साबित हो जाय तो क्या होगा ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर यह चीज गलत होगी तो मैं त्याग-पत्र देने के लिये तैयार हूं । श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव इस को गलत साबित करें ।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : मैं आप के चैलेन्ज को गलत साबित करने के लिये तैयार हूं । आप का चैलेन्ज स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार हूं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, इस सम्बन्ध में एक प्रश्न हो चुका है ।

और अगर माननीय यादव मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं तो मैं कल प्रमाण देने के लिये प्रस्तुत हूं ।"

आज मैं प्रमाण लाया हूं, यह कोई टेप रेकार्डर नहीं है, यह संसद की कार्रवाई है । एक प्रश्न पूछा गया—15 नवम्बर, 1972 को : कांग्रेस दल के जलूस में होम गार्डस के जवानों द्वारा भाग लिया जाना,—प्रश्न संख्या 406, प्रश्नकर्त्ता श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय, श्री विश्वनाथ झुन्झुनवाला :

"क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि: क्या सरकार (क) का ध्यान 25 अगस्त, 1972 के अंग्रेजी दैनिक "दी मदरलैंड" में प्रकाशित भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य, श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त के इस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि 14 अगस्त, 1972 को कांग्रेस दल द्वारा एक जलूस में होम गार्ड के जवानों ने भी भाग लिया था; (ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में होम गार्डस निदेशक को गृह मंत्रालय से कोई निदेश प्राप्त हुआ था ; और (ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमन् । क्योंकि 14 अगस्त, 1972 को निकाला गया जलूस भारत की स्वतंत्रता की पच्चीसवीं वर्षगांठ के राष्ट्रीय समारोह का एक भाग था अतः सरकार को होम गार्डस के स्वयंसेवकों द्वारा इसमें भाग लेने पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं थी ।" **(व्यवधान)**

मुझे ताज्जुब है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्य गलती करने के बाद गलती मानने में लज्जा का अनुभव नहीं करते । मैं कभी बिना प्रमाण के गलत बात नहीं कहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी, अब जरा छोड़िये इस को ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : "टौर्च रैली हैल्ड इन देहली", यह राज्य सभा का प्रश्न है । क्वेश्चन नम्बर 295, तारीख है 16 नवम्बर, श्री प्रेम मनोहर, श्री पीताम्बर दास और बहुत से मेम्बर हैं :

by Member

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

"Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a torch rally was organised by the Congress in Delhi on the 14th August this year and, if so, the number of Home Guards who participated in the said rally and whether any expenditure was incurred on the rally by Government and, if so, the amount thereof?"

अब गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री श्री मोहसिन का जवाब है : "जी हां, श्रीमान ।"

इस का अर्थ है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने रैली की । भारत की स्वतंत्रता की 25वीं वर्षगांठ के समारोह के भाग के रूप में 14 अगस्त, 1972 को एक जलूस निकाला गया । 2,000 होम गार्डस स्वयंसेवकों ने जलूस में भाग लिया । होम गार्डस स्वयं सेवकों के भाग लेने में हुए खर्च का अनुमान 7,100 रु० लगाया जाता है । क्या यह साफ नहीं है कि जलूस कांग्रेस का था ? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि माननीय चन्द्रजीत यादव त्याग पत्र दें । त्याग पत्र देना या न देना यह उन के सम्मान की बात है । मगर एक बात वह याद रखें कि जब में सदन में बोलता हूं तो प्रमाण के साथ बोलता हूं । मैं झूठी बातें नहीं कहता हूं ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): It was not a Congress *jalus*. It was the Rashtriya Samaroh. The Congress did not organise it. Even in the answer, it is not so.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): We ask you whether this is a State or the estate of the ruling party.

by Minister

It had been organised by the ruling party. This is not a State, this is an estate.... (*Interruptions*)

12.20 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MINISTER

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): Yesterday, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu made a reference to me in my absence....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): That is not my fault; you are supposed to be here all the time.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I am not apportioning the blame or fault except to myself for having been unfortunately absent on that occasion. He chose to make a reference to me and my colleague in the Planning Commission Mr. Pathak, that he and I visited Paris....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, no.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I submit that in fairness to me, the hon. Member should bear with me for a little while and allow me to place facts as I know them and as I see them, for the consideration of this hon. House. I have not been to Paris ever since February 1971, when I went there in connection with Bangla Desh crisis. It is untrue, if I may so submit with respect, that I asked or sought the hospitality of any firm, French or any nationality. If I had to go for the purpose of medical treatment for my heart ailment, I would not have gone and sought the charity of any firm. I would have sought the charity of this august House and I am sure that no hon. Member either on this side or on the other side would grudged me a few pennies for my medical attention, if for nothing else at least for being a humble citizen of this country, if for nothing else at least for some humble and modest service that I have rendered to the people of this country.

The telegram or telex which has been mentioned here bears no conviction to me, and if it is sought to be

connected with me, it is pure fabrication. If it is equally sought to be associated with my very distinguished friend Mr. M. S. Pathak, it is a worse fabrication. I seek, through you and through the hon. Members from both sides of the House protection that a citizen of this country needs against calumny, against character assassination and against impetuous and itemperate language against the honour and dignity of a Member of Parliament.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I point out....

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): He can refer to it when he replies at the end of the debate.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make a submission in connection with his personal explanation. I have produced the photostat copies of telegrams that suggest....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He had made this point and the Minister has given a personal explanation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am telling you that to the best of my knowledge, these photostats are taken from the original documents. I take responsibility for them. Let there be a thorough Parliamentary probe into this matter and let the truth be established. Let this photostat copy be examined by members.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever he wanted to say, he has said yesterday.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is from General Pinto to Dadachandji at Mussoorie to the French firm to host him in Paris and arrange for hotel and pay for all this. This is the substance of the telex. Let this be gone into. If it is proved wrong, I shall be only too happy. If it is proved that I have done anything maliciously, I shall get the punishment which I deserve.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I would not seek a debate on this issue....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Naturally.

SHRI D. P. DHAR:....because, it is not an issue that is to be debated. Because, what I have said was with the deepest regret and deepest anguish. I have a feeling, and I hope I am right in my feeling, that the hon. Member has fallen a dupe to some sort of fabrication.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am asking him to prove it.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: It would have been very gracious of him to have referred the matter to me, corrected his facts, as I was at his disposal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not convinced; not in the present case, in any case.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): How does the House know the truth?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): एक आरोप लगाया गया है लेकिन उसका खंडन किया गया है । इस में सत्य क्या है इसका पता कैसे लगेगा ? आप सारे मामले को देखिये या हाउस की कमेटी सारे मामले को देखे ।

SHRI D. P. DHAR: Sir, may I make a submission? I place myself entirely at your disposal and I leave it to you to examine all these things.

12.29 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—*contd.*

श्री चन्नजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : अध्यक्ष जी, अभी थोड़ी देर पहले माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने कल जो बात इस सदन में कही थी और जिस संदर्भ में कल कही थी उस बात को उन्होंने आज फिर कहा है और कहा है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी की आज स्थिति ऐसी हो गई है कि वह सरकारी मशीनरी का इस्तेमाल किए बगैर चल ही नहीं सकती

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

है और इसका कारण यह है कि जनता उसके साथ नहीं है। इसलिए होम गार्ड और दूसरी चीजों की मदद ले कर वह अपने जलूस निकालती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उन लोगों में मैं नहीं हूं कि इस तरह के आरोप को चुपचाप बर्दाश्त कर लिया जाए। मैंने इसको चुनौती के रूप में स्वीकार किया है। मैं इस बात को कहना चाहता हूं कि मैंने भी इस बात का पता लगाया है। इस देश में हम अपनी आजादी की पच्चीसवीं रजतजयन्ती मना रहे थे। इसमें किसी पार्टी या दल विशेष का सवाल नही था। सारा देश और राष्ट्र, सरकार और सारी जनता उस समारोह में हिस्सा ले रही थी। (व्यवधान) उस अवसर पर कांग्रेस पार्टी ने न तो होम गार्ड की सेवाओं को अर्जित किया था और न पुलिस और फौज की सेवाओं को अर्जित किया था। जिस संदर्भ में श्री वाजपेयी ने कल इस बात को कहा था, उस में मैं ने उन्हें उत्तर दिया था। मैं जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप यह समझते हैं कि मैं ने कोई गलत बात कही है, तो मैं इस सदन की सदस्यता से त्यागपत्र देने के लिए तैयार हूं। आप इस बात का निर्णय करें। मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूं, जो कोई बात कह कर उस से मुकर जाते हैं। हमारे सार्वजनिक जीवन में जो नियम हैं, जो शिष्टता है, मैं समझता हूं कि हम सब को उन का आदर और सम्मान करना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): बड़प्पन तो यह है कि माननीय सदस्य उस बात को मान लें।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव: जैसा कि मैं ने कल प्रारम्भ में कहा था, जिस तरीके से यह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाया गया है और जिस तरह के मुद्दे और सवालात इस प्रस्ताव में उठाये गये हैं, वे इस बात का प्रमाण हैं कि विरोधी दल की जो पार्टियां इस प्रस्ताव को पेश करने में सम्मिलित हैं, उन के पास सरकार की किसी नीति या कार्यक्रम के आधार पर, या सरकार की किसी बड़ी असफलता की बुनियाद पर, उस से त्यागपत्र मांगने के पक्ष में कोई बात नहीं है। केवल छोटे छोटे सवालों को उठाया गया है।

कल श्री वाजपेयी ने इस सदन में एक टेप रिकार्डर अपनी टेबल पर रखा। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि टेप रिकार्ड में जो बातें हैं, वे असत्य हैं। अगर किसी कर्मचारी या अधिकारी ने कोई गलती या अपराध किया है, और उस का साक्षात प्रमाण है, तो सरकार का कर्त्तव्य है कि वह उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करें, उस के विरुद्ध उचित कदम उठाये। (व्यवधान)

लेकिन मैं श्री वाजपेयी से जानकारी के रूप में पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस से पहले कि उन्होंने उस टेप को इस सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया, क्या उन्होंने उस टेप-रिकार्ड की वार्त्ता को दिल्ली प्रशासन के किसी उच्चाधिकारी के सामने प्रस्तुत किया और कहा कि आप के कर्मचारी ने यह अपराध किया है और क्या उन्होंने भारत सरकार के, जिस के खिलाफ उन्होंने यह अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव रखा है, गृह मंत्री के कमरे में इस प्रमाण को ले जा कर प्रस्तुत किया और यह मांग की कि वह इस बारे में कार्यवाही करें। अगर भारत सरकार का गृह मंत्री या दिल्ली प्रशासन का सर्वोच्च अधिकारी इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही करने से इंकार करता, जो श्री वाजपेयी इस प्रश्न को इस सदन में उठा सकते थे।

लेकिन इन प्रश्नों का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है केवल इस लिए कि सरकार पर सार्वजनिक रूप से, और एक अवांछित तरीके से, आरोप लगाने की कोशिश की जाये। मैं नहीं कहता—कोई भी नहीं मानता—कि इतने बड़े देश में, जहां इतना बड़ा प्रशासन है और

इतनी बड़ी समस्यायें हैं, कठिनाइयां नहीं है । लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम ने अपने जीवन और राजनीति में एक पद्धति स्वीकार की है । आज हम एक कठिन परिस्थिति में से गुजर रहे हैं । महंगाई सम्बन्धी विवाद के दौरान मैं ने इस सदन में यह स्वीकार किया था कि बढ़ी हुई कीमतों के कारण हमारे देश की जनता परेशान है और उस को मुसीबतों और परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । हम उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं । अगर हमारे प्रयास जान-बूझ कर कम होते, अगर हमारी ओर से बड़ी गलतियां होतीं, तो मैं इस अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव या सरकार की आलोचना के औचितय को स्वीकार करता ।

लेकिन यह प्रश्न नहीं है । आज प्रश्न यह है कि इस मुल्क में एक विचारधारा के लोग, कुछ राजनैतिक दलों के लोग, एक संगठित और नियोजित रूप से इस देश की जनता के मनोबल को तोड़ना चाहते हैं, यहां निराशा और मायूसी का वातावरण और माहोल पैदा करना चाहते हैं ।

हमारा देश एक संकट के दौर में से गुजर रहा है । हमारा देश पिछले दो वर्षों में कोई मामूली संकटों के दौर से नहीं गुजरा है । उस को आक्रमण का—ऐसे आक्रमण का, जो साधारण आक्रमण नहीं था—सामना करना पड़ा । इस के अतिरिक्त देश को एक असाधारण सूखे का सामना करना पड़ा । श्री वाजपेयी इस बात को जानते हैं । श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु शायद इस को मानने से इंकार कर दें, क्योंकि सच्चाई से शायद उन का कोई वास्ता नहीं है और वह सब कुछ जान कर भी उस की ओर से आंख बन्द करना जानते हैं ।

इस अवधि में हमारे देश के लाखों करोड़ों गरीब लोग सूखे के शिकार हुए । लाखों करोड़ों लोगों को सैकड़ों मील की दूरी से पीने का पानी पहुंचाना पड़ा । उस संकट के जमाने में इस सरकार ने पांच अरब रुपया जनता पर खर्च किया, ताकि उस के रोटी के सवाल को हल किया जा सके, उस की जिन्दगी की कठिनाइयों को दूर किया जा सके । यह एक बहुत बड़ा प्रयास था ।

हम यह न भूलें—जो हमारे नेता, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, ने इस देश की जनता को बराबर बताया था—कि यह देश महान् है और इस को समस्यायें भी महान् हैं । उन को हल करने में हमें समय लग सकता है, लेकिन अगर हमारी दिशा ठीक हो, हमारा इरादा पुख्ता हो और हमारी नीति और हमारे कार्यक्रम जनता के हित में हों, तो हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं ।

श्री वाजपेयी ने एक गम्भीर आरोप लगाया । उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार के कारनामों की वजह से इस देश में जनतंत्र खतरे में है, जनता में निराशा की भावना पैदा हो रही है, प्रधान मंत्री खुद इस देश में हिंसा का वातावरण पैदा कर रही हैं । मैं आप को 1967 और 1971 के बीच के जमाने की याद दिलाना चाहता हूं, जब हम इस देश में कठिनाइयों के दौर से गुजर रहे थे, जब हमारी जनता हम से निराश हो रही थी और उस ने कांग्रेस को छोड़ कर एक बेहतर विकल्प की तलाश की थी । उस समय ये पार्टियां मुख्तलिफ रंगों में, मुख्तलिफ कार्यक्रमों के साथ, मौकापरस्ती की बुनियाद पर शासन में आई थीं । सारे देश में लगता था कि प्रजातंत्र टूट रहा है । इस देश में ही नहीं, देश के बाहर भी कुछ शक्तियां यह उम्मीद लगाये बैठी थीं कि भारत में प्रजातंत्र की जड़ें हिल रही हैं, कमजोर हो रही हैं, आज सूबों में जो अराजकता की हालत हो रही है, वह कल दिल्ली में होने वाली है ।

ऐसे वातावरण में इस देश की जनता की भावना को पहचान कर, उस की कठि-

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

नाइयों का एहसास कर के, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने—हमारे देश के नेता ने, कुछ कदम उठाये। आज उन की भी आलोचना की जाती है। श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने इस देश को चुनाव की विभीषिका में झोंक दिया। 1971 में विरोधी दलों की ओर से यह चुनौती दी गई थी कि प्रधान मंत्री को बहुमत प्राप्त नहीं है, देश की जनता उन के साथ नहीं है, उन को जनता के सामने जाना चाहिए। आप को याद होगा कि उस जमाने में कितने अविश्वास-प्रस्ताव इसी सदन में पेश किये गये, कितनी बार प्रधान मंत्री से इस्तीफा मांगा गया, कितनी बार सरकार से त्यागपत्र देने के लिए कहा गया।

प्रधान मंत्री ने इस देश की उस परम्परा में विश्वास करते हुए, जो इस मुल्क को गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने दी, है, उस देश की राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस ने दी है, जनता के आन्दोलनों ने दी है, यह बेहतर समझा कि अगर हम ने इस रास्ते पर चलना है, उन नीतियों को कार्यान्वित करना है, तो हम जनता के सामने जायें। 1971 में प्रधान मंत्री ने विरोधी दलों की चुनौती को स्वीकार नहीं किया था, बल्कि उन्होंने जनता के सामने जाना अपना कर्त्तव्य समझा था। उन को इस देश की जनता पर यकीन, भरोसा और विश्वास था। उन्होंने संसद को भंग किया और देश की जनता के सामने गई।

उस समय देश में इस से भी ज्यादा निराशा का वातावरण था। ये आरोप लगाये जा रहे थे कि सरकार ने देश की जनता को धोखा दिया है, सरकार ने इस देश को किसी दूसरे देश के पास बेच दिया है, हमारी किस्मत को बंधक रखा दिया है। जनता के सामने दो विकल्प थे। एक तरफ हमारी पार्टी और हमारे नेता का दिखाया हुआ रास्ता था, जिस में जनतंत्र और संसदीय व्यवस्था में आस्था और उस के अन्तर्गत जनता के लिए उठाये गये कदम, नीतियां और कार्यक्रम थे और दूसरी तरफ ग्रांड एलायंस; महागठबन्धन, की ताकत प्रतिक्रियावाद, साम्प्रदायिक शक्तियों, निहित स्वार्थों और पैरेसे की मिली हुई ताकत थी। यह दो विचारों, दो नजरियों और दो दृष्टिकोणों का टकराव था।

उस अवसर पर इस देश की महान जनता ने यह साबित कर दिया कि वह हमारी पार्टी के साथ है और जनतंत्र में उस का विश्वास है।

आज कहा जा रहा है कि देश में निराशा है, लोगों का मनोबल टूट रहा है, प्रजातंत्र खतरे में है। जो लोग प्रजातंत्र के नाम पर बोलने का दावा करते हैं और प्रजातंत्र की वकालत करते हैं, वे जानते हैं कि अगर इस देश में प्रजातंत्र मजबूत होगा, जनता की चेतना और शक्ति बढ़ेगी, अगर संसदीय व्यवस्था मजबूत होगी, तो ये प्रजातंत्र की दुहाई देने वाले, जिन की मौखिक हमदर्दी और सहानुभूति प्रजातंत्र के साथ है, कहीं दिखाई नहीं पड़ेगी। सही बात तो यह है। इसलिए प्रजातंत्र के नाम पर प्रजातंत्र के खिलाफ काम करने वाली ये ताकतें हैं।

हमारे मित्र ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने कहा कि इस देश में केन्द्र सरकार के पास रिजर्व पुलिस क्यों है? क्यों करोड़ों रुपया उस के ऊपर खर्च होता है? इस देश की जनता ने केन्द्र की सरकार को, जो हमारी पार्टी की सरकार है, उस को देश का शासन संचालन करने की जिम्मेदारी दी है। बंगाल के अन्दर जिस वक्त ज्योतिर्मय बसु की पार्टी की सरकार थी, उस वक्त अगर ऐसी शांति और व्यवस्था की हालत बन सकती है कि सूरज छिपने के बाद बंगाल की हमारी मां और बहनों का सड़कों पर चलना अरक्षित हो जाए, वहां लोगों का जीवन चलना मुश्किल हो जाय, वहां की जनतांत्रिक व्यवस्था खत्म हो जाय.....

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु (डायमंड हार्बर) अभी दिल्ली में क्या हो रहा है?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : बंगाल की वह सरकार अगर वहां की जनता की शांति और व्यवस्था की, उनकी इज्जत और मर्यादा की और उनके जीवन की रक्षा नहीं कर सकती थी, तो मैं इस बात को कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार का कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि अगर इस देश के किसी भी भाग में चाहे किसी भी पार्टी की सरकार वहां हो, अगर वह सरकार शांति-व्यवस्था बनाने में असफल हो जाती है, जनता की सुरक्षा नहीं होती है, तो एक करोड़ नहीं एक अरब रुपया भी अगर खर्च करना पड़े तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को करना चाहिए देश की जनता की रक्षा के लिए। उस के लिए हमें कोई शर्म नहीं है, उस के लिए हमें कोई परेशानी की बात नहीं है।

आज एक अजीब सी बात है। मैंने यहां कहा कि यह गठबंधन क्यों ? इस गठबन्धन की बात का कल भी मैंने जरा सा संकेत किया था। उत्तर प्रदेश का चुनाव और उत्कल का चुनाव, इस का स्वप्न इन को दिखाई पड़ता है। मुझे ऐसा लगता है, शायद अटल बिहारी जी बतायेंगे, कि जब से निक्सन और चाउ एन लाई के हाथ मिले हैं तब से शायद ज्योतिर्मय बसु और अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के हाथ मिलने लग गए हैं। इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव में उस का कुछ आभास हमें दिखाई पड़ता है।.... (व्यवधान)....

श्री समर गुह (कंटाई) : निक्सन और ब्रेजनेव के हाथ क्यों मिल रहे हैं ?" व्यवधान"

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : श्रीमान् अभी मेरे मित्र ने कहा कि निक्सन और ब्रेजनेव के हाथ मिल रहे हैं, वह क्यों मिल रहे हैं ? सही बात है मिल रहे हैं। पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं, अटल बिहारी जी ने कल क्या कहा ? उन्होंने कहा कि इस देश में ब्रेजनेव आ रहे हैं हमारे राष्ट्र के एक आदरणीय नेता हैं, हम उन का सम्मान करेंगे। उन्होंने एक सही बात कही। मैं उन को फिर से याद दिलाना चाहता हूं, यह एक अच्छी बात उन्होंने कही।....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सबूत है इस बात का किसिंजर और निक्सन के जो हाथ मिल रहे हैं उस से प्रेरित हो कर हम यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाए हैं ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : जी नहीं। मैं उस बात को नहीं मानता। लेकिन अटल बिहारी जी ने दूसरी बात क्या कही ? उन्होंने कहा, ठीक है रूस के नेता आ रहे हैं, लेकिन एक गरीब भारत, एक निर्धन भारत जो अपना डिफेंस नहीं कर सकता, जो भीख मांगता है अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए ऐसा भारत क्या सम्मान देगा ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : भीख मांगता है यह मैंने नहीं कहा।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : श्रीमान्, मुझे याद आती है, इस देश में ऐसे लोग हैं, बदकिस्मती इस देश की है कि ऐसे लोग हैं जिन्हें अपने देश का गौरव, अपने देश का सम्मान, अपने देश का बड़प्पन दिखाई नहीं पड़ता। भारत गरीब हो सकता है। आज गरीब हम हैं। हम आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर हो सकते हैं। हमारी फौजी ताकत दुनिया में बड़ी नहीं हो सकती है। लेकिन आज दुनिया के अन्दर भारत की प्रतिष्ठा, भारत का सम्मान इसलिए होता है कि भारत ने कुछ आदर्श, कुछ सिद्धान्त दुनिया को दिये हैं। हमें इस बात का गौरव है कि हमारे ही देश के, हमारे ही नेता ने, हमारे ही प्रधान मंत्री, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने जो पंचशील के सिद्धान्त दुनिया को दिये, आज सारी दुनिया के एक एक देश, एक एक राज नेता इस बात को कहते हैं और किसी भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में जाइये, श्रीमन्, आप को तो बहुत गौरव इस बात का है, कितने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में आप गए हैं, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में आज पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू को आदर के साथ, सम्मान के साथ लोग याद करते हैं और अभी कुछ ही दिनों पहले की घटना है, श्रीमन्, आप को

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

हमारे अध्यक्ष के रूप में, दुनिया की संसद् के लोगों ने अपना अध्यक्ष चुना, जैसा आप ने उस दिन ठीक कहा था कि वह आपका आदर तो था ही लेकिन वह आदर इस देश के प्रति और इस देश की संसद् के प्रति भी था, तो इन सारी बातों को वे भूल जाते हैं। मुझे अफसोस होता है।

वाजपेयी जी बड़े राष्ट्रीय विचार के व्यक्ति हैं। मैं उनका सम्मान करता हूं। लेकिन उनकी राष्ट्रीयता की एक गलत दिशा है, उनकी समझदारी गलत है, अफसोस तो इस बात का है। देश के गौरव, देश के सम्मान, देश की उपलब्धियां चाहे वे कम हों, उन से आंखें बन्द करने की कोशिश वह न करें। राष्ट्रकवि मैथिली शरण गुप्त जी की केवल एक कविता मैं उन्हें याद दिलाना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने कहा था :

जिसको नहीं निज देश और निज जाति का
अभिमान है

वह नर नहीं है पशु निरा है और मृतक समान है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह जाति कौन सी है ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : वह जाति है भारत की तमाम जनता, हमारी राष्ट्रीयता जिसमें हिन्दू भी हैं, मुसलमान, सिख ईसाई आदि सभी हैं। हम किसी जाति पर नहीं जाते न हमारी जाति और मजहब की कोई राजनीति है।

अभी डी० पी० धर साहब ने यहां अपनी बात कही। कितना अफसोस होता है हमारे बसु साहब इसको नहीं मानेंगे। श्री धर इस साल पैरिस गए भी नहीं लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि कार उनके डिस्पोजल पर और स्टीमर उनकी डिस्पोजल पर। बड़े अजीबो अन्दाज और लहजे में उन्होंने कहा कि वह पैरिस गए थे दिल का इलाज कराने के लिये। उनका मतलब था शायद ऐशोआराम करने के लिए गए थे। इस तरह की बातों से अटल बिहारी जी जानते होंगे हिटलर का साथी गोपवल्स आज जहन्नुम में है या जन्नत में है, इसकी जानकारी शायद उन्हीं को होगी लेकिन वह भी शर्माता होगा। इस तरह की असत्य और निराधार बातें इस सदन में कही जाती हैं। आज एक संगठित रूप से कारेक्टर एसेसिनेशन की बात की जाती है।

बार बार मारुति की चर्चा की गई, मैं उस पर अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता। हमारे मंत्री जी उससे सम्बन्धित हैं वह उसकी बाबत अपनी बात कहेंगे। लेकिन पिछले दिनों जब से मारुति बना, लगातार और निरन्तर उसका सवाल उठाया जाता है। क्या कल के अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के लिए वही सवाल था जिस के ऊपर ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने, अटल बिहारी जी ने और हमारे हीरेन्द्र नाथ मुखर्जी साहब ने कहा। उन्होंने एक अच्छे तरीके और अच्छे इरादे से कहा कि अगर सरकार के ऊपर आरोप होते हैं तो सरकार को या तो उन को दूर करना चाहिये या चुनौती देनी चाहिए। मैं तो मानता हूं उन की बात को। जो मंत्री पर आरोप लगाए गए उन्होंने उस का खन्डन किया उस की चुनौती दी और उन्होंने उन बातों को सदन के सामने रखा। एक बार नहीं, श्रीमन्, जब से मारुति बना है बराबर एक एक सवाल का स्पष्टीकरण किया गया है, एक एक चीज बताई गई है। किस नियम के मुताबिक अधिकरण हुआ, कैसे उसका कम्पेशेशन दिया गया, कैसे वह कम्पनी बनी हुई है, कोई वह जेब में रखने वाली चीज तो है नहीं, अगर वह कम्पनी है तो कम्पनी है। उसके नियम हैं। हरयाना सरकार ने केवल मारुति के लिए नहीं बल्कि अपने प्रदेश के उस हिस्से के लिए जमीनें

उपलब्ध की हैं, कम्पेन्शेशन दिया है, अदालतों के अन्दर मामले गये हैं, उसके फैसले हुये हैं। जो कुछ भी उस के नियम हैं, कानून हैं, देश की जनता के सामने हैं। हीरेन्द्र मुखर्जी साहब से मैं नम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूं, एक बार नहीं अनेक बार, प्रधान मंत्री ने और इस सदन के अन्दर हमारे मंत्रियों ने उस का स्पष्टीकरण किया ह। प्रधान मंत्री ने देश की जनता के सामने उन बातों का स्पष्टीकरण कर दिया क्योंकि व्यक्तिगत रूप से उन का नाम उस के साथ जोड़ा जाता है। लेकिन क्या ये ताकतें इस स्पष्टीकरण से चुप बैठने वाली हैं ? क्या उन्हें उस से संतोष होने वाला है ? नहीं। वह जानते हैं कि आज सौभाग्य से और उन के दुर्भाग्य से, देश की जनता के सौभाग्य से, भारत के सौभाग्य से और उन के दुर्भाग्य से इंदिरा गांधी इस देश की आशाओं और आकांक्षाओं की प्रतीक बनी हुई हैं। आज उन की प्रतिमा को तोड़ने के माने हैं उन आदर्शों के ऊपर हमला, उन मूल्यों के ऊपर हमला, उन नीतियों और कार्यक्रमों के ऊपर हमला जिस दिशा में वह देश को ले चलना चाहती हैं, उस के ऊपर हमला। उन्होंने एक बार नहीं अनेक बार कहा है कि देश संकट के दौर से गुजर रहा है। उन्होंने इस बात को कहा है कि हम को परेशानियां हैं। उन्होंने इस बात को कहा है कि मुझे ठेस लगती है, मझे दर्द होता है। मैं जानता हूं कि किस तरीके से देश के नौजवानों की बेकारी से उन के दिल को ठेस लगती है। मैं जानता हूं किस तरीके से इस देश की गरीब जनता ने सब से संकट के काल में हमारा साथ दिया इस में कोई हमारी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, हमारी पार्टी शासन में आती या नहीं आती, इस का प्रश्न नहीं है, लेकिन सन 1971 में वह आदर्श वह सिद्धान्त, हमारे वह मूल्य जिन को चुनौती दी जा रही थी, हमारे लिये वह सब से ज्यादा प्यारे थे, हम उस के लिये लड़ रहे थे। इस देश की गरीब जनता, निरीह जनता, गांव में रहने वाली जनता, निलक्षर हो सकती है कमजोर हो सकती है, उस को इतिहास और भूगोल का ज्ञान नहीं हो सकता लेकिन अपने अनुभवों और संघर्षों के अनुभव से इस देश की जनता उन आदर्शों को, उन असूलों को प्यार करती है, उन कठिन परिस्थितियों से निकली है और आज भी जब कि वह परेशानी है, कठिनाइयों के साथ संघर्ष करने में रत है, हम उस के लिये रास्ता निकाल रहे हैं।

क्या हम इस बात को भल जायेंगे— आज की इन कठिन परिस्थितियों में भी अगर यह देश 53 हजार करोड़ रुपये की पांचवी योजना बना सकता है, अगर यह देश इस बात का इरादा कर सकता है, संकल्प कर सकता है कि इन 25–30 लाख नौजवानों को जो बेकार हैं, उन को रोजगार देना है, अगर यह देश ऐसी स्थिति में जा सकता है कि हम दुनिया के किसी देश के सामने भीख नहीं मांगेंगे, हमारी नीति साफ है, आज से नहीं पहले से साफ है और हम ने कहा है कि हम दुनिया के किसी देश के खेमें में शामिल नहीं होना चाहते हैं, भारतीय जनता और राष्ट्रीय हितों के ऊपर दुनिया की ताकतों के साथ सौदा नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

आप ने ब्रेजनेव साहब का नाम लिया— वे हमारे मित्र हैं। सोवियत देश के साथ न केवल हमारे आपसी संबंध सुधरे हैं, न केवल आपसी मदद की है, दुनिया में शान्ति और अमन के लिये, साम्राज्यवादी ताकतों के खिलाफ, जंग के खिलाफ, दोस्ती के लिये हम ने मिल कर काम किय है सोवियत संघ ने हमारे देश की किसी कीमत पर नहीं कोई शर्त लगा कर नहीं, हमारी नीतियों के अनुकूल मदद की है, हमारा साथ दिया है और आज हम इस स्थिति में हैं कि हम दोनों एक-दूसरे की मदद कर सकते हैं, दोनों का सहयोग कर सकते हैं, केवल दोनों देशों के हित में ही

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

नहीं, दुनिया के हित में सहयोग कर सकते हैं और इस पर हमें गर्व होता है। लेकिन दुख इस बात का है कि इन विरोधी दलों ने हमेशा, पिछले 25 सालों के बराबर यही प्रचार किया है यह देश रूस के हाथ बिकता जा रहा है, कम्युनिस्ट हुआ जा रहा है। जब हम वियतनाम युद्ध के खिलाफ आवाज उठाते हैं– तो यही लोग कहते हैं कि हम वियतनाम के लिये क्यों आवाज उठाते हैं। अरब–ईजराइली झगड़ा होता है तो कहते हैं ––भारत क्यों आवाज उठाता है। बंगला देश के शराणार्थी आते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि भारत क्यों उन का भार वहन करता है। भारत के–जैसा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक बार नहीं उनके बार कहा है कुछ आदर्श हैं, कुछ असूल हैं, कुछ सिद्धान्त हैं, जिन में ही विश्वास करते हैं। हमारी अपनी कठिनाइयों के बावजुद देश की कुछ परम्परायें हैं –– जब हम आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे, उस समय अफ्रीका में जुल्म हुआ, गांन्धी ने आवाज उठाई, जब हिटलर और मुसोलिनी ने जर्मनी में जुल्म किया तो जवाहर ने उस के खिलाफ आवाज उठाई, जब चीन

जुल्म हुआ तो जवाहर ने उस के खिलाफ

आवाज उठाई। इस देश की शान्दार रम्परायें रहीं हैं। संकट के होते हुए भी बंगला देश के एक करोड़ शरणार्थी भाई–बहिनों को गले से लगाया। मैं इन संस्कृति और सभ्यता के अरलम्बरदारों से कहना चाहता हूं ––हम जानते थे हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है, हम जानते थे– हमारे यहां गल्ले की कमी हो सकती है, हमारी शासनव्यवस्था इतना बोझा बरदाश्त करने के काबिल नहीं है, लेकिन जब पड़ौसी देश के एक करोड़ भाई–बहिन, जिनकी जिन्दगी, जिन की इज्जत अपने मुल्क में, अपनी धरती पर महफूज नहीं थी, इस विश्वास के साथ, इस यकीन के साथ भारत की सरहद लांघ कर भारत की धरती पर आये कि हमारी इस मुसीबत की घड़ी में भारत के भाई–बहिन हम को अपने गले से लगायेंगे, तो हमने उन को गले से लगाया– यह आदर्श का सवाल था, उसूलों का सवाल था। लेकिन आज इस तरह की बातावरण पैदा करना ––जैसा श्री हीरेन मुखर्जी साहब ने भी कहा था और मैं भी मानता हूं यह एक पोलिटीकल स्टंट है, राजनीतिक चाल है, देश के राजनीतिक बातावरण को बिगाड़ने की एक योजना है यह जानते हुए हुए कि रुस के साथ हमारे संबंध अच्छे हो रहे हैं, उन का एक बड़ा नेता हमारे देश में आ रहा है, हमें उस का सम्मान करना है, उस की इज्जत करनी है–ऐसे मौके पर इस प्रस्ताव को यहां लाया गया..

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I am on a point of submission. When an hon. leader of a country is coming it is absolutely wrong on the part of the Congress Party members and the Government to attribute motives on the members of the Opposition. It is absolutely wrong and undignified on their part to do that (*Interruptoins*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): If their arguments are so hollow, let them sit down.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: There is sheer politicking behind this no-confidence motion, and, therefore, this no confidence motion needs to be replied to. This is sheer politicking. They want to malign Government for nothing and that is why they have brought forward this no-trust motion, and they need a political reply for it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He should not bring in the visit of foreign dignitaries etc. into our internal discussions....

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Why did he not wait for a week? What explanation has he got for this? (*Interruptions*)

आखिर ऐसी क्या जल्दबाजी हो रही थी, एक हफ्ता क्यों नहीं रुके ? एक हफ्ता रुक जाते तो क्या आसमान टूट जाता ?

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव: श्रीमन्, मैं विरोधी दलों से यह आशा करता हूं, यह उम्मीद करता हूं कि जब हम ने इस देश में एक संसदीय व्यवस्था को माना है, प्रजातन्त्रीय प्रणाली को माना है, तो विरोधी दलों का काम केवल हर चीज का विरोध करना नहीं है, राष्ट्र के जीवन में ऐसा भी समय आता है जब हम को मिलकर काम करना पड़ता है–लड़ाई का समय आता है, कोई प्राकृतिक आपदा आती है, संकट आता है तो हमें मिल कर, सहयोग से उन कामों को करना पड़ता है– मैं एक ही अनुरोध करूंगा कि हम कम से कम एक ऐसा रास्ता निकालें—कुछ ऐसे प्रश्न हैं जो जनता से संबंध रखते हैं, जो राज्यों से संबंध रखते हैं, उन पर मिल कर एक साथ काम कर सकते हैं। आप की विरोध की अपनी परम्परा है, अपना अधिकार है, उस को कीजिये, लेकिन इस देश में निराशा और मायूसी का वातावरण पैदा न कीजिये। अगर निराशा और मायूसी का वातावरण पैदा करना चाहेंगे तो जनता में आप का विश्वास कम हो सकता है, लेकिन इस देश की जनता अनेकों बार संकटों से गुजरी है, अनेकों तूफ़ान आये और निकल गये, इस देश की जनता ने अपने सहयोग से, अपनी देशभक्ति से इन चीजों का मुकाबला किया है, उन का सामना किया है, लेकिन आप के लिये यह एक अनपैट्रियोटिक काम होगा। जब देश संकट के जमाने से गुजर रहा हो, जब देश परेशानी में हो, तो केवल छुद्र राजनीति के लिये, पोलिटीकल नारे-बाजी के लिये, काम करना देशभक्ति नहीं है।

इन शब्दों के साथ–मैं चाहता हूं यह सदन, जो अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव केवल राजनीतिक स्टंट के लिये लाया गया है, जिस के पीछे कोई बुनियाद नहीं है, जिस के द्वारा देश के सामने एक गलत तस्वीर पेश करने की कोशिश की गई है–उस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को यह सदन ठुकरा दे।

MR. SPEAKER: I have now to call Shri Sezhiyan to speak....

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Shri Shamim says that he is going away and so, let him speak earlier.

MR. SPEAKER: So, Shri Shamim will now speak, because Shri Sezhiyan has accepted his precedence.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Are you calling me, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Since he is going away, I am calling him. But why should he go? I do not think that there will be any plane for him.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is he also saying like Shri Piloo Mody that he is going away so that he could speak earlier?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: No, Sir I have my ticket here. This is the only flight which is going today. All other flights have been cancelled.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should he go? What has he to do at Ahmedabad.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I have a very important piece of work there.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Three Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—*contd.*

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is not a very pleasant task for a member of

[Shri S. A. Shamim]

the Opposition to express his confidence in the Government. That I will not do. It is a very unpleasant task to express lack of confidence in the Opposition. That I will do, Sir. But first things first.

There is no doubt, and there can be no two opinions, that this Government has failed the people of this country, that corruption is rampant and that this Government has let down the people. Not only on the front of rising prices, but on all other fronts also, the Government has failed the people. Shrimati Gandhi got a massive mandate. I am sure she got it genuinely. I do not subscribe to the Russian ink theory put forward by Shri Balraj Madhok and supported by my friend, Shri Piloo Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Never. It must be struck off the record.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: But I am sure that the people must have been disillusioned and disappointed with the performance of the Government.

Very recently, only a few days ago, speaking on the adjournment motion, I have spoken my mind about the Government's performance the broken promises and the hopeless state of affairs in the country. I do not want to make amends. I want only to say that during these 10 days, the situation has worsened and it has not improved. That is as far as this Government is concerned. But in everybody's life there comes a moment of truth when he shall speak nothing but truth, and I think my moment of truth has also come, and that moment of truth is that if the Government has failed this country, if Mrs. Gandhi has failed this country, so has the Opposition failed this country.

Sir, the Government has been impeached; the Government has been charged.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): We have not failed.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I will have occasion to mention about your performance also, if you kindly bear with me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am following you.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: It is right that the Government has been impeached. The Government has rightly been charged, but I will impeach the Opposition. I impeach the Government; I charge the Government, and I also sense there is a conspiracy between the Opposition and the ruling party to keep the Government in power.

Sir, what is it when people lose faith in the Government they would like to look to? They would like to have a replacement; they would like to have a better Government than they are having. Has this hotchpotch Opposition been able to provide that alternative? The answer is "No". And that is why I say that there is a conspiracy to keep Mrs. Gandhi in power, because people cannot change a Government by listening to parliamentary performance, by witnessing parliamentary performance and listening to brilliant speeches. They would like an alternative.

If I am not letting out a secret, the implications of this no-confidence motion are that Mrs. Gandhi's Government must go and a new Government must come, a new Government from these sides. These are the implications. But I am not letting out a secret if I tell you that this Opposition could not agree upon who will move this no-confidence motion. The Opposition had to fight amongst themselves; one party insisted that it is me. Are we going to tell the people of this country that we are the alternative? I am ashamed. I am fed up with this Government. I do not want this Government to stay for a day, but they have decided to keep this Government at least for three years.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why do you say, "they"?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: It is not within my power. Otherwise, I would say that this Opposition which is trying to replace this Government must provided a viable alternative.

I was in Uttar Pradesh recently. I had occasion to talk to so many people; the people are angry, the people are dissatisfied with this Government. And, as an Opposition Member, I did tell them they must vote this Government out. The answer was, "Yes". We are so distressed; we are so angry; we are so annoyed that we do not want this Government for a day." And they asked, "Who would you recommend, that we should vote for?" I could not tell them that my friend Piloo Mody could be the alternative; they would have laughed and died of laughter. They would have laughed to death. Then I could not tell them Mr. Vajpayee is the alternative because they would have wept and wept to death. I do not want the people to die. We want the people to have a healthy opposition, which is ready to replace the Government which has bungled on all the fronts.

AN HON. MEMBER: Like yourself.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Like myself? I plead guilty but have you the courage to plead guilty? No. You try to find scapegoats and say that there is a rise in prices in other countries. You say Bangladesh. If you had the courage of conviction, you would have said that we have bungled and failed.

You have everything; you have money; you have power, but you do not have the moral courage. I am sure that during all these years, three years, you are going to be in power you are not going to develop that also.

I am not very happy with the trend of the debate. It is the job of the Opposition to expose the Government. We have done. But I am sure we have not done it in the most effective manner. Changes have been levelled. It is all right to level charges, but if the Goverment misbehaved, if the Government has been unfair, that is no reason for the Opposition to misbehave or to be unfair. We by our own conduct must prove to the rest of the country and to the world at large that we are better people to take over this Government. We have not done that. My very dear friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has attacked my arch-enemy, Mr. D. P. Dhar. I would love to join Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu in telling Mr. D. P. Dhar that he has misbehaved. But I am sorry to say this time it is not Mr. D. P. Dhar; it is my dear friend Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu who has misbehaved. I have personal knowledge that Mr. Dhar did not go to Paris but I heard from my dear friend that he did go.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I never said it.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: That is the impression you have created.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You may hold the brief for anybody you choose but do not put words into my mouth.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I had anticipated this interruption. I would have been surprised if the interruption had not come. My learned friend Jyotirmoy Bosu's description and definition of a democrat is that all those who agree with him blindfold are democrats. I have many other things to say about Mr. Dhar; I have spoken aginst him and I will speak against him in future, but we must be able to carry conviction outside. I am afraid we are not able to carry conviction. The Opposition wants to disloldge the Government; they must; the sooner that is done the better. When I am speaking from the Opposition Benches, I am speaking with an element of anguish.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): Why don't you teach them inside?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I am not their Deputy Leader. People are looking to the Opposition and we must do something. But even on an ideological plane have we anything in common with Mr. Bosu or with Atal Bihari Vajpayee? No. Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra can tell you about Congress (O) alternative. But I hear a different version from other men from the Congress (O). Madame Tarkeshwari Sinha says something else. Mr. Kamraj hobnobs with the ruling party in Tamilnadu. I did tell people that they must vote for the opposition. But which Opposition Party? Socialist Party? Which brand? Rajnarain brand or Limaye brand? Some of them in the Opposition at this particular juncture are very keen to vote for Mr. Piloo Mody? But Mr. Piloo Mody alone is the party; he is the leader. He is my counterpart, so to say; he is also independent; I am also independent. He is in good company. Nobody follows me nobody follows him.

But the failure of the Opposition to unite to throw the Government out is no solace to the ruling party because they are the repositories of the trust misplaced by the people in them. They have betrayed them. Whether the oposition is equal to the task or not, that is beside the point. The point before the country is whether it is going to have a clean Government. I agree with 98 per cent of the instances quoted by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, stories of rampent corruption from the Ministers down to Tom. Dick and Harry; it stinks. They talk of the image of the country abroad. One Minister was saying: You must travel by AVRO even at the risk of your life because that is the plane we have made. This is a bizarre argument.

Why am I not associating myself with the no-confidence motion? Because it has certain implications. Parliament should not use such effective weapons just for drama and sensation. I am not associating myself because I do not think that the situation at this stage is ripe enough.

SHRI PILOO MODY: On a point of order. The hon Member has said that he is not associating himself with the no-confidence motion. I do not know why he has been allotted time from our side. It is only natural that he should be alloted time by the Congress Party.

In the order of speakers you should have called one from the opposition.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is wrong that he should have been given time from our time. Also I do not think we have any time to give to neutrals either.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you come here we will do that.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: The leaders of the so-called opposition have taken upon themselves to order their members and other members what to speak and how to speak do not belong to Shri Piloo Mody's party. I belong to a party of conscience. I have no other party. I must say what I feel. If I feel I must criticise the Government I Will. If at a point of time I feel "no, I must criticise the opposition", I will not hesitate to criticise the oposition. That is why I have not joined any particular political party. I have the right to criticise the Government, but that I will do when I want and not when Shri Piloo Mody wants. I am also speaking during the time allotted to me and not alotted to Shri Piloo Mody or his party. I am speaking here as an Independent as a matter of right. Perhaps Shri Piloo Mody does no know that I won the parliamentary elections with a greater majority than he has got. So, I

have got a greater claim to the time of Parliament than he has. I say that each member must have the freedom to say what he wants to say. It is not for Shri Piloo Mody to say what I should say.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, I rise on a point of order. My hot-headed friend has misunderstood my point of order. I am not stopping him from saying what he likes. I hope he will dig deep enough into his conscience and say what he wants to say. I am not contesting that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not ....

SHRI PILOO MODY: You should hear and then rule on my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are starting right at the wrong end.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You will have to allow me to make my point of order before you give a ruling. My point of order is quite specific. I am not saying anything as to what Shri Shamim should say. I say that in the order in which you call the speakers there is a certain inconsistency, which I am bringing to your notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I take it that this is a grouse against the Chair; I would not take it that it is a reflection on the Chair.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Not at all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now that you have raised the point of order, let me dispose of it. In the first place, I would like to say that calling members to speak is the prerogative of the Chair. I would not like this impression to go out that the Chair is trying to show favour to anybody. In this case we have certain conventions by which we call members to speak according to groups. Shri Shamim has made a special request and Shri Sezhiyan, who is scheduled to speak next, has agreed to that.

SHRI S A SHAMIM: Sir, I am glad that you have dismissed this point of order with the contempt it deserves. Because, the Independent members have a right to express their own voice and not be tape-recorders of other parties.

Concluding, I would like to say that I have no confidence in the Government. I would like to place this confidence somewhere. I am requesting the members of the opposition to show me the place where I can place my confidence. I cannot live in a vacuum. And what is true of me is also true of the country. The country may be fed up with the Government. But if I beseech Shri Piloo Mody and others to give an alternative, am I committing a sin? I am giving you a place of honour which you do not deserve. I am requesting you to provide an alternative. Shri Basu and Shri Piloo Mody amongst themselves will have to decide whether it is going to be the Swatantra philosophy or the Communist Party Maxist philosophy which is going to rule this country. In that case, I would give my vote to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and not to you. But Shri Bosu will have to take me as an independent with him so that I can present my views here.

The Parliament is an important forum. It should not be used just to win debating points only. Yes, debating points—we have been winning and losing at times. But what is more is that this important forum should be used for effective measures carrying conviction outside. What is happening today? I would like to quote a very famous British Member of Parliament Mr. Wood Knot Well. What is true of British Parliament is, more or less, true of this Parliament, or it is becoming so. He said:

> "This Parliament is an increasingly irrelevant garage a repository of illusions and a graveyard of talents, that is out of touch with

[Shri S. A. Shamim]

the complex needs of modern society."

In conclusion, having said what I had to say about the Government, I still consider myself in spite of Mr. Piloo Mody, belonging to this side and I am asking my friends to prepare themselves for a bigger role.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Six, the No-Confidence Motion moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu belonging to the C. P. I. (M) group in Parliament and supported by many other Opposition parties, excepting the C. P. I. has been under discussion since yesterday. Many Members on the Congress side and on the Opposition side have spoken on it.

It is a fact that the Members of the Government party accepted at the time of the discussion on the adjournment motion that there are difficulties of the people and the people are really feeling and, in some cases, are anxious and they want immediate solution of the price-rise problem. But the No-Confidence Motion brought forward by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, definitely, would not give a new direction to the people, as if people may get relief immediately, if the Government resigns or if the Government, according to the wishes of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, immediately goes, in the event of the House accepting the No-Confidence Motion, and vacating the office immediately. The people will also demand to know what actually the Opposition parties will give to the nation at the moment, any programme, any policy, any new direction, or only speeches.

I used to know that the C. P. I. (M) group of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) group. But now I find for the last 1½ years the C.P.I. (M) group stands for: 'C' for 'Congress' phobia, 'P' for 'Police' phobia, 'I' for 'Indira' phobia and 'M' for 'Maruti' phobia, These are the four phobias from which they are suffering for the last about two years—the 'Congress' phobia because they were badly defeated in 1971-72 elections in West Bengal; the 'Police' phobia because they tried to utilise police for their own purposes for two years in West Bengal and, ultimately, they were exposed; the 'Indira' phobia because so long as Mrs. Indira Gandhi heads this Government, the chances of their survival are less and the 'Maruti' phobia because of the two car projects in India, one small car project, that is, Maruti Limited *vs.* the big monopolistic project, that is, the Hindustan Motors Limited. They are making accusations against Maruti. It is not accusing Mrs. Indira Gandhi personally; it is not accusing the Government but it is because they are to accuse as they have been paid, they have been briefed, by Birlas, the monopoly houses, who do not want a small-car project and they want to curb the young engineers' talent in the field of car technology or any other such field.

These are the basic conceptions of the C. P. I. (M) group. Then yesterday, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu raised certain questions saying that the Government was anti-democratic and that anti-democratic character has been projected by the Government. The only fault is that the Government is protecting anti-democratic forces in the name of democracy, the anti-democratic force of the C.P.I. (M) for the last 1½ years. Further, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu raised a question that the Government is protecting hoarders and black-marketeers and that the Government is allowing black-marketeers to create a more difficult situation. I would like to submit that exactly at the time when Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu yesterday moved the No-Confidence Motion in the House, at that time, in West Bengal, three or four hoarders and black-marketeers were arrested by the

Government. Who went to release them from the court? The House should know that it is the leading Member of the C. P. I. (M) who went to the court to get them released. (*Interruptions*) I can disclose the name, if you want. It is the leading Member of the C. P. I. (M) who went to the court.

I would like to put another fact before the House. One month ago when the young members of the Congress party gheraoed a market to detect five hoarders and they were arrested and paraded in open streets the leading members of the CPM Group, together with a panel of lawyers not only telephoned to the police and the Food Minister but they were also present before me in the court for their release on bail; they demanded it.

What I want to say is that this Party is definitely in league with those who want to corrupt the atmosphere and make the situation difficult to Government; they want to disturb the whole set-up, whether it is distribution or procurement. They have thrown a challenge that they will procure more than what Government wants to procure. I accept their challenge. Let us break the target of the Government and procure more by the joint initiative of Communist Party of India, the CPM, the Jan Sangh and the Congress. Jan Sangh was silent during wheat procurement. They went to the farmers and also the Farmers' Association and asked them not to sell the wheat to Government. They provoked the people to create riots in Nasik and in many other places in northern India. I know of two or three incidents.

Again, yesterday, Jan Sangh took the second line. I am not accusing Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. His party is a small one; they are acting as a retail agent of the wholesale party of Grand Alliance Jan Sangh. Jan Sangh has successfully managed the game. Yesterday at Shahdara what happend? I am not accusing the Jan Sangh for their motives because it is a Party made for such things; there cannot be any motive; the Party stands for this; whosoever comes forward with any progressive policy or atmosphere, they should destroy it. In Shahdara the day before yesterday some students definitely gheraoed some boys of Jan Sangh and also the Jan Sangh's local office there for certain activities of Jan Sangh people, by RSS Vidyarthi Parishad. Whether the police were silent or active, is a matter for the Home Ministry to investigate. To take revenge for that, the Jan Sangh people organized a gang yesterday, not to attack the police station because the police was inactive or active but to compel the police to create a situation in the city which can ultimately lead to them in Delhi University Campus led by the Vidyarthi Parishad boys, destroying the whole atmosphere before Mr. Brezhnev's arrival. I do believe that there are, in this, the hands of those who want to destroy the atmosphere and situation at the moment and they are in league with Jan Sangh and also CPM.

I want to know, if the Government resigns on the basis of this motion, what alternative will Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu give to the people? Joining hands with Jan Sangh? What have they done in West Bengal? What are they going to do in Orissa? In the motion only the elections of Orissa and U.P. have been mentioned and not Manipur or any other place. It clearly shows the motive of the CPM and the actual exposition of the Jan Sangh for which they stand.

I do believe that in this country the way we are functioning, it is very difficult; we have to work with the cooperation of all political parties. Our Prime Minister, not once but repeatedly, has said, 'I want the cooperation of every one and even suggestions as to what should be done at the moment'. We know that the black money is operating everywhere. We know of retired officials, those who

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have the lowest amount in the Provident Fund, building houses in Vasant Vihar and many other places of India. There is no doubt that there is a tremendous flow of black money which is polluting the whole atmosphere. But I would ask one thing. In a crisis like this, is it the task of only the Government and the ruling party to protect democracy? Is it also not the task of those who are opposing the Government to strengthen the hands of democracy? Is it the task of only Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the Congress Government to procure wheat and rice from every village? Is it also not the task of Jan Sangh and CPM to make this policy a success? I would like to know to how many villages Jan Sangh and CPM volunteer friends went to make Government's policy of procurement of foodgrains—wheat and rice—a success? They are charging our Government in West Bengal, the Government of Dr. Siddartha Shankar Ray, and they are also charging our Government at the Centre. I want to know, when they were in power, whether they had taken any decision to take over procurement of rice or had procured more than what Government is procuring today. What is the production today? Our production in the eastern part, in Assam and Bengal, averages 30 lakh tonnes, and we have already declared that we will procure six lakh tonnes. What did they procure when there was a bumper crop? They had completely failed in that. It means that they are not only ineffective but they also want to make the whole administration ineffective; they want to pollute and vitiate the whole atmosphere. This was clear from the filthy languages and the derogatory remarks which he used to assassinate the character of our leaders.

I am glad that our Party and the Government have the courage enough to bring the Ministers to the floor of the House and give the necessary explanation. They have given it. But I want to know about their leaders, those who have committed mischief and blunder. Fortunately, people did not send them to the Parliament. They are outside the Parliament. If any trial was conducted for them by any committee, the whole Party will be shifted away from the Indian subcontinent. I know it. But the problem is that in the framework of the Indian democracy they are allowed to function. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, unfortunately, is in the Marxist Communist Party. I do not know the philosophy of Karl Marx to which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu belongs.

Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu accused the Government of class character. He tried to assassinate the character of Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra and of Shri D. P. Dhar. I do not want to try to assassinate his character because I had my education in this Party and this Party at least gave me something which is called political education, not the education which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu got. I want to know the way he did yesterday, our Ministers replied to it. I know he will again do it because he cannot avoid it. He is neither Marxist nor a Leninist, nothing. His whole career has always been a career of an opportunist and he is going to destroy the Marxist Communist Party also. I am sure of it.... (*Interruptions*). His speech of yesterday has not been accepted and approved by his own Party leaders. I know it. The way he made the speech yesterday, he wants all the Members of Parliament to emulate. Yesterday, I was ready to go to a film, a comedy, going on in Delhi, but the moment I came to know that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu would speak, I decided to come to the House to listen to his speech because that will give me a better recreation than to go to the picture house. I did not expect that he would produce all the things that are present in a commercial film—sex, scandal, nasty things and song. Of course, music he cannot because of his tone. . . (*Interruptions*) One thing I am glad about. Whatever remarks Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu made,

they were not against the Government; they were out of his own will, the will by which he is being predominated in his Party. He is a great leader, a leader who is bringing no-confidence motion against the Government. What sort of leader is he? His Party gave the dictum, 'Go and court arrest in Calcutta demanding justice for the poor peasants'. All of them, I am glad, have gone and led the people to court arrest. But he did not. He said, 'There are naxalites in the jail. Outside the jail there are the Congress people. They are exposing me and inside the jail there are naxalites and my only safest place is the decorated and the privileged floor of this House' .... (*Interruptions*) I know it. But that is not the way to expose the Government..... (*Interruptions*).

So, I submit that this no-confidence motion is politically motivated and it is a dangerous thing and especially, at the time of such a crisis, it is not fit enough for any democracy, more so for a parliamentary democracy or for regulating the democratic government .... (*Interruptions*). But I do believe that whatever steps the Government have taken are not adequate, but adequate steps would be taken very soon to-day or tomorrow and I believe this is no time for a compromise. This is no time for a compromise with those forces who speak for democracy but are out to destroy democracy. This is not time for a compromise with those who speak for industrial progress but who ultimately want to monopolise the whole industrial sector. But, unfortunately, compromising all these things, we have produced, the society has produced industrialists like Mr. K. K. Birla, a Congoist like Mr. Patil and a Marxist like Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. It is the fault of the society. I know it. It 'is because of the compromise. This is no time for a compromise. It is time for confrontation. The country is facing a crisis, the crisis is leading to confusion and let the confusion lead us to confrontation and let the confrontation lead us to revolution. I really believe in it and all the democratic forces will join us and even if it is 'so, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's party and the Jana Sangh will never co-operate with any of the programme of the Government whether it was the Government of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru or it was the Government of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri or it is the Government of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Even if they do not co-operate, let us accept the challenge and in the words of Rabindranath Tagore: *Jadi Tor Dak Sune keo Na AAse Tabe Ekla Chalore.* Let us go alone. We shall face the people. We shall definitely stand by the people. Who said that the people are not with us? I do agree that when people do not get food in the villages of Maharashtra or when people do not get drinking water in Orissa, naturally they do not feel inclined to greet the Minister of the Government whether he belongs to the Congress Party or any other Party in a manner that he deserves, but the Ministers and the members of my Party are ready to go to the people and explain, 'it is for this reason, you are hungry' and 'It is for this reason you are not getting food'. I would like to share my food with you, please wait. But I do believe we do not like to depend upon foreign aid. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu must explain to the House as to how much foreign aid we used to get during 1967-68 and how much we are getting now. Now, we are paying the debts. Unfortunately, our plan economy is oriented in a manner in which we have to depend most on the western power, I mean, the Americans and as a result of which our country faced a serious crisis in 1969 and we declared to the people that it is wrong and we would like to change the whole set up. The 1971 revolution in the Congress Party and the revolution in the Government was not a revolution for the election victory.

It is a revolution to change the old system and to bring in a new order and that new order cannot be generated within 2 years. While you have to face drought, while you have to face

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foreign aggression, you have to create an atmosphere, to educate the people in a new manner, in a new dimention. For that the Government wants to have the cooperation of all the progressive political forces. My learned friend from the opposition should understand this thing. Has it ever happened in the history of the world, in any country, that a change of politics, of new economic confrontation has taken place within a short span of 2 and a half years?

Our Administration is corrupt some cases we know it; in some cases officers do not listen; we know in some cases politicians too do not do the correct things. But the overall change was the slogan of 1971 election to Parliament. It was not election-oriented. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu said that congress Government's programme is election-oriented, not production-oriented. I accept that election orientation means the will of the people, which is expressed in their votes, which will ultimately accept the Government or throw away the Government. We are ready to accept that challenge. People are with us.

I am sorry Mr. Bosu and the Jan Sangh Leader, Mr. A. B. Vajpayee chose this chance at the moment when a fresh initiative is going on. The Fifth five-year plan is going to be started in 1974. They are doing this at a time when discussions on economic cooperation are going to be held with friendly countries, with socialist countries. They are supporting those deliberately who said, let the public sector go on losses.

They are supporting those who are waiting to see that our procurement programmes fail. They are helping those people who are waiting to see that the harmony and the integrity of the people be destroyed. That is what they are doing. I charge them. The Jan Sangh party's and the CPM party's cooperation is not a cooperation of theory or philosophy. It is not a cooperation of vote orientation. It is a cooperation of those forces in India against whom we fought in 1971 against whom we are standing and against whom we shall fight till the last. It is a contradiction. We are ready to prove it If there is corruption within us, our party is able enough to rectify it. What is it that they are charging? It is only in our Government where a Minister did something wrong, we removed him from Ministership. I feel proud of my party. If a comrade of my party does something wrong or takes the law into his hand, my Chief Minister, my Government, does not spare him to move in a free society but put him in jail. What did they do when they were in power? They killed thousands of working class. Now Mr. Samar Guha's party, Socialist Party, joins hands with CPM. Do they not know what CPM did in Bengal to kill their own friends. Professor Samar Guha every time wears Netaji's symbol. I salute him. Sir, he is a great patriot. He loves Netaji. But if Netaji would have been with us today somewhere in Bengal or some other place, he would have seen that Professor Samar Guha is speaking for a national programme, national socialist movetment. with the ideal of Netaji, and on the other hand, conniving with the communalist heterogenous elements and forces outside, and those who are representing the Marxist Communist party. Netaji would have left him. Mr. Samar Guha also would have left that gang. I know it. I know Professor Guha is not liking this sort of harmony with the CPM but he cannot say it. He has no young followers. I appeal to him, let him dissociate with this system, let him destroy this system.

This No-Confidence Motion shows that they have no confidence in the people. That is number one. Number two is, they have no confidence in their workers. They cannot control party workers. The party workers are failing them, particularly Jyotirmoy Bosu. They have told Jyotirmoy Bosu: Sir, you told us that we don't accept the Congress Government in West Bengal, it is a bogus Government. Again you inspire us, vote against the Congress Government. What is this? Is this hypocricy? One day you told us there is no vote cast for the Congress. Only a few days ago they spoke before a public meeting: Oh, how many votes you gave for the congress? What are you getting now? So, I say, they are really hypocrites. They cannot control their workers. They have no confidence in the workers, nor have they confidence in the people. They have only confidence on their alliance which they are going to do with some other forces within the country.

They will not be able to jeopardise our country's progress. I think wisdom will dawn on the Marxist Members, I mean the C.P.M.; to withdraw this no-confidence motion .Lenin, though; he stood for revolution; he always pleaded for the cooperation of the larger progressive forces even in a national democratic front. I hope that wisdom of Lenin or Karl Marx will dawn on Shri Bosu to withdraw the no-confidence motion. If that does not permit them to do so, then I can only express my sorrow. In our country there are Members of Parliament, there are Ministers; there are officers and there are police forces who try to do something, but they are not permitted by their Group or Party Members. Shri Bosu, perhaps; has been trying to do that sort of thing in that Group. I am sorry for it. I believe that our Government will follow the correct policy and we know where the danger lies. We are ready to fight that out and we are ready to sacrifice. Let us not depend on foreign aid. We are starving and if this is true, then let us starve more without taking the aid of U.S. Let us not bind our hands with U.S. for their aid for years and years. Let us have self-restrained economy and let us be self-reliant for the requirements of the country. For that reason I believe cooperation of everybody is a must. Our friends here are not cooperating but they go on trying to confuse the minds of our people taking advantage of their illiteracy and taking to them that the policies followed by Government headed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi are wrong.

It is not wise on the part of the Opposition to confuse the people's minds. They should allow the people to cooperate with Government in the tasks undertaken by the Government. If there is something wrong in the policy of Government let them correct us. Food is a national cause for the people. For the cause of the people's movement, let us have the cooperation of all the forces—whether it is the C.P.M., J.S. or any other party. If they do not cooperate with us and if they go on doing things in this manner, then we cannot help that. We have to take a right stand in all matters. I would request through you that let us not wait before it is too late and before the situation gets aggravated but let us take up the challenge and not compromise ourselves by a constant confrontation and go ahead with our programmes in a better way.

With these words I believe that Members of Opposition who have moved this No-confidence motion will withdraw. If they do not withdraw that, at least they should be prepared to cooperate with us. And let the people see whether we are taking the right course or not for the larger interests of the people.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I have a personal explanation to offer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No please.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It has been allowed in the case of others.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hear me first. I do not know under what circumstances personal explanations were allowed here. I shall go by the rules and well laid directions of this House. If you want to make personal explanation you should write it down on a nice piece of paper and send it on to me for my consideration and then you will read it out. But, no debatable matter can be raised. I cannot allow it off-hand.

I see that you are in the list of speakers.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am not violating your directives.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to me. You are disobeying me because I am on my legs and you are not sitting down. Now I say that you are in the list of speakers. And you can take that opportunity of replying to these things. Why take it up now? Please cooperate. Mr. Sezhiyan.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting the no-confidence motion moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, at the ouset I would like to make one thing very clear regarding the reference made by the respected professor H. N. Mukherjee yesterday that this seemed to be a pre-meditated demonstration on the eve of the visit of the representative of a friendly country to our land. On behalf of the DMK, I want to say even now that we join others in the Government and outside in extending a hearty welcome to Mr. Brezhnev, and we reiterate our firm support to the Indo-Soviet friendship which we have all accepted. When the resolution came in this House on the Indo-Soviet friendship treaty, we wholeheartedly gave our support to it. Nothing has been done to reverse our opinion. We still stand by that, and I hail the visit of Mr. Brezhnev to this country as furthering the interest of peace in this region of the world.

Therefore, let us not clond the issue here with any foreign country. This is a motion against the performance of the Government, against not even the individual Ministers but the ministry as a whole. It is a motion on the performance of the Government or Ministry that we are discussing here. Therefore, I do not want this motion to be treated as anti-Soviet or pro-Soviet. Let us not bring those issues into this motion. This is the first thing that I want to make very clear at the very outset.

I am also not unaware of the arithmetic of the strength of the various parties here and the outcome of the no-confidence motion. But on that score, the Opposition is not precluded from making criticism of the Government, whether it be in the form of a censure motion or in the form of a no-confidence motion.

Also, again and again, we hear some hon. Members saying that a motley array of the Opposition is trying to bring a no-confidence motion against the Government. I do not want to say much on it. If my hon. friends were to analyse, in the ruling party itself, they would see the same motley representations. Apart from this, it is no consolation, it is no solace and it is no argument to say that on the one side we have got the CPM and the Swatantra, the Jan Sangh and the Congress (O), the DMK and the Muslim League. The point of discussion here is not the unanimity of the Opposititon but the performance of the Government. If my hon. friends have anything to say on that, let them say it. Otherwise, this will boomerang on the Congress (R) also, because in the State of Tamil Nadu where a non-Congress Government is functioning, month after month, session after session, some censure motion or some no-confidence motion comes up, and often times, the no-confidence motion is brought forward by the Swatantra and wholeheartedly supported by the Congress R, the Congress (O) and other Members there. This does ont mean that they have all come together. I would not say so.

Therefore, let not hon. Members come forward with the argument of motley array and so on. If that argument were to accepted, then logic will lead my hon. friends to an unenviable position in the State of Tamil Nadu where times without number, they have joined other parties like Swatantra, Congress (O), etc in the no-confidence motion.

Even before the no-confidence motion could be brought forward here, on which we are to discuss the performance of the Govenment, the hon. Prime Minister has in her Mathura speech almost passed no-confidence against all the Opposition parties. While laying the foundation-stone of the biggest refinery in India at Mathura on October 2, the birthday of the revered Father of the Nation, the Prime Minister has made some trenchant remarks. The press report says:

> "Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi today hit out at the Opposition parties, which, she said, did not have any programme, were not interested in ameliorating the lot of the poor and were against socialism.".

At least while laying the foundation-stone of a refinery, this kind of unrefined remarks could have been avoided. One may not agree with the Opposition, just as we in the Opposition do not agree with many of the things that Government have said or done. But on that score to say that the Opposition parties do not have any programme, they are not interested in ameliorating the lot of the poor and are against socialism is not fair. I for one would like to know whether from 1971 onwards or even from 1962 onwards.—because I have been here from 1962 onwards—we have opposed any of the socialistic measures brought forward by Government. I have gone through the list of all the Bills that have been passed in this House. As many as 84 Bills were passed in 1971 and many Bills have been passed thereafter.

Let anybody point out on instance where the DMK has opposed any socialist measure brought in this House. I can name a number of pieces of legislation where we gave wholehearted support to the Government. There are the Constitution amendments, the Coking Coal Nationalisation Bill, the Payment of Gratuity Act, the Rulers of Indian States (Abolition of Privileges) Bill, the Nationalisation of General Insurance Bill, the Payment of Bonus Act and so on. I can cite many other legislations, where we gave wholehearted support to Government. We gave wholehearted support to all the socialist measures brought in here. But just because we believe in socialism, it does not follow that we follow you in all the steps that you take. When the Simla Pact was discussed here, we gave unreserved support to it. When the Indo-Soviet Pact was discussed here, we gave Government full support. Therefore, just because we do not agree with you in some matters and just because we sit in the Opposition, I do not think such a charge can be levelled against us.

Without going further into this matter, I would like to quote here an independent and unbiassed member of the journalistic profession, Shri G. K. Reddy. He has put it very clearly in *The Hindu*. I think this paper does not belong to any Opposition party, nor is it sympathetic to us in the least. This is what he has written:

> "This peculiar feature of the present day Indian politics makes Mrs. Gandhi blame the press and the Opposition for many things that go wrong in the country and smell a deep conspiracy behind all that is being said and written about the Government's poor performance on the economic front. If the abnormal price rise is sought to be explained away as part of the world-wide inflationary pressures, the ruling party's inability to come forward with a response equal to the present challenges is

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blamed on the refusal of the Opposition to co-operate with the Government in the larger national interest."

He says further:

"One of the anomalies of Indian democracy has been that instead of stability, a massive majority breeds complacency and makes the ruling eligarchy both lethargic and indifferent. The strong temptation to wield the big stick to stamp out dissent within the party in the name of enforcing discipline, denounce the Opposition as unpatriotic and anti-people, and browbeat the press by branding its criticism as motivated and malicious has lot enhanced the ruling partys' prestige or restored the public faith in its capacity to overcome the current crisis of confidence that is sapping the morale of the nation. And the Government has not been able to prevent the impression from gaining ground that it has either already lost or is rapidly losing the grip over the economic situation."

When you are not able to handle the economic situation properly, you have only to blame yourselves, not the Opposition. Even now, I want to know at what stage you wanted the co-operation of the Opposition which was denied and at what stage the Opposition failed you. As Shri Reddy has observed, because of the massive majority, there is a complacency on your part. I can well understand that.

The hon. member who preceded me said at one stage that he had a cinema engagement yesterday but had to cancel it to attend the discussion on the Motion of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu when he knew that it was coming up. If this is the kind of statement that a member comes and makes in this House, I think we can come to our own conclusions.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He has gone back to the cinema house.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Now I come to more basic problems. The nations economy has plunged into its worst crisis since independence. With galloping inflation, growing unemployment, steep rise in prices, unfulfilled hopes and unkept promises, with wages remaining stationary and prices soaring very high, the country is in a very bad position.

I am not pleading for many other things. I am pleading for the average worker in the factory. I have taken the figures from the Director, Labour Bureau's statements. The wages have been increasing from 1961. These are the average annual earnings of workers employed in manufacturing industries. For 1961, the figure was Rs. 1540, for 1962 it is Rs. 2,112, for 1969 it is Rs. 2,591, for 1970 it is Rs. 2,725. In 1971, it has come to Rs. 2,642. Since 1961, the average income of a factory worker has gone up from Rs. 1540 to Rs. 2642. It is a very good thing. But look at the real wages earned by him. With the base as 100 in 1961, it is seen that the real wages have gone down from 100 in 1961 to 99 in 1971. The real earnings of a worker in a factory, though in the current valuation the average has gone up from Rs. 1,540 to Rs. 2,642, have gone down from 100 to 99. That means, with the increasing requirements and needs, to maintain a bigger family and other things, his real earning or income has gone down. What have you done to mitigate the sufferings of the poor man? This is for the year 1971. In the last two years it would have gone even further down.

In this matter, the various hopes and assumptions made by the Finance Minister and others have not come very true. In the last session when there was an adjournment Motion on the price levels, the Finance Minister Mr. Chavan, was very kind enough to inform the House that this was only a passing phase. I was enthused to learn that it was only a passing phase and that the golden days are not far off. But this time, he said that at least if we are able to peg down the prices at the highest level which they have reached it would be better.

Then, Mr. Subramaniam when he was speaking at Madras, on 12th September, said that the expected prices to fall "substantially" in a few months. I do not know the definition of few "months", but they have not fallen. They have been increasing rapidly like anything.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You had better be a little soft of Mr. Subramaniam. You helped him to come to this House.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: At Krishnagiri. We expected him to deliver the goods, but the expectations have not been fulfilled. That is why I am saying it.

Then, even the Prime Minister, speaking at Supa in North Kanara, on 29th October, is reported to have said that "the worst was over for the country's econonmy and from the next month onwards things would improve for the better." But, unfortunately, on the very same day, on October 29th, the Reserve Bank of India's Report was published and therein they have given a categorical reply that the prices which have risen are not going to come down. That is the finding of the Reserve Bank in the report published on the very same day when the Prime Minister was speaking in North Kanara.

Therefore, I would like to know from the Finance Minister and this Government what is the strategy that they have adopted and what was the impact, and why the prices are rising like anything. Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, also is puzzled. Speaking on October 27th at Rae Bareli, she said: "there was some basis for the rise in the prices of certain commodities the production of which was adversely effected, but there was no justification for an increase in the prices of other commodities, the production of which was better than in the past." If you take any book on economics, the first thing they say is that the chief charcteristic of inflation is that "the price rise is unforeseen and uncontrolled." I can quote another famous author who has said that "inflation means an unanticipated, unprovided, rapid and substantial increase in prices above normal level, where there are no controls. When there are controls, inflation reveals itself in long queues, black markets, hoarding, etc.," Therefore at the time of inflation, the chief characteristic is that the price rise appears to come unannounced.

In this regard, the Finance Minister also, who was opening a television station at Poona said, when the people there asked for roti, that is, bread and food, said "We are going to bring food and television." I think he would succeed in bringing food on television so that people can see the rich food that they were taking in good old times at least in the picture.

15.00 hours

They say that the opposition does not believe in socialism. In some years there was less of production but the business circles manage to reap huge profits. Take for instance sugar production. In 1970-71 sugar productions was 37.4 lakh tons and 39 leading companies earned a profit of Rs. 8.82 crores; after adjustment of taxes, the profits were calculated by the Financial Express to be Rs. 3.4 crores. Next year, that is in 1971-72. production fell down to Rs. 34.8 lakh tonnes but the profits went up to 19.29 crores; after taxes they amounted Rs. 9.63 crores. Production goes down but profits of the big business go up. Is this the working of socialism in this country?

They say that prices have risen in many parts of the world. The point is that here the rise has been steeper and continuous. In other countries price rise is accompanied by higher wages, more production, more employment and larger supply of consumer goods. In India the reverse seems to be the case.

Many Members referred to the war in Bangla Desh and ten million refugees who came here. I do not want to go into that. I was in the Public

[Shri Sezhiyan]

Accounts Committee and I have some knowledge about these expenditures. I want them to publish a paper giving the quantum of amounts spent on the refugees, how much was the reimbursement, etc. After 1947 holocaust, fifteen million people came here and settled down. Still the economy was able to absorb them. The influx of refugees and the Bangla Desh crisis should not be used as a scapegoat. We supported the work done by the Government; we appreciated the achievements of the Prime Minister in the Central Hall we held a function. But our expenses and expenses should not be repeated day in and day out as an excuse for other failures. It may hurt the feelings of the people of Bangla Desh.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: No one is bringing in Bangla Desh in the last two days of debate.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: My only request is: if you are serious, please quantity the amount. I know it; I do not want to say it myself. If you want, I can give you the figures for the entire operation.

Now I want to make one point clear about my own party. We are being criticised very much on the score of our demand for State autonomy. They say that we are following a divisive policy and that we are trying to revive the separation theory and so on. Our demand for State autonomy is not something new. We fought the elections in 1967 on that basis. In 1971, even when we had an arrangement with the then Congress (R) and fought the elections, we put this very clearly in our election manifesto. We said:

> "Although the Indian political system is described as 'Federalism', because the scales happen to be weighted in favour of the Centre and there are impediment in the way of the States functioning effectively in the spheres of Administration and Finance, we are of the opinion that without in any way impairing the objective of an India strong, only such powers should be entrusted to the Central Government as would enable it to function in those spheres necessary to ensure a strong India. The rest of the powers should be passed on to the States and in order to bring about this position, the Constitution should be suitably reviewed and amended."

We had further stated:

> "We would like to make it clear that the demand that the States should have more powers in the sphere of Finance is not impelled by the desire that those in the States should enjoy more powers; on the other hand, our demand for State Autonomy arises because the State Governments are closer to the people and only after the State Governments take over these powers from the Centre, would they be able to serve the people in a manner expected of them."

Therefore, it is not a new demand. We have put it in our election manifesto in 1967 and also in 1971. It is also not a sin to demand for State Autonomy because I am merely repeating what was said by many Congress Members in a Congress Working Committee meeting in 1946 when they passed a resolution on this subject.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is he speaking on the No-Confidence Motion or on the Congress?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Because this charge has been made against us, I want to make our stand very clear. The resolution of the Congress Working Committee in 1946 says:

> "The Congress has envisaged a free democratic State with the fundamental rights and civil liberties of all its citizens guaranteed in the Constitution. This Constitution in its view, should be a federal one

with a great deal of autonomy for its constituent units and its legislative organs elected under universal adult franchise."

So, they were also arguing for State autonomy earlier.

I want to make it very clear that we are not against a strong India, we are not against a united India. In fact, we want a strong Centre, if not a stronger Centre, in its own sphere All the powers that they want, they should have . I am one with the people who say that we should have a stronger Centre.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Is the demand for a strong Centre the demand of the DMK also?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: We do not want to divide the country, politically or even party-wise.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Is this his opinion or the opinion of his party

SHRI SEZHIYAN: This is the opinion of the party. We do not want to divide India.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: We are glad you are following the Congress Party Resolution.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: We do not want to divide India. In fact, it is because of the DMK that both Congress (R) and Congress (O) are coming together in Tamil Nadu. So we are not a divisive force, but a uniting one.

Some hon. Members were saying that we are being influenced by other countries and we are trying to see that American capital comes in. I for one have been always insisting that dependence on foreign capital is injurious to the country. We should try to achieve self-sufficiency and I am one with that view. The suggestion that foreign capital should be invited is not preached by us but it is preached by Shri C. Subramaniam.

This is what he is reported to have said under the heading, "Opposition to Foreign Collaboration Deplored":

"New Delhi, Oct. 31.

Mr. C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Industrial Development, today came out with some significant remarks on his attitude both to foreign capital and the tendency to raise an outcry whenever the Government cleared a project to be implemented by a foreign company.

The Minister made these remarks while addressing a press conference on the new Secretariat for Industrial Approvals (SIA) coming into being from tomorrow —i.e. from November 1—"I wish", he said, "We develop a self-confidence that we cannot be exploited by foreign capital."

Therefore, he is the person who welcomes foreign capital in the country. Don't put the blame on us. We are not inviting foreign capital. It is your own Minister who has made this statement. If at all you have got any quarrel with it, you settle it with him before coming here.

As regards this No-Confidence Motion, all the parties on this side have given support to it and, if not formally, informally, the C. P. I. has also given the support in substance and spirit to the No-Confidence Motion.

Many of the people are saying that the C. P. I. has become a hand-maid of the Congress party I do not think so. They have got an independent status of their own. They are not in the good books of the Government also. I am quoting from the Prime Minister's interview to *Patriot* and *Link* on the occasion of Nehru Jyanti that is, on 14th November, 1973.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

There, a question was put:

"Q: One section of the Opposition which supports many of your policies, i.e. the Communist Party of India, they say that when they went into action against hoarding, the police generally roughed them up.",

And the Prime Minister's reply was:

"PM: This is true, but as soon as we heard about it, we sort of took (action). What sort of action did they take against hoardings? Our information is, they usually went to the smaller shopkeepers.

They were more concerned with getting kudos rather than that the grain should come out. And then (by such actions) you are encouraging people to take the law into their hands."

This is the opinion of the Government. So, C.P.I. are not there. They are in the Opposition. Don't try to divide us. The C.P.I. also belongs to our side.

A massive mandate was given to this Government on the slogan of *Garibi Hatao*. I was one of those who wanted this to succeed. The country has not grudged you any of the powers that you want. You have got a two-third majority here. Even if some of the parties on the Opposition are against your moves, you can always put through your socialist programme You have got a big majority here. We will be there to help you. We have been helping you all along. If you fail to do that, if it is not our fault. It is your fault. You have failed in the socialist programme; you have failed in your *Garibi Hatao* programme given to the country.

Lastly, I would like to quote from the *Patriot* because if I take any other paper, it may not be acceptable to the Congress party. This has been published on 14th November, 1973, on the occasion of the Nehru Jyanti. If I had been the editor, I would not have put it at least on that day when the Nehru Jyanti was being celebrated. Strangely enough, that paper has come out with a true sentiment.

Writing about late lamented Jawaharlal Nehru, it says:

"He had also the courage to lay the foundations of planning with a clear perspective of economic independence combined with social justice. For this momentous voyage, he set the keel boldly in the mid-fifties. If the goal is still far away, if the ship has made little progress, that is mainly because those who came after him allowed themselves to be led astray by powerful vested interests, both indigenous and international."

The whole country knows who came after Jawaharlal Nehru to man this Government. To them this compliment is paid.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am rising for a very brief intervention in the debate on this no-confidence motion. Of course, in the body of the motion itself, they have made a mention of some of the economic factors or economic reasons for moving this motion. But the major part of the speech of the Mover—I had heard him with care—was motivated more for political purposes and intended merely to use the occasion for character assassination and making wild allegations against the leader of the party. Of course, they have a right to move a motion like this under the Rules of Procedure and even according to the right of making use of the Parliamentary method to voice their views, there is nothing wrong about it. But I hope that those who are moving the no-confidence motion are really aware of the fact that a no-confidence motion is a very serious business It is not merely a question of making certain worn-out arguments or throwing at the Party

in power certain worn-out allegations and repeating them umpteen times. That is not enough because moving a no-confidence motion means taking the responsibility of providing alternative policies and programmes. Can this group of people who have moved this motion claim to have alternative policies even in the economic field? Have they got any alternative programme?

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, while moving the motion, said that he was speaking on behalf of the Indian people. I have never heard a more interesting joke than this. I do not know what they have to do with the people. These are the very people whose policies and programmes and whose leadership were rejected unequivocally by the people of India for the last 25 years and as recently as 1971. If they want, certainly they have another opportunity in the coming few months when they can try their luck.

SHRI B P. MAURYA (Hapur): In U.P., they have no chance

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am making a mention of that itself They can certainly try that But, at least they cannot say that they are speaking in the name of the people I think, our party and the leadership of our Party know the people more than what these people can ever dream of because they have nothing to do with the people

Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, they have made a mention of a certain economic situation developing in the country for the last 1½ or two years And that situation is the situation of inflation. We have debated this question, we have discussed this question; we have tried to meet some of the arguments advanced by the Opposition. Even some members of our own Party criticised the Government and perhaps rightly. But the point is this. When we are looking at the problem in a deeper manner, asking the Government to resign and accepting the responsibility by giving alternative policies, one must try to know what exactly is the present economic situation, why it has been brought about like this, and what are the solutions for it. Everybody was as asking what was the strategy of the Government to meet the situation. We have, many times, tried to explain the strategy. We have, many times, tried to say how we want to deal with the problem. We are certainly looking at the problems, not with complacency but with a little sense of confidence, because we have to lead the people we have to look after the people. We cannot just give a cry of frustration.

But may I say one thing? As the hon Member, Shri Sezhiyan, was just now speaking, he spoke very well, I must say, but I thought that he was not speaking on the no-confidence motion of this House but as if he was trying to reply to the no-confidence motion against his Party. Well, if he cannot get that opportunity there, possibly we have provided him that opportunity here.

The point that he tried to define was inflation which is something unanticipated and unprovided for .. (*Interruptions*) Price rise, yes, that is exactly what we are discussing The point you have raised in the no-confidence motion is the same issue The price rise is reflected in the inflation or inflation, as it is, is reflected in the price-rise (*Interruptions*) If inflation is a common factor for all the economic situations in the world to-day, for many years it has been there and it is going to remain there for quite some time. If it is unanticipated and it is unprovided for, that I am prepared to accept this description, that itself gives the answer to the situation, because this was not something which was anticipated and this was something which was not provided for because this has come suddenly and unexpectedly Therefore, when we say that it is a passing phase—things which have come unexpectedly and

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unprovided for are always a passing phase, it is in that sense that we should try to understand the situation.

Upto the end of 1971 there were any shortcomings in the economy and there were many distortions in the economy but the seriousness of the problem which we are facing today was not of the same proportion at that time. Suddenly from the beginning of 1972, the situation certainly became a little difficult and certainly it is very difficult even now I do not deny it It is no use running away from the responsibility. Maybe that whatever we have done so far to meet the situation is not enough. I am prepared to accept it and I concede it Certainly we have to make more efforts about it Whatever may be the deficiencies in the policy we have to correct them and for that matter whatever blame we have to accept, I will accept it on behalf of the Government I have no reservations on it But what is the answer to the situation? What is your explanation? How do you analyse the present situation? The present situation, if it is analysed properly, has arisen out of two very difficult situations If I try to again mention those things, they will say that I am repeating the same things What can we do? We are dealing with history and history does not produce fictions and you cannot meet the situation with the help of fiction

The economic situation arose because of a certain difficult situation on the front of supplies When we are dealing with the problem of prices particularly, naturally we have to deal with the problems on the front of demands and on the front of the supplies There were certain factors on the side of demand which are responsible for it and there are certain factors on the side of supply which are responsible for it and you have to deal with both these factors But, particularly, in a country like ours, in a developing economy like ours where a large population has to be looked after and particularly, where the large population is below the poverty line and where supplying them with the material of food articles itself becomes an important matter of the family budget, in a country like this, the factors which are responsible for the supply, the shortages, the wages and the shortages of mass consumption goods become very important factors. And it is this shortage which, really speaking, is reflected in the food production. That was mainly responsible for it.

In order to deal with this problem, we took certainly some very courageous steps The important step was the wheat take-over What was the attitude of many political parties on that side at that time? Even when we decided to take over the wheat trade, we had certainly anticipated that some of these forces which were then dealing with the wheat trade, possibly might divert the resources and bring about certain pressures in other fields and in other areas But we thought that possibly we will meet the situation by importing wheat and other things But, unfortunately, in the world market at that time, not only the prices were rising but there was the quetsion of availability of these important items of food This was also unanticipated and unprovided for.

So, some of these problems arose because of certain situation and we have to fight the situation today Our strategy to meet the situation is this, that we will have to make a frontal attack on the shortages and this can be done mainly by concentrating our efforts on the production side Three areas of production are important One is Agriculture Second is the production of certain mass-consumption articles and goods, wage goods, as they are called And, thirdly, it is the production of some of the scarce materials like steel,

like fertilisers, etc. (*An hon. Member: Cement*) Cement comes under the category of mass consumption articles. But some of these things are more important. We will have to concentrate our efforts on these areas. This is our strategy to deal with the situation. Of course, on the demand side, we will have to see that money supply is restricted.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur): Demand also is reduced.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Yes, demand also is reduced. That of course we have explained. Therefore I am not taking that particular point. I am taking this particular matter because here lies the strategy in which this country, all the political parties, the entire leadership of the nation has to involve itself As you know we had to import some of the commodities which had been in short supply. We are doing it In case of edible oil we had to import. In case of foodstuffs as you know we have imported substantially We have obtained as a loan substantial quantities of wheat also from Soviet Russia. So, these steps we are taking but in the case of production it is not going to be merely wishful thinking. It requires certain planning It requires certain organisation. It requires certain preparation of the people for that matter. May I ask: What is the programme of the opposition in this matter? In a condition like this, what is required is to mobilise the nation. What is required is to get a sense of discipline in the people. What is required is to have a sense of unity.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Participation more . .

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Your participation is seen here, a participation in no-confidence motion Instead of doing that, what they are doing is, to create a sense of frustration among the people Is it the answer to the situation? Forget about power. We are in power because people want us to be in power. But if you want to do any service to the nation what is your responsibility? People are angry, I know, because they don't get enough food. They are angry with us, but as I said on a former occasion in this House, the people get angry with those people whom they respect. They are angry with us because ultimately we are the people who are responsible for them and ultimately it is we who can possibly sometimes stand by them and do something about it. Therefore they are angry with us. But what are you doing? And, in the way in which you talk about the Prime Minister in this House any Indian will feel ashamed of what you said that day in the House For a couple of years before, every Indian in this country and every Indian outside this country felt proud because he was an Indian and that was because history was brought about by the Prime Minister of this country and today you are speaking like this. You are taking some sort of worn-out allegations, meaningless allegations allegations which have no substance and try to play them about. I was rather surprised that even some of the senior Members of this House who are not with this no-confidence motion also said that some answers should be given to these. Do they seriously think that some of those allegations are worth even mentioning in this House?

What is required and what is necessary in this country is to stand unitedly to see the problems of the people and to solve them For that matter Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munsi did make an appeal to you for cooperation. But, they don't know even the word 'cooperation'. How can they give cooperation? If they do it, well and good, I will certainly welcome it. I will be glad. I certainly would love to have their cooperation But how can they give it, because they are never trained to give cooperation?

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I would say that he is a fountain-head of frustration. The only thing that you can get from him is the sense of frustration, sense of frustration and nothing but frustration.

And, therefore, Sir, the strategy for meeting the present situation in the country is to create a sense of discipline in the country. Somebody said that there is a slideback from the progressive policies in this country. I would like to say that this Government has never stood for the *status quo*. We have always stood for structural change, more change, progressive change, social change, change in the economic structure; and we have acted on that basis.

Even after 1971 elections you can see the series of steps that the Government have taken. They show that this Government stands for social transformation; this Government stands for structural changes in the economic and social fields. And when we try make the social structural changes, some vested interests get affected by them and they get dissatisfied with them. Certainly in a situation like this they try to exploit that situation.

What exactly is being done to-day? We took steps, for instance, to nattionalise general insurance; we took also steps to take over the coal-mines. We took over wheat trade. We have taken many steps.

I shall also come to the steps taken about the labour. I shall come to that important point later.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about rice trade take-over?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Wait for some time for that. What we have done, you have not understood. What are you going to do? You are not going to understand what we have done. If I put my cap on your head, possibly, you might understand it. My point is this. I would like to ask the hon. Members to think for a minute what we have done in the last three or four years. Many progressive steps have been taken by us. For the sake of the labour movement in this country we tried to take over a large number of textile mills. We have done this with a view to seeing that the unemployment that was likely to be caused to some as a result of shutting down of the textile mills is avoided. For this taking-over of textile mills should be done very effectively.

As regards bonus, we have been trying to find out the problems of the employees and to meet their demands. This is for government as well as for non-government employees. We have taken many more steps to meet their demands as far as possible. The only thing about bonus is this. Of course, the report of the Bonus Committee is yet to come. As far as bonus is concerned, in the last four or five years, we have certainly taken more progressive steps. In this matter, ultimately, the whole thing has to be fitted into the national economy. We are going to consider this from the national point of view. But, are you going to consider this problem from the national point of view or are you going to look at this problem from the sectarian point of view or from the point of view of the political party or from the regional point of view? Or are you going to look at this from the national point of view? In this matter, we have to look at this from the national point of view. Unfortunately, that has not happened in your case. Therefore, the strategy that is required is that we will have to concentrate on our production efforts and we will have to create a sense of national discipline and certainly we will also have to look to the progressive measures too in the interests of the labourers. I quite agree. When we concentrate our attention on production efforts, certainly, we can bring about a certain flexibility. There was a talk about the sliding back in the policy of

the Government about the monopoly houses. If at all you have to concentrate on the production of mass consumption goods and on the scarce materials, I say you will also have to concentrate your efforts to produce more in the shortest possible time. Instead of doing that you immediately try to create a confusion in the minds of the people. This is certainly our strategy which will certainly save us out of the present difficulty.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the major issue that was raised in this debate was about our economic situation as we see it to-day. According to me, what is important is how and in what manner we can tackle this economic situation. We have outlined that in brief as to how it can be done. At the present moment, we are considering a no-confidence motion. I would like to request Shri Bosu that in a quieter moment, he can ponder over this. If he has got the national conscience he would certainly regret whatever he has stated here and the manner in which he had said it. I have a hope for this. But, I am not sure whether he will ever act on this. I can only hope that wisdom will prevail on the hon. Members of the other parties—I quite agree that one party is not the same as the other party as Shri Sezhiyan was saying—I quite agree with that—but, at the same time, Shri Sezhiyan spoke about other things. May I ask him: does he support what Shri Bosu has said while moving his resolution?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Which part of that Resolution you want me to agree?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: There is only one part in his speech.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Which part of his spech?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Mud-slinging and character assassination, which was the only part of his speech.

I had left out one point, which I would like to deal with now, and that was a rather very subtle argument that was made by some Member who spoke on this motion. He said that this Government had a very wholesome foreign policy but found out something unwholesome in the domestic policy, and therefore, there was some sort of protest and possibly anger about it. Theoretically, one can perhaps make a distinction between foreign policy and internal policy. One can do that. But it is all theoretical, I would say, because a country which produces a wholesome foreign policy cannot do so unless it has got a fundamentally wholesome internal policy. A country which has certainly produced and followed a very effective and progressive foreign policy cannot do so if it has got a non-progressive policy or a reactionary policy at home. There may be certain temporary difficulties. Those who stand by the wholesome foreign policy of this Government must also stand in difficult times by them in the case of the internal policy also. To say that there is something very good in the foreign policy but they cannot stand by the internal policy is not fundamentally correct. What is wrong with the internal policy except that we are passing through difficult times?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Surrender to monopoly.

AN HON. MEMBER: And to black money.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: What about the steps that we have taken for the last so many years in the present situation of the country? A powerful strong foreign policy can be sustained only by certain progressive forces in the internal policy, and, therefore, it will be very wrong....

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh): It is a wrong theory.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: if he were to accept my theory as a correct theory, then he would not stick there. I am sure that he has to say that my policy is wrong and my theory is wrong If he accepted my theory, he would not be sitting there but he will be sitting on this side. The point that I was making was that it is not very correct to make a fundamental distinction between the foreign and the internal policy As I was saying the other day, the policy of a nation is an integrated whole The foreign policy does not fall from the heaven It grows out of the people's life It grows out of certain attitudes that people have learnt or cultivated for so long a time It does not come about just like an accident The foreign policy of this country is not an accident It has grown out of the aspirations of the people and certain attachments and certain loyalties to certain progressive principles in this country Therefore, hon Members cannot make a convenient distinction between foreign policy and internal policy for the purpose of accepting one and rejecting the other One has to stand by the policy as a whole I am sure that this country and the leadership of this party has given a very intergrated wholesome national policy, whether it be internal or external and it is this policy that will see this country through many difficult times, and I am sure a day will come when all those who are asking for and supporting the no-confidence motion will come forward and say that they made the mistake of their lives in moving this no-confidence motion

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now Dr Karni Singh

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I thought I was to speak next Is my hon friend also going away? I did not know about it

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER He has to speak next, because the UPG has more Members

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But generally it had not gone like that earlier. According to the system followed earlier, it was my turn to speak

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can check up at the Table about the numbers It depends upon the numbers.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It has not been the case so far.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request Shri Mishra to check with the Table about the order.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. That has not been the practice before If you say that he has to speak now, then we shall have to go into it further and see how many times it had been done I am prepared to make way for any hon ble Member, but not out of this consideration that you have mentioned This is not fair If it is not a precedent I shall give away But if it is a precedent, I will have to insist on my right Please go into the record

SHRI K P UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) Let Shri Samar Guha speak

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Order please Why don't you leave the House to me? These are such trivial matters I would discuss it with you You kindly meet me Let us not do this on the floor of the House You will be satisfied Let us not take up these small matters here You can leave this to me now

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA If it is not a precedent, because in the past the procedure followed completely different

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA His is a congeries of individuals There must be some uniformity If this is not a precedent On that basis, I can give way I cannot yield otherwise.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would only say this (*Interruptions*). I do not understand. What do you want to be done in this House? I hope we are discussing something serious. I would request Mr. Mishra not to insist on anything at this stage. Let me discuss this with him quietly after this and then we can find out what is the position. For the moment, Dr. Karni Singh.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My submission is this. I do not grudge Dr. Karni Singh being given precedence to others. But I only raise one point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not giving precedence to anybody.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will be happy if he speaks. But what I want to draw your attention to is that it is the national parties that have been reorganised by the Election Commission which are given precedence in this House. This has been the practice in the last Lok Sabha. Up till now, this has been the practice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Okay. You have made your submission (*Interruptions*). If you think that this House can be run only by many members talking at the same time, and the Chair should be a stone sitting down and doing nothing, I think we have to evolve a new parliamentary procedure.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): When Members start commenting on your decision, we must speak.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Now I am saying that what Shri Guha said will be considered. For the moment, Dr. Karni Singh.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But for the hon'ble Deputy-Speaker to be ignorant of this is something which we cannot understand.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is unbecoming (*Interruptions*).

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner:): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am sorry at this very crucial part in this debate, the members of the Opposition are already showing their weakness and trying to argue among themselves. I do not know what the people in the rest of the country would think if we came to power (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): I assure you you will never (*Interruptions*).

DR. KARNI SINGH: Sir, I do not know what the procedure is that we follow now. But in the 22 years that I have been here, I know that when the Chair recognises the Member or catches his eye, whoever catches the speaker's eye, then he is called. I think if we go back to that old procedure, which was a better system, it would be easier. Whoever you see first, you call him, so that even a junior, if he catches the Chair's eye, will get a chance of opening the debate. I would suggest that that procedure may be followed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anyway, leave it to the Chair now.

DR. KARNI SINGH: The country is passing through a very grave crisis, and I do not think that we can treat this matter in any sense of levity Great problems are there before the nation, and as Mr. Chavan has very rightly put it, it will call for the national will and will call for national co-operation all round to achieve quick result. I would, therefore, request the hon. Prime Minister that that kind of national co-operation could be forthcoming; but a gesture is needed from the Government to have a national government at the Centre. (*Interruptions*)

Rising prices, scarcity of food, lack of essential commodities in the country and the children crying for milk in a constituency like mine which supplies Delhi with milk, are situations that cannot be forgiven. And the Government must fairly and squarely take the blame for that.

[Dr. Karni Singh]

I have seen many, many no-confidence motions moved in this House, but this one, as the people on the streets are now saying, is an exercise in futility. I am sorry to admit that is a fact, but for us in the Opposition there is no alternative except to focus public opinion through the means of a no-confidence motion. We know perfectly well that we shall not be able to carry this no-confidence motion to its logical conclusion which is to form an alternative government.

Sir, I feel that the people of our country gave the present ruling party a massive mandate, therefore many of us who were staunch opponents of the Congress party bowed down to that massive mandate, because we believe in democracy. However, it seems a very, very sad state of affairs that at the end of three years, with the tremendous wave of public support and the massive mandate, the Government should have thrown over all this wonderful opportunity straight out of the window, and today, at the end of three years we find our country in a tremendous mess as it is. It is a golden chance that the Government had to build a new, great, dynamic India, but they have failed. I had hoped that the *Garibi Hatao* slogan would not remain as a slogan but in fact be implemented in a way by which the man on the street would be benefited. That dream has failed.

There are many major contributing factors for today's condition. I am not an economic expert, but I do feel that the hon'ble Prime Minister, who is the only "man" in the Cabinet as the saying goes, should have the courage to get up and say that "I shall not ride two hores," the two horses being communism and democracy. I think the time has come when the Prime Minister should make up her mind, "Is India going to be red or to remain a democracy?" And she has to stop hobnobbing with the communist party. I think this has been one of the biggest contributing factors for the problems created in the country today, because nobody knows what is going to be the future of our country. Will we be slaves of the Red Flag or shall we be a free country, a free people as Gandhi and Nehru wanted us to be? That decision, I think, Mrs. Gandhi has today to take now finally. I know she has the capacity and the courage to do so, and if there are any people in her Cabinet or in the political party that she represents, who are pushing her into a corner to support the communists, I hope she will have the courage to say, "Get the hell out; I am going to take the country on the path on which my father took them, the path of democracy, the path on which human beings can live like human beings."

I am very sorry to disagree with my dear friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu who talked about democracy and communism existing together. There is no such thing. Which country in the communist bloc has the freedom which we have? We have seen the lessons of Czechoslovakia; we have seen the lessons of Hungary. We do not want these lessons to be repeated in our country if we can help it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But they are deprived of one freedom; they have no freedom to starve as you have here.

DR. KARNI SINGH: That is one way. If there is no way out, if we have to be red just to satisfy us from starvation, let the Prime Minister openly declare: we shall be red, this Government shall give free food to everybody, employment to everybody, housing and old age insurance and social security for all. Make up your mind. Do not leave the people in a flux, not knowing which direction the country is going.

I am happy to say that the Prime Minister has shown strength of courage. She is veering away from the communist menace; the sooner she does, the better it is for the country. She will have to take many many strong steps.... (*Interruptions*) I am not opposed to nationalisation but I say that nationalisation should be resorted to only if you can supplement it with a better system; do not make

a mess out of it like you did with coal or bank nationalisation or grain trade .. (*Interruptions*) Privy purse? Privy purse is finished; that is ancient history.

15.52 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

AN HON. MEMBER: That is why he is angry.

DR. KARNI SINGH: I am not. If I were angry, I would not support you.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Are you supporting?

DR. KARNI SINGH: I am supporting them to the extent that we cannot throw them out. I shall make my position clear. I have been a Member of this House for 22 years in the opposition. I have never defected and I have no such intention at all. If I can see an opposition Government coming in, I shall vote for it. First and foremost, I do not vote for a Government that falls the next day .. (*Interruptions*) The country has lost its sense of national participation. The more the Government takes over the functions the people can perform better, the more the sense of national participation is lost. Today an average citizen feels he is lost. The whole situation is pathetic. You go out in the streets and ask a common man; for God's sake why did you vote for the Congress? He will say today he made a mistake. If he asks me; whom shall I vote for now, I have no answer. May be, in six months I may have one, but not today.

Take the question of the existence of corruption in our country. About a year ago when we talked about corruption we knew it was merely a 'political cliche'. Today it is not so. Every one of us sitting in this House wants to get his car permit or gun permit or similar daily needs. If you want to get anything, "chaipani" is there. Either you pay the "chaipani" or wait for one month. Can that kind of situation exist in any advanced country? The day the country and the Government accepts corruption as a means of every day living that day is the end of democracy. I am sure the Prime Minister and her colleagues would not like us to accept such a situation in our country. Government brings in new laws, absurd legislation daily. The result is corruption. A man is expected to pay 200 per cent of his income as direct tax .... (*Interruptions*). There is no social security and no old age insurance in India. Who is going to look after the citizens when they are old or ill?

Somebody referred to black money. I entirely agree black money is bad. But black money has been used in politics too frequently. I have asked Mr. Chavan last time when I was speaking on the Finance Bill, and I will ask the Prime Minister today also. She is in a great position today to say that no black money shall be used by the new Congress in the elections in U.P. or in any other place. If the ruling party is using it and if anybody in the country can find it out then steps will be taken which would be far more rigorous than for any other citizen. Those people who rule must set a better standard.

Rajasthan Government have recently introduced a most absurd legislation and brought in urban property ceiling on a piece of land that attracts both urban and agricultural ceiling. Many of you might ask how it was possible. But I have got a letter from the authorities quoting the legal department of the State, which says that it is perfectly legal that one piece of land may be both agricultural and urban and attract both ceilings.

This is extraordinary. I feel that the more absurd legislations you bring in, the more deterrent punishment you make, the more people you will have to put into jail. Instead of the Gandhian Government looking after the people, getting their love, respect, confidence and understanding, you will be making them do something through the threat of sending them to

[Dr. Karni Singh]

jail. I would like to know from the Prime Minister how many jails you are going to construct?

Are you going to make 570 million do the right thing because you constantly threaten them with imprisonment? Why do you not make legislation which is reasonable, which is within the human power to follow?

Strikes are one of the major problems today that are destroying our country. I would like to ask my friends across whether they are not responsible for teaching the people to go on strike against the private industry. I hold no brief for the private industry, I know nothing about industry, but the fact is when you teach one group of citizens to strike against a given authority, how can you prevent the brother of that person, who may be working in the public sector, from going on strike too? What you did in the private sector is boomeranging, against you in the public sector. Unless all of us in this House co-operate and stop these strikes and increase our man-hours of work to have more production, we will not be able to achieve the self-sufficiency that we need.

Take the moral fibre of this country. I do not think it needs any canvassing or guessing from my side. You know perfectly well that the moral fibre that existed in this country 25 years ago does not exist today. I agree that it is a global phenomenon. But some of the laws that are brought in lead to further degradation of the moral fibre. I understand that there is some new law which the Finance Ministry has brought in which says that if any person conceals his income or does not pay the income-tax or what not, if his employee informs the Government of this fact than ten per cent of the tax recovered from that person will be paid to that employee. I have nothing against it generally because every honest citizen is expected to pay his taxes. But if money alone is the criterion then it may very well happen that the brother of that employee may be working with the Prime Minister or the Defence Minister and he may be handling secret files. Such a person would be open to bribes from Pakistan, China or some other unfriendly country. If you encourage one brother to work against his employer, what is there to prevent his brother who incidentally is working for Government, also work against his employer? I think by this procedure you are starting a vicious circle.

जैसे हिंदुस्तानी में कहते हैं—"आंख की शर्म।" जब आंख की शर्म चली गई तो क्या रहा ?

I feel that legislations have got to be very carefully planned because you are dealing with human material. This country is evolving into a great democracy. At this stage if you bring in a wrong legislations, it will affect the thinking of not only the present generation but also the thinking of their children and even grand children. I think the Prime Minister is well aware of these things. By this legislation you may make a few lakhs of profit but if you make an employee go against the interests of his employer, tomorrow it can very well happen that the employer is the Government of India. Therefore, I think these are very very dangerous ideas.

Another thing in which I feel the opposition and the Government could contribute is in keeping our hands off students. The students must be made to study. For God's sake, do not bring them into politics. Once you bring them into politics, it is difficult to guide or control them.

There is general stagnation in industry and that is due to the uncertain policies followed by the Government. This policy has caused a great deal of set back in industrial production. I feel that it is absolutely necessary that the Government must give top-most priority to this and create a clean atmosphere in the country so that we can stop this guessing game.

If Mr. Brezhnev visits this country he must be shown the greatest respect by the Government and the people of our country. This motion which we are discussing today has nothing to do with Mr. Brezhnev's visit. It is our internal matter.

I will end by saying one more thing which I have been saying so long. I had told Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, whose memory I worship years back in this House that unless population control was brought in through some strong measures, a day would come when there would be standing room only left for mankind. A situation like this can very well arise I have spoken about this to the hon. Prime Minister who belongs to the dynamic younger generation. I know she realises only too well that India shall not be in a position to feed 100 crores of people in 25 years from now. If she can, well and good. But I would like to read out from a small reply that was given by Shri Shinde on the 30th of November last year when he referred to my remarks.

> "From the year 1966 onwards, the population increase has been of the order of 14 per cent...."

This is not clear. But I imagine he meant for the last seven years (1966-1973). Then, it says:

> "...I am giving the exact percentage It has been 14 per cent increase When we take into consideration this increased growth rate then, what would be the additional requirements of foodgrains? According to our calculations it comes to the order of 12 to 13 million tonnes roughly."

16 00 hrs.

It is all very well for you to talk about socialism; it is all very well to talk about *Garibi Hatao*. But I want to know one thing. Every developing country in the world has accepted the fact that population increase which is out of control, known as "population explosion," is more dangerous to mankind than the hydrogen bomb. You do not need a computer to work out these figures, in relation to food, in relation to employment, in relation to housing, in relation to rise in prices, in relation to our daily consumption. The number of additional mouths produced every year to be fed will be a major factor. I know that our Communist friends do not believe that there should be population control. Even China today has gone in for population control. (*Interruptions*) I read it in a book If they have done it, all bad luck for them Japan has gone in for population control. They have solved the poverty problem. Both are Asian countries. I am sure, the Prime Minister who is the leader in the Asian countries, would follow one of the either methods employed by either the communists or the free worlds.

The major decision that the Government has to take now is to give the top-most priority to the family planning programme I believe, the other day, the Minister for Planning wanted to reduce the amount in the Fifth Plan on 'Family Planning' thought it was an utter insanity that anybody could think of I believe that has been restored. I think God for that. I feel, if you want to prevent squalor, hunger, poverty and misery

[Dr. Karan Singh]

in this country, then no family should produce more than three children. I think, you Madam, will agree. I am sure if you say that, you have the capacity to implement it. I have that much confidence in you.

I would request the hon. Prime Minister who has shown a great deal of strength and courage—unfortunately for the opposition or fortunately, she is the only person in this country who can rule the country at this stage with a stable government because the Opposition strength is well-known—to make sure that the almighty vote, the almighty Chair, takes the second place in the country and that the need of the country takes the first place. I hope, she will act strongly. Whatever her policies are, whether it would be communist or democratic, I hope, she will act strongly. When she acts strongly, I hope, she will act with conviction and not be swayed away by matters like whether she wins the next elections or not. If the Government makes up its mind and say "We shall be prepared to lose the elections but we shall not let down the people of our country", then I am sure, they will solve all the problems. If you (P. M.) would do that, nobody can oust you also.

One last word without which my speech will not be complete. As an Opposition Member, it is my endeavour as much anybody else's to see that the Opposition Government comes to power. But I will say this that the man in the street is asking a question: Whom shall I vote for? That answer is for our leaders to supply. I am quite convinced that our leadership in the Opposition will rise to the occasion. The leadership is there. If that is done U. P. is your test case. I will support what Mr. Madhok, I think, said that there are many parties in India which are "B Teams" of the Congress. (*Interruptions*) I hope, that will never be proved so.

The Opposition today is to be blamed for the conditions in the country because they allowed the ruling party so much sway. It is upto us to unite and create a new demoratic socialist party. (*Interruption*) Then we can get up and tell the people of our country that we in the Opposition are serious about what we are talking. Otherwise, it is nothing more than playing fun and games, and in the present crisis, there is no time for fun or game. The Opposition has to be serious about it, and they must be able to tell the people 'From here and now we are prepared to form a Government provided we get the majority, provided we get your votes; and give the country an alternative government' and then leave it to the people to decide whom they want to vote for.

I want to conclude my speech with the hope that the Prime Minister will be able to be firm through her policies of certainty and getting public cooperation and participation, and will be able to bring sunshine and laughter into the homes of our Indian people once again.

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा (बक्सर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं, हमारे पूर्ववक्ता डा० कर्णीसिंह जी ने जो कहा है, उसी से आरम्भ करना चाहता हूं। डा० कर्णीसिंह जी ने यह कहा कि हमारी पार्टी और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को इस बात की चिन्ता नहीं होनी चाहिये कि वे इस देश की हुकूमत मे रहें या न रहे बल्कि देश के लोगों की जो खिदमत है उसमें ज्यादा दिलचस्पी लें। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हू जिसका जिक्र श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने अपने भाषण में किया और बार बार उसका समर्थन वाजपेयी जी ने भी किया कि वह जो पार्लमेन्ट का मध्यावधि चुनाव था वह मध्यवधि चुनाव पार्लमेन्ट को पहले भग करके किया गया, उस समय कांग्रेस पार्टी ने और प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने, जो देश की हुकूमत उस वक्त भी चला सकती थी, 14 महीने पहले पार्लमेंट को भग किया और देश मे चुनाव का आवाहन किया। मैं समझता हू जिस समय उन्होंने इस चुनाव का आवाहन किया उस समय भी उन्होंने यह कहा था और खास तौर पर मैं इस मौके पर उसका कहना चाहता हू कि अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी या कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेताओं को पद की लोलुपता होती या पद पर चिपके रहना चाहते तो जिस शासन को वे चला सकते थे उनको 14 महीने पहले भग नही करते। लेकिन उन्होंने उस समय इस बात को महसूस किया जैसा कल हमारे भाई ने जिक्र किया कि जो हालात उस समय देश में थे और जिस तरह हालात पार्लमेन्ट मे थे और जो काम हम करना चाहते थे देश मे लोगों की खिदमत का, लोगों को आगे बढ़ाने का, लोगों की भलाई का काम जो हम करना चाहते थे वह उस समय जो पार्लमेन्ट की हालत थी उसमें हम नहीं कर सकते थे और इसीलिये उन्होंने पद का लोभ छोड़ करके, पद पर 14 महीने बने रहने का लालच छोड़ करके या लिप्सा छोड़ करके, पार्लमेन्ट को भग किया, देश की जनता के सामने कांग्रेस पार्टी गई और उस समय चुनाव में जो नतीजा हुआ वह विरोधी पार्टियों के लोगों ने देखा।

अभी हमारे दोस्त ने इसी सन्दर्भ में कहा, जिस तरह से 1970 मे पार्लमेंट को भग किया गया, आज भी समय आ गया है जब कांग्रेस को पार्लमेन्ट भग करके चुनाव से जाना चाहिये। इसका उत्तर शायद पहले मिल चुका है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हू कि आज की परिस्थिति और उस समय की परिस्थिति के बीच के अन्तर को अगर विरोधी पार्टी के लोग समझ नही सकते हैं तो उसमे कांग्रेस पार्टी का कसूर नही है। यह उनकी ही समझ का दोष है और उनकी ही गल्ती है कि वे सन् 1970–71 और 1973 के बीच मे स्थिति का अन्तर नही समझते है। 1971 के बाद कांग्रेस पार्टी को अब तीन चौथाई से अधिक का बहुमत प्राप्त है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हू वाजपेयी जी से और विरोधी पार्टी के लोगों से कि थोड़े दिनों के लिये जब उनको कुछ राज्यों मे संविद सरकार बनाने का मौका आया, मिली-जुली सरकारें उन्होंने वहा पर बनाई थी तब क्या वे भूल गए कि उनकी पार्टी के लोग किस तरह से पद पर चिपटे रहना चाहते थे और आखिर म जब तक वे मजबूर नहीं किये गये तब तक उन्होंने उसको नही छोड़ा।

माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने अपने भाषण मे कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश मे कांग्रेस की सरकार इसलिये स्थापित हुई थी कि कांग्रेस सत्तारूढ़ रहे बगैर चुनाव नही लड़ सकती है। मैं उन को याद दिलाना चाहता हू कि 1971 मे बिहार मे इन की संविद सरकार थी जब पार्लियामेंट का चुनाव

[श्री ए० पी० शर्मा]

हुआ और उस समय बहुत बड़े बहुमत में कांग्रेस पार्लियामेंट में जीत कर आयी। इसलिये यह कहना कि कांग्रेस सत्तारूढ़ रह कर ही चुनाव लड़ सकती है, गलत है। इस के पहले भी कांग्रेस चुनाव लड़ी है, अंग्रेजों के जमाने में भी लड़ी है, उस समय कांग्रेस सत्तारूढ़ नहीं थी। इसलिये कांग्रेस सत्तारूढ़ न रहे कर के भी कई जगह चुनाव लड़ी है, और यह दलील की कांग्रेस सरकारी यन्त्र का चुनाव में इस्तेमाल करना चाहती है, उस से लाभ उठानी चाहती है यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। जो बहुमत की सरकार रहती है उसके अन्तर्गत चुनाव होता है। कोई सरकार चुनाव के पहले इस्तीफा दे दे इस तरह की व्यवस्था कानून में नहीं है। इस लिये माननीय वाजपेयी जी अगर ऐसा चाहते हैं तो उन को विधान की तरफ देखना चाहिये। इस तरह के गलत आरोप लगा कर और अपनी दलील को साबित करने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिये।

माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने ला एंड आर्डर की बात की। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री ने उन को याद दिलाया कि थोड़े दिन के लिये अब पश्चिम बंगाल में उन की सरकार थी उस समय क्या हुआ। मेरा खयाल है कि बंगाल के लोग ही नहीं बल्कि सारे देश के लोग अभी तक उस को भूले नहीं है, और यही वजह थी कि इन्होंने जो जुल्म और ज्यादती की, खासतौर से बर्दवान का वह दृश्य बताना चाहता हूं जब कि दो नौजवानों को साही बर्दस पर इन लोगों ने आघात किया, जैसे कि जानवर पर भी नहीं किया जाता है, और किस तरह से उनका कत्ल किया। यह उस समय के ला एंड आर्डर का जीता जागता नमूना है जब कि उन की सरकार वहां पर थी, और लोगों को सड़कों पर निकलना, सुरक्षा से अपना जीवन बिताना उन की पार्टी के राज्य में किस तरह की मुश्किल थी। मेरा खयाल है कि अगर वह सरकार इस तरह का व्यवहार न किये होती तो बंगाल की जनता को कांग्रेस का जो सम्मान किया, वहान किया होता। इसलिये पहले अपनी तरफ देखें तब आपको दूसरे के प्रति इस तरह की बात करनी चाहिये। अब आप के हाथ में हुकूमत थी तब आप ने किस तरह से ला एंड आर्डर को नष्ट कर दिया था, इस को पहले सोचें, किसी दूसरे पर लांछन लगायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जितनी भी बातें अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर यहां कही गयी हैं, हर अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के तीन उद्देश्य हुआ करते हैं मेरे ख्याल से। पहला तो यह कि अगर विरोधी दल यह समझे कि उस की ताकत इतनी ज्यादा हो गई है कि सरकार को हटा सकता है तब उसे अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाना चाहिये। दूसरा उद्देश्य यह होता है कि जो सरकार गलती करती है, उन गलतियों को वह बताये और उसके साथ ही साथ तीसरा काम यह होता है कि वह इस तरह के सुझाव दें कि किस तरह से उन गलतियों को ठीक किया जा सकता है। उस के साथ साथ जैसा डा० कर्णी सिंह और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि वह जनता का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिये इस तरह का अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाते हैं। इन तीन, चार बातों पर अगर तोला जाये तो आप देखेंगे कि इन प्रस्ताव में यह कोई भी बात नहीं आती हैं। सिवाय इस के कि व्यक्तिगत चरित्र हनन किया जाय और वही पुरानी बातें बारबार कहना और लोगों के दिमाग को भड़काने की कोशिश करना। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं विश्वास के साथ कि अगर कोई यह सोचे कि गलत बात को बार-बार दोहरायेंगे तो वह सत्य हो जायगी। यह कभी नहीं हुआ है और न होगा। इसलिये आये दिन इस तरह का जो अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाते हैं, कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव लाते हैं, इन को सोचना चाहिये कि इस का असर लोगों के ऊपर क्या होता है। इसलिये मैं

इन में अनुरोध करूंगा कि जो हर सेशन में अपने बिल इस तरह का प्रस्ताव लाते हैं इस आदत को छोड़ें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ हमारे मित्र श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी के भाषण को सुन कर। मैं समझता हूं माननीय अध्यक्ष ने उस का बहुत उचित जवाब दिया है। लेकिन मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। यह खुशी की बात है कि माननीय हीरेन मुकर्जी को हमारी वैदेशिक नीति पसन्द आती है। पिछले दिनों तो उन को हमारी विदेश नीति पसन्द नहीं आती थी, किसी जमाने में जब कि हम लड़ रहे थे देश की आजादी की लड़ाई उस समय उन की हमारी नीति पसन्द नहीं थी। लेकिन आज खुशी की बात है कि उन को अगर हमारी बात पसन्द आती है तो आशा है कि आगे भी यह बात पसन्द आयगी क्यों कि हमारे देश कि जो वैदेशिक नीति है उस का मूल आधार यही है कि देश के हित को सामने रख कर दूसरे देशों के साथ मित्रता का सम्बन्ध रखे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां पर उन्होंने विदेशिक नीति की सराहना की वहां उन्हों ने विरोधी पार्टियों ने जो भी सरकार पर आरोप लगाये चाहे व्यक्तिगत और चाहे सामूहिक, बहुत ही जबर्दस्त ढंग से उन्होंने उन आरोपों का समर्थन किया। इस का मतलब यह है कि विदेशिक नीति ठीक है, लेकिन घरेलू नीति बिल्कुल गलत है। जो भी आप काम करते हैं अपने देश में वह गलत है, इस तरह से यह कहते हुए अपने को अविश्वास प्रस्ताव से डिसोशियेट करते हुए उन्हों ने, जो अविश्वास प्रस्ताव में बात कही गई थी विदेशिक नीति को छोड़ कर, बाकी बातों का उन्हों ने समर्थन किया। मैं उन की बातों को समझ सकता हूं। जब दिल और दिमाग की लड़ाई होती है तो बड़ा मुशकिल होता है फ़ैसला करना। वह हमारी कुछ नीतियों का समर्थन करना चाहते हैं, हमारे सहयोगी बन कर रहना हैं, हमारे कार्यक्रम का समर्थन करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन उसी के साथ साथ वह अपने को भी आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। यानी कांग्रेस पार्टी की शक्ति को बढ़ने देना नहीं चाहते — हमारा साथ दे कर अपनी शक्ति को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। यह उन की परेशानी है, और इसी लिये कुछ बातों का वह समर्थन करते हैं और कुछ बातों का विरोध करते हैं।

माननीय बाजपेयी की दो, एक बातों का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। उन्हों ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि देश में हिंसात्मक प्रवृत्तियों को प्रोत्साहन देने का काम प्रधान मंत्री के समय समय पर जो वक्तव्य हुए हैं उन को उद्धत किया और कहा यही उस का कारण है। मैं उस से कहना चाहता हूं कि उन को मालूम है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी की नीति क्या है? कांग्रेस पार्टी इस देश के अन्दर शान्ति और अमन का राज्य चाहती है। शान्ति के जरिये देश की व्यवस्था चलाना चाहती है, दुनिया के और देशों की जो छोटी बड़ी समस्यायें हैं उन को समझौते से, कानूनी रास्ते से उन को तय करना चाहती है, और जब यह उस की नीति है और उस पर चलती है तो यह कहना कि लोग हमारे गरीब हों, लोगों को परेशानी हो, उन्हें तकलीफ़ हो, उस से कांग्रेस पार्टी अवगत नहीं है तो कोई अन्य पार्टी उस से अवगत नहीं हो सकती है। कांग्रेस पार्टी जनता की नब्ज़ को समझती है, प्रधान मंत्री समझती हैं, और अगर उस का जिक्र करते हुए यह कहा, मुझे याद है, एक बार उन्हों ने कहा कि अगर शान्तिमय तरीके से देश में परिवर्तन नहीं होता तो उस का दूसरा रास्ता अशान्ति का होगा। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम अशान्ति के रास्ते को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं। हम शान्ति के रास्ते पर चलकर सारी समस्याओं का समाधान करना चाहते हैं।

श्री कर्णी सिंह ने जो कहा उसका जवाब तो प्रधान मंत्री देंगी लेकिन एक बात इन्होंने कही कि प्रधान मंत्री को अपना दिमाग साफ करना चाहिये कि किस रास्ते पर चलना चाहती हैं। देश को तथा सभी लोगों को

[श्री ए० पी० शर्मा]

मालूम है और बराबर उन्होंने इस बात को कहा है कि हम गांधी की और जवाहरलाल जी का जो रास्ता था, जो तरीके काम करने के थे हम उन्हीं पर देश को तेजी से आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं। यह उन्होंने पब्लिक स्टेटमेंट दिया है और उनही पर यह पार्टीचल भी रही है। मैं नहीं समझ पाया हूं कि इस में ऐसी अवस्था में सन्देह की कैसे गुंजाइश रह जाती है।

श्री कर्णी सिंह जी ने यह भी कहा कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में गवर्नमेंट पार्टी यानी कांग्रेस ने स्ट्राइक्स को एनकरेज किया है और इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि उनको उसका फल पब्लिक सैक्टर में जहां सरकार खुद मालिक है भोगना पड़ रहा है। लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी की न यह नीति है और न ही दूसरी तरह से उसने हड़तालों का प्रोत्साहन दिया है। जो लोग गलत ढंग से हड़ताल करते हैं कांग्रेस पार्टी ने और सरकार ने इस बात को माना है कि वह ठीक नहीं है। लेकिन हड़ताल करना मजदूरों का प्रजातांत्रिक अधिकार है, डैमोक्रेटिक राइट है और उस राइट का वे कब इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं और कब नहीं, इसका फैसला करना उनका काम है। लेकिन जब देश में चीजों का उत्पादन कम हो रहा है, हमें गल्ला चाहिये और अगर वह है तो एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जो उसको पहुंचाना है, कोयले के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करनी है, लोहे के उत्पादन में करनी है, एक जगह से दूसरी जगह रेल से, यातायात के दूसरे साधनों से उसको उन जगहों में पहुंचना है जहां पर उसका उत्पादन नहीं होता है, ऐसी स्थिति में आए दिन बंद और हड़ताल की जो बात होती है उसकी हम निन्दा करते हैं, उसका हम समर्थन नहीं करते हैं। लेकिन जहां मजदूर सही रास्ते पर चलने के बावजूद भी, समझौते के रास्ते पर चलने के बाद भी, आरबिट्रेशन उसको मिलता है या नहीं मिलता है या आरबिट्रेशन के फैसले को अगर मालिक नहीं मानता है फिर चाहे वह सरकार हो या निजी उद्योगपति हो और उनकी मांगे जायज मांगें हैं तो मजदूरों को हड़ताल करने का हक है और कांग्रेस पार्टी इस हक को मानती है और यही वजह है कि मजदूरों का जो डैमोक्रेटिक राइट है उसको हम किसी भी तरह से छीनना नहीं चाहते हैं, उस में कोई बाधा डालना नहीं चाहते हैं। कोई भी उदाहरण उन्होंने इस सदन के सामने पेश किया जिससे यह साबित हो कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने या उसके कार्यकर्ताओं ने किसी जगह पर स्ट्राइक को प्रोत्साहन दिया है।

जहां तक इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का उद्देश्य है, तीन बातों का मैंने जिक्र किया है। उन में से कोई भी बात इसके अन्दर नहीं आती है। सिवाय इसके कि इसको भी इन्होंने आए दिन का एक तमाशा बना दिया है खास तौर पर। कुछ न कुछ आए दिन ये सदन के सामने ले आते हैं चाहे अविश्वास के द्वारा या और किसी तरह से और हमारी सरकार के जो नेता हैं या कांग्रेस पार्टी है उसका चरित्रहनन करने की कोशिश करते हैं और अवसर प्राप्त करते हैं आलोचना करने का। में तो कहूंगा कि this is misuse of the privilege or the right of the Opposition Party.

इसका यह दुरुपयोग है। इनको मालूम है कि आज यह बहस खत्म होगी तो इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का क्या हश होने वाला है। लेकिन फिर भी चूंकि इनका उद्देश्य मे लाइन करना है, हम लोगों की व्यकित गत रुप से भी निन्दा करना है, इसीलिए इस तरह की बातें ये कहां लाते हैं।

वाजपेयी जी को एक बात मैं अन्त में कहना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने कल एक नया स्वांग इस सदन में रखा और एक नया दृश्य सदन के सामने उपस्थित किया। वह एक टेप रिकार्डर ले आए। पिछले दिनों आपने देखा कि सदन के सामने कोई अपना कुर्ता फाड़ लेते थे, धोती फाड़ लेते थे और पुलिस की लाठी से अगर किसी को चोट लग गई तो स्पीकर की टेबल के पास जा कर उनको वह दिखाते थे,

ऐसी भी गिर गया और चोट लग गई तो वह जा कर आपको दिखाने की कोशिश करते थे। इस पर बहुत बहस हुई है। इस तरह की बात क्यों होती है यह आप भी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। कल वाजपेयी जी ने नया दृश्य उपस्थित किया। टेप रिकार्डर में क्या था? वाजपेयी जी एक राष्ट्रीय नेता हैं, उनकी पार्टी राष्ट्रीय पार्टी होने का दावा करती है। लेकिन इस तरह की बातें जब वह करते हैं तो मुझे आश्चर्य होता है। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि किस देश में, किस सूबे में या किस जगह जहां सरकारी कर्मचारी काम करते हैं चार, दस, बीस या पचास वे गलती नहीं कर सकते हैं? क्या था वह दृश्य? किसी इंस्पैक्टर पुलिस ने या हावलदार या कांस्टेबल ने क्या बात कही। प्रस्ताव ये पेश करते हैं अविश्वास का सरकार खिलाफ और नजारा उपस्थित करते हैं कांस्टेबल और सब इंस्पैक्टर का। क्या यही तरीका है अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव पेश करने का इनकी पार्टी का और इन जैसे लोगों का? मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह की छोटी छोटी बातों का हवाला दे कर ये अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का मखौल उड़ाना चाहते हैं, उससे खिलवाड़ करना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि विरोधी पार्टी वालों को यह चीज शोभा नहीं देती है।

और मित्रों ने भी कहा है और मैं भी अपील करूंगा अपने विरोधी दल वालों से। बहुत से सवाल राष्ट्र के सावल होते हैं, जैसे खाद का है, अर्थ व्यवस्था का है। ये राष्ट्रीय सवाल हैं। इन में त्रुटियां हैं—हमारे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने स्वीकार किया है कि यह बात नहीं है कि जो हम करते हैं वह सब ठीक है—तो उन त्रुटियों को सुधारने के लिए, ये अपना योगदान करें, विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों को सफल बनाने के लिए जो राष्ट्रीय योजनायें हैं उन में अपना सहयोग दें। ये राष्ट्रीय सवाल हमारे सामने हैं, ये कोई पार्टी और कोई व्यक्ति के सवाल नहीं हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ में इस अविश्वास के प्रस्तावता विरोध करता हूं और मुझे विश्वास है कि इसको रद्द कर दिया जाएगा। मतदान का जो नतीजा होने वाला है वह सब को मालूम है। लेकिन मैं तो इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को अभी से रद्द करता हूं।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the impression that is created on my mind, and I think any objective listener would also share it, is that the Government have absolutely no case, so far as the no-confidence motion is concerned, and the battle of the Opposition is almost as good as won. We do not have much to do to the replies made by the hon. Members from the other side. Although the ruling party did field what they might have considerd as a number of star speakers since yesterday, the ineffectiveness of their reply was not only pathetic but also in some measure disarming to the Opposition. Because of the ineffectiveness of the reply, there is absolutely nothing with which we have to grapple. That is our difficulty and the predicament in which we find ourselves.

My hon. friend Shri Bali Ram Bhagat who took the floor as the first speaker from the other side really looked like Bali Ram Bhagat and not as Bal Ram Bhagat. Mr. Bali Ram Bhagat has really been a sacrifical ram since the last general elections. I have all sympathy and commiseration for him. At least he did not give me the impression of speaking like a valiant or vigorous warrior. He was speaking not like Bal Ram but like Bali Ram.

I find that my hon. friend Shri Salve is fortunately in his seat, but I did not find in him also his usual zest and gumption. We always expect some salvo from him, but Mr. Salve was without salvo on this occasion. But I must say that as a sincere and loyal Member of the party, he did warn the Government that if they went the way as they had been doing so far, the people would no more suffer them.

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He made it absolutely clear.

Then the hon. Secretary-General of the ruling party, Shri Chandrajit Yadav took the floor, and true to his name Chandrajit, that is, the moon-walker or the moon conqueror, his arguments suffered from weightlessness. Quite naturally

And what to speak of my hon friend, the Finance Minister? When he was speaking only a few minutes ago he was trying to reply to what he considered to be the economic points May I say that I have all respect for him in many matters but not in the matter of economics? Therefore, I almost liked the idea of the hon Prime Minister when she said that the country needed a financial wizard But even after this remark of the hon Prime Minister's, he was trying to pretend as a financial wizard which he has failed to be all these years he has been in his present office

What did my hon friend, Shri Chavan, say? He said that although everything may be wrong with the world, everything is right with this Government That was what he wanted to convey to us Quite naturally Shri Yeshwantrao Balwantrao Chavan has neither *yash* nor *bal* at the present moment so if his reply was completely pale and anaemic, nobody should be surprised about it

He was asking what was the answer of the Opposition to the situation we were facing The Opposition from time to time has given answers to many of the problems that confront the country, and yet it seems that all that we have said has been like throwing water on a duck's back, all those ideas have, apparently, not seeped into his mind

He wanted us to bring to bear a national point of view In fact, that is precisely what we are trying to do And what the other side is trying to do, I must say in all humility, is only the election point of view In fact, that is bound to be so because we have a Prime Minister, with all her charm and with all the gifts that she possesses, who is a unidimensional Prime Minister, a one-dimensional Prime Minister who functions only in the dimension of elections She does not function in any dimensions of national interests She is always at the hustings, and a Prime Minister who is always at the hustings is certainly bound to be a Prime Minister who would be afraid to be right So, we have a Prime Minister who is afraid to be right She does not take a national view and the country is declining every day in every way If the Prime Minister or the members of her party do not realise it, one can only be sorry for the country

The constant refrain in the speeches of the hon members from the other side was, one, wrong motivation and two, character assassination These are the two bunge of their drum nothing else Even Shri Chavan when he began prefacing his speech he spoke of character assassination and wrong motivation May I ask the hon members opposite whether they think that we alone have motives and they have none, they are Mahatmas and they have entered into a state of *nirvana*? What kind of argument is this? It just does not wash This is the kind of plea that you would like us to swallow Is the country going to pocket this kind of plea that it is all because of character assassination?

Now here are your failures galore and yet you say we go for character assassination! The failures are enough to bury you fathoms deep and you are going to be buried fathoms deep This would not be because of any character assassination

What did they say? Even my hon friend Shri Salve, and some others said 'Please beware of the ultimate result You are going to be beaten down in voting' That is the voice of physical strength I do realise that in this House murder is decided

by majority. That is if you commit murder. You can get away with it, if you have number, on your side. But posterity will never forgive you for the murders that you have committed and in fact there are quite a few albatrosses round the neck of this Government. I am going to enumerate some of them during the time that is available to me.

We do not know whether the hon. Prime Minister would be able to make up for the deficiency in the debate from the other side; evidently she cannot because she has neither the logic nor the facts on her side, and on such occasions, she generally allowsher anger to get the better of her charm and her bald assertions to get the better of her persuasiveness. I hope that does not happen

But I am absolutely clear in my mind that we have come to a stage when we could not take a relaxed view of the situation and if we did we would be considered to be a feebleminded Opposition and an irresponsible Opposition. If we are bringing up this motion, it is not a day too soon In fact, we owe an explanation to the people who have been immeasurely suffering in every possible way and who ask why did we not bring it up earlier

That brings me to another issue which has been tried to be injected into the mind of some hon. Members. It has been said that this motion has been brought up to coincide with the visit of a foreign dignitary I would like to extend a wholehearted welcome to the honourable guest, who is coming a few days later, on behalf of the entire Opposition But may I say this is the pure santasy of the ruling party? What about our gestures in the past? Did we not postpone the no-confidence motion when the Prime Minister was to attend an international conference in Algiers? It was largely because of international considerations that we postponed it on that occasion. And yet, there are some Hon'ble Members and particularly the hon. Members of the Communist Party, who would always like to have one plea or another for escaping a no-confidence motion, who imagine that there was some kind of a connection between the visit of Mr. Brezhnev and the no-confidence motion. But how is that party going to explain that only two Members happened to be present on this auspicious occasion, or inauspicious for them, when the no-confidence motion was going to be moved?

We consider it to be a national duty—and we do not come with any sense of hesitation about this—to say to this party, "For God's sake, go; we cannot suffer you any further." The country has indeed begun saying so clearly It is not a question of majority here. But my friends on the other side have blinded their eyes and stopped their ears to what the by-elections have told them in very clear and unmistakable terms—some of these by-elections to the Lok Sabha. (*Interruption*). Yes. By-elections to the Lok Sabha. Take Ahmedabad; take Banka; take Dindigul But what is the message of these by-elections? Could there be a more humiliating defeat than in Dindigul where your party got only 11,000 votes out of 5,05,000 votes, when your candidate lost the security deposit? Not only did he lose his security deposit, but this very person, when he had been fielded as a Swatantra Party candidate, had secured 150,000 votes; and your progressive party could get him only 11,000 votes. And this in spite of messages and 190,000 pleasing photographs of the Prime Minister were that sent to the electorate! The electorate was so callous; they did not respond to the appeal of the hon Prime Minister. Almost a mad person had contested me in 1957. No person went round the polling booths for him. Yet he was able to secure 18,500 votes or so This gentleman got only 11,000 votes. Take again the Banka election. Here is the hon. Member Mr. Madhu Limaye who won. Their candidate lost their security deposit In spite of all they had done? Do you know that on the Ahmedabad

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Parliamentary election, you have lost in all the seven Assembly seats which comprise this seat? Only a few months before, you had won in all those seats and in the Parliamentary elections also.

One does not know how the hon. Prime Minister feels when she opens newspapers every morning. Is there any news in the newspaper to cheer her up when she opens the pages except that the people of India are heroically putting up with the miseries and sufferings inflicted on them by the mismanagement of the economy and the polity of the country by the ruling party? Any Government which tries to live on pretences, hypocrisies, subterfuges, slogans and self-delusions as this Government had done—it is true of parties as it is true of individuals—any one living on negations is bound to be negated. Therefore, my conclusion is that it is the moral hallowness of the ruling party, that is at the root of the crisis that is threatening to overwhelm the country.

What is the picture of India of November, 1973 when this no confidence motion is being discussed in this House? What has been the picture of the glorious regime of Mrs. Indira Gandhi? I respectfully ask of the House and the country to consider whether the ruin of the country could have been more total than it is at the present moment either in the moral or the political, social or the economic fields? Let them tell us if there is a field in which they have chalked up progress. It is a challenge thrown to them. If you are not able to chalk up progress in any field and if you ask us what is the answer, then I say the answer is you get out, the country will find a solution. Do not go by the plea that the opposition does not have solidarity among them. The country will find a solution. There is complete agreement on this that you have messed up in every field. Did you not concede as much yesterday? That is what the Hon'ble Member Mr. Salve said when he told us that we were indeed facing a very difficult situation, almost a calamitous situation.

If that is so, the question with which we have to grapple is: who has brought about this calamity on the country? Is it the handiwork of the Opposition or is it the creation of this Government? If you were honest enough to say it was largely the responsibility of your Government but to some extent also of the political constellation in which we have a share, I may have to say something very sincerely about it. Since one cannot expect from you any kind of sincerity, I must adopt a different line.

Your capacity, of course, to ruin the country, seems to be almost breathtaking. No Government in the world would have brought about this kind of a situation.

Some hon'ble friends asked me the question what about the role of the Opposition in this regard. I ask them in return: when did the Opposition not cooperate with the Government on national issues? It is the Government which has failed them and betrayed their confidence.

We co-operated to the fullest measure on the Bangladesh issue. But what happened soon after the Bangladesh development? Against the promises made to the Opposition, you announced the holding of the elections to the Assemblies. Were we not discussing with the Prime Minister the Bill which was to be finalised for postponing the elections? If that were so, why did you announce the holding of the elections on the morrow of the Bangladesh victory? Because you wanted to capitalise on your victory. Therefore, my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, is quite right in saying "please do not flaunt this massive majority". The massive majority is the product of black money and the misuse of official machinery. Therefore, there has never been any substance in this majority. That is why you have been throwing up your hands everywhere.

Where are you ruling the country? Is Mrs. Gandhi ruling the country or is it the high prices which are ruling the country? Is it the unemployment which is ruling this country or is it Mrs. Gandhi who is ruling this country? If you could draw a line and say that prices would not be allowed to rise beyond this level, if this economic writ runs, then you could say that she is the real Prime Minister. If she draws a line and says that unemployment would not be allowed to rise beyond it—in fact, unemployment would be curbed or brought down—, if this economic writ also runs, then you can say she is the real Prime Minister of the country. Otherwise, Mrs. Gandhi might strut about within the four walls of this Lok Sabha and announce to the world that she was ruling the country, but that would not convince anyone.

Take, for example. the question of prices. In 1971-72 there was so much of international pressure; there was the Indo-Pak war and there so much of pumping in of additional money. There was considerable increase in money supply, but the prices did not rise in 1971-72. Did you give any credit to the Opposition for this?. You did not give any credit to the Opposition for this? You did not give any credit to the Opposition that they did not exploit your difficult position during the Indo-Pak war when the economy had to face so many stresses and strains. Today if you try to shove all the wrath which you are facing from the people on our shoulders, you will not succeed.

Before I come to the economic aspect, let me say something about the state of democracy in our country. I have no manner of doubt that at the rate at which the ruling party is going it will soon have succeeded in destroying both democracy and socialism. Even socialism has been made a dirty word by the ruling party If the rising prices is socialism, if the mounting unemployment is socialism, if the increasing disparity is socialism, we will have to change the definition of socialism. You have indeed made this socialism into a dirty word.

Look at democracy. How is it being run? Even this morning it was established that it is not 'State' but it is 'estate'. The Constitution has been used for serving the ends of the ruling party. Article 356 of the Constitution has been used for party purposes for rehabilitating the party in power in U.P. Andhra and Orissa. Article 356 was never meant for rehabilitating a party. It was never meant as a rehabilitation clause of the Constitution so that when Shri Kamalapati Tripathi got well after the shock of the PAC rebellion, he or his party could again come to power. That was never the intention of Article 356. Again, if was never the intention of Article 356 to prevent a majority from taking over the administration of the country. But that is precisely what has been done in Orissa. The High Court has already decided that the Opposition had the majority. If you do not agree with the decision of the High Court, why do you not go in appeal to the Supreme Court? The strictures have been passed by the High Court on the Governor of Orissa. In effect, the High Court has said that the Governor was not true to his oath. The High Court has said that the Governor did flout the conventions of parliamentary democracy. The High Court has said all that. And yet the Governor is going on merrily well. Any other Government would have recalled that Governor, dismissed that Governor. But that is not going to be. Because he did what was the command of the ruling party here.

Then, the Election Commission itself which is expected to run the elections objectively and impartially is sought to be polluted. Now, my very respected friend, Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi, is going to be a product of the polluted election to the Rajya Sabha. The seat which he is going to occupy was vacated by Col. Mohan and that seat has been kept in abeyance for the last one year. That is precisely at the command of the ruling party. Could you believe that it could happen in any part of the world that the people of a State would be deprived

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of their due representation? That is what is happening. Therefore, we are coming close to a situation which is getting desperate. The situation is almost on all force with Sri Lanka's. There, the new Constitution has increased the powers of the Government enormously. They have been increasing their powers, month by month, by Emergency decrees. They have taken complete control of the press.

Now, this morning, the newspapers brought us the happy tidings that all the newspaper agencies are going to be brought under a Corporation. That is precisely what this Government might be expected to do.

The main reason for the tragic and even the dangerous situation that confronts the country is that we have a Government which is only the purveyor of populism. This has brought about a dangerous law and order situation, and also due to the fact that the morale of the law-and-order keeping agency has been eroded everywhere. There used to be times when any girl in her teens could travel from Lahore to Calcutta alone in any compartment. I ask the hon. Members on the other side whether those conditions exist now. Even in the good old days, quite a few years ago, that was the condition. But that is not the condition today.

In the economic field, what has economic populism brought about? Many persons had thought earlier, and many hon. friends on the other side, because of expediency and because of enlightened self-interest, trumpted that the Prime Minister has come forward with a foot extended forward for some big reforms, that she has rolled up her sleeves for a revolution in the country. What do we find today? All that the ruling party has been talking of has been proved to be a poppy-cock. It has no coherence. An ideology which has no coherence, which does not think of the results, is bound to fail. Whatever they have been talking about has neither the rhythm of a peaceful transformation nor even the strident notes of a revolution. And yet they have been labouring under a delusion that they are still liked by the people. Now it seems that the pseudo-radical enphoria in which they had been indulging or luxuriating for some time has ended. But after having mounted this tiger of psuedoradicalism, they would not be allowed to dismount. it would be difficult for them to dismount. And if they want to dismount, the CPI, the right Communist Party, would not allow them to do that. And that is what is happening at this moment.

Therefore, it has consistently been a story of stagnation and inflation during the last three years of the massive mandate rule. We, therefore, call it a phenomenon of 'stagflation'. It has been a period of negation of socialism.

Many hon. friends have already mentioned what kind of economic problems the country is facing, and I would not like to repeat them. But I would say that this Government has to its credit the highest ever price level since independence. Never in the country after independence prices had risen that high; this is the highest-ever after independence. Never had unemployment risen so high after independence.

Prices rose by 22 to 23 per cent. during the course of a year. And they had been saying that this was a world phenomenon. But in no country, except Chile and some Latin American countries, prices had risen that high. And in many of the countries they had got the capacity to absorb this price rise. But if you have got a population to the extent of 50 to 60 per cent below poverty line, you do not have the capacity to absorb. But that, the hon. gentlemen on the other side would never appreciate.

Coming to unemployment, can you think of any country where unemployment is rising at the rate of 34 per cent per year—general unemployment—and educated unemployment rising at the rate of 43 per cent per

year? These are all the figures from the employment exchange registers. And the regional variation of educated unemployed is such that, in West Bengal, in one year the number of educated unemployed has spurted by 75 per cent! That is the figure given by the ex-Economic Adviser to the Government of India, Mr. Ashok Mitra. This is the situation in the country that you have about 3.5 million educated unemployed on the registers of employment exchanges. Mind it, Mr. Speaker, in Sri Lanka, when the number of educated unemployed was only 18,000 there was almost a seismic upheaval there. So what we in this country are facing, you can well imagine.

Then what about the increasing disparities? After all, socialism is about equality. Inequality in this country is increasing at the rate of about 32 to 33 per cent—this again is on the basis of the figures that they have supplied to us. They have said in reply to a question that the monopoly houses had been increasing their assets at the rate of 10 per cent per year. That is so far as the peaks in the economy are concerned, their assets have been rising at the rate of 10 per cent per year. And the poor people have been going down at the rate of 22 to 23 per cent per year due to the price rise. That being so—the bottom is going down and the peak is going up and thus, the disparity is increasing at the rate of 32 to 33 per cent. This is accentuating inequality in this country.

What a fine and unenviable record, indeed, they have put up so far as socialist advance is concerned!

So far as monopoly houses are concerned, in February last, they changed the licensing policy. The House had not been able to go into the changes in the licensing policy, and now they have changed the very definition of big business houses. So this is what you find in respect of the socialist advance in this country.

17.00 hrs.

Mr. Speaker, what about black money? Recently, a committee of our House, the Public Accounts Committee, made certain revelations which could indicate to the House how the tax-evaders are being dealt with and in what manner. The Income Tax Department launched prosecutions for concealment of income in a mere 23 cases in 1968-69 and in 40 cases in 1969-70. If the number of tax-evaders is so infinitesimally small, then what is the need for our tax laws? With regard to prosecution, the study has been more interesting. The cases in which convictions were obtained were only 4 in 1963-69 and only 3 in 1969-70 and, remember, Mr. Speaker, that all the intelligence departments are concentrated in the hands of the Prime Minister both the political and the economic intelligence, and yet the tax-evaders have been going scot-free.

Ultimately, the position of the country is bound to go down on the international map. Even in the economic sense, during Mrs. Gandhi's regime, the position of the country has gone down in the matter of GNP from 6 to 7 and we, the proud citizens of the country, do not ever realise that our country is going down on the international map?

My hon. friend, Prof. Hiren Mukerjee, talked about the basic soundness of our foreign policy. I also belong to that group of persons who would like to be completely wedded to the policy of non-alignment. Have not this Government made the policy of non-aligmment suspect in the eyes of the people? Then, how do we matter in this world? We were told that we and the Soviet Union are great friends and it should be a matter of pride. Indeed, it is a matter of pride that we are great friends. But are only these two friends going to save peace in the world? Are we not facing a situation of relative isolation? And if we do not count for anything in the South-East Asia, if we do not count for anything in the confabulations that are going on with regard to restoration of peace in the

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

Middle East, then where are we going to count for? This country does not count. The world does not take note of us, it simply passes us by.

Finally, I would like to say about one thing. Much about it has been said by many hon'ble Members and they have, in fact, given so much documentary proof. So what about corruption? May I say that that is one of the factors which has been corroding our democracy and this matter gives us a great deal of anxiety. It is not Mr. S. N. Mishra who has been talking about corruption or the hon. Member, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, My hon. friend, Shri Hanumanthaiya is here. He went on a fast and prayer for three weeks in the Nandi Hills during September-October 1972. He is here to reply if necessary. He subsisted on fruit juice for three weeks.

And what was the object of his prayer? The object of his prayer was that God should cleanse his party of corruption.... (*Interruptions*). This is the greatest testimony that one can give.

Now, certain things have been sail about the Chief Minister of Haryana. You know in this House we have been agitating for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry into the conduct of Shri Bansilal. Now, we are told that the Comptroller & Auditor-General has submitted a report on the Haryana Government which is damaging. Yet, this Government has been anxious to give him a clean chit. This had something to do with the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker, I must say, that so far as my hon. friends, the Ministers are concerned, the hon'ble Minister, Mr. D. P. Dhar is here. He is a Minister whom I not only respect but I also love.. .(*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): What happened to you, Dhar Sahib?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: ...because his manners are so winsome. I cannot entertain any suspicions about his integrity. Let it be quite clear. But I may say that there are some freinds about whom accusations have been going on for some time. I have great deal of sympathy for my hon. friend Shri L. N. Mishra. He is under heavy fire. He is under heavy attack and it is indeed a great burden that he is carrying. Even this morning my friend Shri Madhu Limaye has submitted an additional Memorandum, as if what had been submitted earliar was not enough. But my hon. friend Prof. Mukerjee rightly insisted that some points have to be made clear. And, one point that was said with regard to my hon. friend Shri L. N. Mishra was about grant of licences for stainless steel. There was something suspicious about it. But they said, licence was granted by his predecessor. But the point is not that the licence was granted by his predecessor. The point is that the terms and conditions of licence were changed. Let the hon. Minister say whether the terms and conditions of that licence were changed or not changed. If they were not changed, we have nothing against him. If they were not changed under his regime let us be told about it.

Again, about that young officer whom he brought from his previous Ministry, Mr. Darbar, we will stick to our position. There is something against him on record and now perhaps the record is being manipulated.

Mr. L. N. Mishra has also to account for one thing which happened in his area because he happens to be a leader of some importance. Two ex-Chief Ministers were recently be laboured there. It is alleged that it was due to the manouvres of the rulling party and of his own that the political leaders of such a status and standing as the two ex-Chief Ministers of Bihar were badly belaboured recently.

All in all, we are quite justified in demanding, Mr. Speaker, that the continuance of this Govt. is going to be catastrophic. Two basic mandates they claim to have secured. One was 'garibi hatao' and what we find today is, instead of 'garibi hatao' we have

got 'garibi bhulao' You talk about the principles of Mahatma Gandhi. Prohibition was something which was dearest to Mahatma Gandhi. What have you done about it? How many liquor shops have been opened in the City of Delhi? So instead of *garibi hatao*, what you are doing is *garibi* bhulao.

If the Government had been moving in the direction of *garibi hatao*, even if the pace had been a little slower we would have put up with it. But what has happened is quite contrary. Some years ago only 40 per cent of the people happened to be below the poverty line. Now they are about 60 per cent. *Garibi* has widened and deepened under your regime.

The other mandate was about social change. This Government has not been able to bring about the basic social change. We have got all the vices of a colonial regime. Indiscipline has increased; habit of work has not changed and we are declining. The country is in great trouble, in great turmoil and this Government has therefore no justification to exist.

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : जनाब अध्यक्ष जी, बहस के दौरान में बहुत से सदस्यों ने यह कहा कि यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव एक पोलिटिकल स्टन्ट है। सही बात यह है कि विरोधी दल के हाथ में अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव एक राजनीतिक अस्त्र है, और यह मान लेना चाहिये कि इन्हों ने जब अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव दिया तो उन का मकस्द सिर्फ उतना ही था, उस से अधिक नहीं। जब मकसद उतना था तो उसको कुछ आवरण देना जरूरी था, और आवरण देना जरूरी था तो आज देश की जो कठिनाइयां हैं उनमें उसे लपेट देना था, कुछ महगाई बढ़ रही थी उस में लपेट देना था, कुछ दाम बढ़ रहे थे उस में लपेट देना था। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि आखिर यह किस लिए। यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव किस लिये है ? क्या कभी किसी ने यह दावा किया कि हम ने देश की गरीबी हटा दी ?

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : कम से कम उस दिशा में चलिये।

श्री जगजीवन राम : अगर देखने वाले को सिर्फ अंधकार ही अंधकार नजर आये, कहीं प्रकाश, कहीं प्रगति नजर न आये तो किस का दोष ? आंकड़े तो देखने वाले के लिये ही होते हैं। लेकिन यह कभी भी इस पक्ष का दावा नहीं रहा है कि हम ने गरीबी हटा दी। कभी हम ने दावा नहीं किया कि देशवासियों का जीवन जितना स्तर ऊंचा होना चाहिये उतना उस को उठा दिया। यह कभी दावा नहीं किया कि बेकारी की समस्या सुलझ गई है। हम तो बराबर यही कहते रहे कि ये सारी समस्यायें हैं जिन से देश को लड़ना है। और प्रधान मंत्री ने बार बार कहा कि हमारे सामने ये समस्यायें हैं जिन के साथ हमें संघर्ष करना है।

परिस्थिति गम्भीर है, आप ने सब ने कहा। कोई नहीं कह सकता कि परिस्थिति आसान है। श्याम बाबू, आप ने पूछा कि परिस्थिति आ कैसे गई ? आप अर्थशास्त्र के विद्यार्थी हैं, राजनीति के भी हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों के माली हालात का अध्ययन कर के क्या आप इस निष्कर्ष पर नहीं पहुंच सकते हैं कि जो कुछ हुआ उस के लिये कारण था ? मैं मानता हूं अगर सही तरीके से आप सोचेंगे तो आप पायेंगे कि जो परिस्थिति आयी है उस के लिये कुछ ऐसी परिस्थितियां थीं जो हमारे काबू के बाहर की थीं। ठंडे दिल से आप सोचेंगे इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को जो आप ने आवरण से लपेटा है उस का निरीक्षण करेंगे तो आप इस निष्कर्ष पर जरूर पहुंच जायेंगे कि जितनी परिस्थिति बिगड़नी चाहिये कम से कम सरकार को आप को इस के लिये श्रेय देना चाहिये कि उतनी परिस्थिति हम ने नहीं बिगड़ने दी। जो हालात पिछले तीन साल में हमारे सामने आये, जिन का वर्णन मैं विस्तार से करना मुनासिब नहीं समझता, उस में अगर देश के अन्दर यह शक्ति नहीं होती,

[श्री जगजीवन राम]

और मैं मानता हूं कि भारत की जनता में यह दृढ़ता नहीं होती, तो आप लोगों ने जो परिस्थिति पैदा करने की कोशिश की थी उस में देश नहीं अधिक संकट में जाता।

आप ने कहा, किसी विपक्षी सदस्य ने बोलते हुए कहा कि आप इस बात की पर्वाह न करें कि आप सत्तारूढ़ रहेंगे कि नहीं रहेंगे, जनता की आकांक्षाओं का ख्याल करें। तो मैं कहता हूं कि जनता की आकांक्षाओं का ख्याल कर के ही हम सत्तारूढ़ हैं, दूसरी तरह से नहीं हैं। अगर कोई भी सत्तारूढ़ होना चाहता है तो उस के लिये एक ही मार्ग है जनता की आकांक्षाओं का आदर करना, उन की पूर्ति के लिये प्रयास करना। और उस के लिये एक ही लक्ष्य होना चाहिये कि हम जनता के साथ एकरूपता कैसे स्थापित कर सकते हैं। और अगर हमारा दल और किसी चीज का दावा नहीं कर सकता तो इतना दावा जरूर कर सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में अगर किसी राजनीतिक दल ने जनता के साथ एकरूपता स्थापित की है तो वह कांग्रेस है। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता निरक्षर हो सकती है बेअक्ल नहीं है। भले बुरे की उस को अच्छी तरह से पहचान है। किन परिस्थितियों में कौन उस का साथी है इस की परख भी उस को है।

आज जो अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव आप लाये, उस का मकसद मेरे मित्र श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने साफ़ कर दिया। बड़े सुन्दर वाक्य का इस्तेमाल किया है— to demolish and annihilated the Opposition आप को इसी बात का डर था कि आगे आने वाले दिनों में विरोधी दल का अन्त हो जायगा इसलिये आप कोशिश कर रहे थे इस मुद्दे पर भी इस सदन में कम से कम सब को इकटठा कर दें। उस में कितनी सफलता आप को मिली वह डा० कर्णी सिंह और आप के बीच में जो कुछ अभी अभी गुजरा वह सब को मालूम हो गया। आप ने अपने भाषण को समाप्त करते करते यही कहा था कि यह जगह हम खाली कर दें। मैं सोच रहा था खाली कर देने पर श्याम बाबू और डा० कर्णी सिंह आयेंगे क्या? और अगर आयेंगे तो जो नजारा आज पेश हुआ था देश के शासन के लिये वही पेश होने वाला है। हमारे देश की निरक्षर जनता भी वह समझती है कि साझे की बती भी ठीक नहीं होती, साझे की दुकानदारी भी नहीं चलती, तो फिर साझेदारी की सरकार कैसे चल सकती है। यह मैं कोई कोरे सिद्धान्त की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, यह दिन रात के तजुर्बे की बात है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : केरल में चल रही है साझेदारी की।

श्री जगजीवन राम : केरल का क्या प्रमाण दे रहे हैं। आप के दल ने कितने गठ-बन्धन किए और सब बेकार रहे। आप ने उत्तर प्रदेश का क्यों नहीं जिक्र किया। और एक बड़ी सुन्दर बात हुई, मैं मानता हूं कि 1967 के बाद भारतीय जनता के लिये एक सुन्दर प्रयोग का अवसर आया था। 20, 21 साल में सिर्फ एक ही राजनीतिक दल कांग्रेस के शासन का उन को अनुभव था। हर एक दल का अलग अलग अनुभव करना पड़ता तो न मालूम कितने साल लगते। 1967 में तो सभी दलों का अनुभव उन को हो गया। और इसलिये आप को मान लेना पड़ेगा कि 1967 के अनुभव से उन्होंने पा लिया कि कांग्रेस में खराबियां हो सकती हैं, लेकिन देश को चलाने की क्षमता अगर है तो सिर्फ कांग्रेस पार्टी में ही है।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : क्यों हवा में बातें कर रहे हैं।

श्री जगजीवन राम: बात यह है कि हवा में जो बातें हों तो उस का जवाब भी कुछ हवादार होना चाहिये। मैं बैठे बैठे यही सोच रहा था कि आखिर अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव क्यों है। आप ने कहा उत्तर प्रदेश का चुनाव आ रहा है, उड़ीसा का चुनाव आ रहा है, पोंडीचेरी का चुनाव आ रहा है। तो मैं भी

तो यही कह रहा हूं कि आप भी तो यही सोच रहे हैं।

लेकिन मैं आप को स्मरण करा देना चाहता हूं कि इंसान की स्मरण शक्ति थोड़ी छोटी होती है। क्यों आप भूल जाते हैं 1971 को ? क्या उसका तजुर्बा आपको नहीं है ? बनाया था आपने एक गठबंधन चार पार्टियों की चौकड़ी भी बनी थी। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने देख लिया था कि यह जो रथ है, चौकड़ी है इस में जो चार घोड़े जुते हैं उन में से एक का मुंह पूर्व की ओर है, दूसरे का पश्चिम की ओर, एक का उत्तर की ओर और दूसरे का दक्षिण की ओर। अगर इस रथ पर हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के शासन की सवारी हो गई तो वे घोड़े कहां ले जाएंगे ?

सदन में मैं घोड़ों की उपमा नहीं दूंगा। लेकिन यहां कुछ पार्टियों का गठबंधन करके आपने यह अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव रखा है। आपने कभी सोचा है कि अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव का अर्थ यही तो होता है राजनीति में कि अगर आपको उस में सफलता मिल गई तो शासन को सम्भाल सकेंगे. . . .

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : चुनाव में चलिये।

श्री जगजीवन राम : वह तो चल ही रहे हैं।

अभी मैंने कहा सदन के सदस्यों को स्मरण होगा कि इंसान की स्मरण शक्ति छोटी होती है। अभी एक दो साल पहले नहीं बल्कि चन्द मिनट पहले श्याम बाबू शिकायत कर रहे थे कि बहुत पहले आपने चुनाव कर दिया 1971 में . . .

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : क्योंकि हमारे साथ आप बात कर रहे थे स्थगित करने की।

श्री जगजीवन राम : सारा दांव आपको बता करके हम करते ? आप विपक्ष में काम भी करें और यह मंशा रखते हैं साथ साथ कि एक दिन हम को परास्त करके उस जगह पर पहुंच जाएं जहां हम हैं और आप यह भी उम्मीद करें कि हम विपक्ष को शक्ति देते रहें तो यह बड़ी अजीब बात है। इसीलिए इस में सारा मामला यह था।

यह ठीक है कि लोगों को परेशानी है, अनएम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ा है, दाम और मंहगाई बढ़ी है, चीज़ों का मिलना कठिन हो रहा है। लेकिन सब कुछ होने के बावजूद भी लोग कांग्रेस से चिपटे हुए हैं उसको कैसे भूला जाए . . .

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : यह यूनिलेट्रल लव अफेयर है। जनता आपके साथ नहीं है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : कांग्रेस का लव अफेयर यूनिलेट्रल नहीं होता बाईलेट्रल होता है। इसको आप भी मानेंगे (**इंटरप्शंज**) अभी आप दायरे में नहीं आए हैं। अगर आप प्रयत्न करेंगे तो उस में भी हम लोग कोताही नहीं करेंगे।

17.23 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. P. SALVE *in the Chair*]

मैं कह रहा था कि यह बात ठीक है कि परेशानियां हैं। लेकिन साथ साथ मैं यह भी कह रहा था कि अंधकार में भी कुछ प्रकाश की किरण है। मुल्क टूटने वाला नहीं है। इस मुल्क की जनता इस देश को बरकरार रखने की शक्ति रखती है। जनता जानती है कि दुख के बाद सुख के दिन आते हैं। मैं आंकड़े नहीं दूंगा। दे सकता हूं। मैं यह नहीं कह सकता हूं कि दुनिया के और किन किन देशों में हमारे जितने दाम बढ़े हैं। लेकिन यह तो आपको मानना पड़ेगा कि एक ऐसा साइकिल आया है कि जिस वक्त दुनिया के सभी देशों में चीज़ों की कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, मंहगाई बढ़ी है जो समृद्धिशाली देश हैं वे अपने यहां के उस वर्ग को जिस को मंहगाई की वजह से ज्यादा परेशानी होती है, उस परेशानी से बहुत हद

[श्री जगजीवन राम]

तक बचा लेते हैं । लेकिन हम एक उस विकासोन्मुख देश हैं । हम भी चाहते हैं कि हमारे यहां तेजी से तरक्की हो ताकि हम भी समृद्धिशाली बन सकें, हम अपनी जनता के जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा बना सकें । हम भी चाहते हैं कि शताब्दियों से हमारे मत्थे मढ़ी हुई गरीबी को हम अपने ऊपर से हटा दें । लेकिन क्या आप और हम इस पर मिल कर नहीं सोच सकते हैं कि शताब्दियों से मत्थे मढ़ी हुई गरीबी को कैसे मिटाया जा सकता है और क्या इतने ही दिनों में उसका अन्त किया जा सकता है ? अगर आप ईमानदारी से इस पर सोचेंगे तो आपको भी सहमत होना पड़ेगा कि जितना कुछ किया गया है पिछले पच्चीस साल में और जितना कुछ हुआ है उस पर देश को गौरव ही हो सकता है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है । हमारे साधन सीमित हैं । परम्परावादी समाज हमारा रहा है । परम्परावादी समाज से हम अपने को निकालें जो न सिर्फ हमारे सामाजिक सम्बन्धों में ही परेशानी पैदा करता है बल्कि जो हमारे उत्पादन पर भी आघात करता है । इन परिस्थितियों में जितनी हम लोगों ने प्रगति की है चाहे वह भारी उद्योगों के मामले में हो, कृषि के मामले में हो, सिंचाई के मामले में हो, लोगों को शिक्षित करने के मामले में हो, आपको मानना पड़ेगा कि सीमित साधन होते हुए भी, परम्परावादी समाज हमारा होते हुए भी वह ऐसी है कि जिस पर किसी भी देश के लोग संतोष और गौरव अनुभव कर सकते हैं, और सन्तोष का यह विषय हो सकता है । इस तरफ आप क्यों नहीं देखते है । यह तो राष्ट्रीय संकट का समय है। हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी को मिटाना है और यह संकल्प किसी एक खास पार्टी का नहीं होना चाहिये यह तो प्रत्येक समझदार हिन्दुस्तानी का होना चाहिये । मैं मानता हूं कि चाहे हम इस तरफ बैठे हों या उस तरफ बैठे हों, हम सब देश भक्त हैं। हम सब चाहते हैं कि देश तरक्की करे, देश से गरीबी मिटे । अब उस में क्या यह आवश्यक नहीं था कि इस वक्त जो परेशानी है मंहगाई की देश को उस परेशानी को बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न न किया जाता बल्कि लोगों को हिम्मत दिलाने की कोशिश की जाती । इसी बात की आवश्यकता थी । यही हम आप से आशा भी करते थे ।

मैं आप सब से बहुत आग्रह के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप इस दृष्टिकोण से भी सोचें और देखें कि बहुत सी बातें जो आपने कहीं हैं वे सही होते हुए भी जिस लहजे में अपने उनको कहा है उस लहजे में न कह कर दूसरे लहजे में कह करके राष्ट्रीय हित में जो हो सकता था वह कह सकते थे और उनको रचनात्मक बना सकते थे, गठनमूलक बना सकते थे।

इसी चीज की आवश्यकता है । गरीबी तो है लेकिन देश गरीब नहीं है । इस में कोई मतभेद नहीं है। बेकारी बढ़ गई है इस में भी मतभेद नहीं है । शिक्षित लोगों को कालेज से निकल कर परेशानी रहती है इस में भी कोई शक नहीं है....

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : फिर भी आपका रुतबा बढ़ रहा है ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : इस में कोई शक नही है कि फिर भी देश का रुतबा बढ़ रहा है और इस पर आपको भी सन्तोष होना चाहिए । हमारी कुछ मालिक नीतियों के कारण ही यह सम्भव हो सका है। हमारी समस्त नीति उसका कारण रही है कि गरीब होते हुए भी दुनिया में हमारी आवाज की कीमत है । इस में कोई शुबहे की बात नहीं है। हमारी सशक्त नीति, न्याय संगत नीति का कारण यह रहा है कि हम आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से विकासोन्मुख देश होते हुए सैनिक शक्ति में दूसरों की समता में नहीं होते हुए भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में हमारी आवाज की इज्जत होती है इस बात से आपको भी संतोष होना चाहिये ।

एक और चीज है । कांग्रेस एक राष्ट्रीय मंच रहा है यह तो आप मानेंगे। एक राजनीतिक दल बनने पर भी उस चीज को हम भुला नहीं पाते हैं कि हमारा राष्ट्रीय मंच है । उसका लाभ आप उठा लेना चाहते हैं तो आपको उस में कभी कामयाबी नहीं मिलेगी । आपके भी कुछ तजुर्बे रहे हैं ? यह तो आप भी मानते हैं कि कांग्रेस एक राष्ट्रीय मंच रहा है । हम कोशिश करते हैं कि हम एक दल के हों गये तब भी कभी कभी दिमाग में आ जाता है कि हम राष्ट्रीय मंच है । ऐसी हालत में कुछ हमारे साथ अगर इस तरह से बात कर लेते हैं तो आप क्यों समझते हैं कि कांग्रेस में फूट पड़ रही है ?

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : जैसे तत्वों से आप घिर गये हैं, क्या आप उस से खुश हैं

श्री जगजीवन राम : आप को खतरा बना हुआ है कि कहीं कांग्रेस सारे विरोधी दलों को निगल न जाये । (**व्यवधान**) आप श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसू के भाषण को पढ लिजिये आप को वही बात मिलेगी । इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को लाने में उन्होंने ही नेतृत्व दिया है। कम से कम इस मामले मे तो वही आप के नेता हैं ।

कांग्रेस अपने अन्दर सभी नीतियों का विश्लेषण कर के जिस निर्णय पर पहुंचती है, उस पर दृढ़ता से कायम रहती है । आपस में मतभेद होता है, और वह सशक्तराजनैतिक दल का परिचायक है । लेकिन एक दफ़ा जब निर्णय हो जाता है, तो उस पर सभी एक-राय हो कर काम करते हैं। मैं इस बात को इसलिए साफ़ कर देना चाहता हूं कि आप यह न समझें कि हम विरोधी दलों को खत्म करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : अब कुछ डर नहीं है ।

श्री जगजीवन राम: अब डर क्यों रहेगा, अब तो बाईलेट्ल होनेकी बात है ?

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र: पता नहीं, किन खतरों के आधार पर आप यह कह रहे हैं।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं किसी खतरों के आधार पर नहीं कह रहा हूं । मैं तो आप की सज्जनता के भरोसे कह रहा हूं ।

मैं श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसू और उन के साथियों को भी आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि अगर वे सही मानों मैं स्वस्थ्य प्रजातंत्र मे विश्वास करने लगें, तो हम लोग चाहगे कि इस मुल्क मैं प्रजातंत्र को चलाने के लिए एक सशक्त और क्षमताशील विरोधी दल रहे – चाहे कोई भी हो । इस बात की आवश्यकता है । मैं उन को यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सरकार का यह बराबर प्रयत्न रहेगा कि देश मैं प्रजातंत्र का मूल मजबूत बने और गहरा जाये । आज वही एक चीज है, जो सिर्फ इसदेश के लिए नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया के लिए भी शान्तिमय, स्वस्थ्य और विकसित जीवनका संदेश दे सकती है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हर वक्त कुछ उन बातों को कुरेदते रहना, जिन पर सदन में कितनी ही दफ़ा बहस और फ़ैसला हो चुका हो, राष्ट्रीय जीवन के लिए, और संसदीय जीवन के लिए भी, अच्छा नहीं होता है । जैसे मारूति का प्रश्न है ? वह कितनी ही दफ़ा उठाया गया और कितनी ही दफ़ा उस का जवाब दिया गया । लेकिन उस में से कुछ न कुछ शोशे निकाले जाते हैं। आखिर कहीं उस का अन्त तो होना चाहिए । कई दफ़ा उस का उत्तर दे दिया गया है । मैं उस को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं वह संसद् की प्रोसीडिंग्ज में आ चुका है ।

उस से मेरे मंत्रालय के संबंध का प्रश्न उठाया गया । जवाब दे दिया गया–और श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र को तो लिखित उत्तर भी दे दिया गया था–कि हमारे यहां से जो एक नोटिफ़िकेशन हुआ था, उस में यह ग़लती ज़रूर रही कि हरियाणा सरकार के जिस

[श्री जगजीवन राम]

अधिकारी के पास वह जाना चाहिए था, वह उस के पास नहीं भेजा गया। इस लिए हरियाणा सरकार को जानकारी नहीं थी, लेकिन साथ ही जिस वक्त हरियाणा सरकार ने जमीन अधिकृत करने का यह काम किया, उस वक्त वह नोटिफिकेशन अमल में नहीं था।

मैं इस प्रश्न का एक अन्य पहलू सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। लैंड एक्वीजीशन एक्ट का यह तरीका है कि यह बताया जाता है कि किसके लिए और किस मतलब के लिए जमीन ली जा रही है? उस वक्त यह जमीन हरियाणा सरकार के डेवेलपमेंट के काम के लिए ली गई? और वह जमीन लेने के बाद से हरियाणा सरकार ने वहां उद्योगों के विकास के लिए मारूति इंडस्ट्री के साथ साथ और भी कितने लोगों को जमीन दी।

कुछ सदस्यों ने शिकायत की है कि जो मुआवजा दिया गया, वह मुनासिब नहीं था, कम था। लेकिन वे भूल जाते हैं कि लैंड एक्वीजीशन एक्ट में इस के लिए रास्ता खुला है। अगर कोई समझें कि मुनासिब मुआवजा नहीं मिला है, कम्पेन्सेशन सही नहीं है, तो वे निर्धारित मार्ग को अख्तियार कर सकते हैं। मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि जिन 490 व्यक्तियों की जमीन ली गई है, उन में से सिर्फ 120 व्यक्तियों ने दावा किया है कि उन को जो कम्पेन्सेशन मिला है, वह सही नहीं है? इस मसले पर मैं अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता हूं क्योंकि यह मामला कोर्ट के सामने है?

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने एक दूसरी बात यह कही कि 1957 में कुछ जमीनों को छोड़ देने की बात हुई? 1957 में पंडित जी प्रधान मंत्री थे तब उन से कुछ लोगों ने कहा था कि जो जमीनें ली गई हैं डिफैंस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से उन को छोड़ देना चाहिए? यह फैसला हुआ था कि जो जमीन डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की जरूरत की नहीं होगी, वह छोड़ दी जायेगी और वे जमीनें छोड़ दी गई थीं।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु यहां नहीं हैं। दिमाग उन का तेज है, मस्तिष्क परिस्कृत है। वह परिश्रम भी करने वाले हैं। मुझे आशा है कि अगर वह गन्दी बातों को न देख कर सही बातों को देखेंगे, तो देश की अधिक सेवा कर सकेंगे?

मैं विपक्ष के सभी नेताओं से सानुनय आग्रह करूंगा कि देश की इस गम्भीर समस्या के रहते कोई ऐसा काम नहीं करना चाहिए, जिस से समस्या और बिगड़ जाये बल्कि यही काम करना चाहिए कि समस्या सुधर जायें, ताकि देश की शक्ति बने और देश का मस्तक ऊंचा हो सके?

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I at the outset say that I greatly enjoyed the Defence Minister's speech. It was scintillating, full of witty sallies. But it seems to me that this is not the occasion when by merely making a witty speech, you can answer the charges that have been levelled against the Government's conduct or affairs.

When No-Confidence Motion is brought forward, it is not merely that we should be prepared for an alternative Government. But it is also to give expression in the sort of circumstances in which the Opposition is placed today to the feelings of the general public. It must not be forgotten, when the ruling party claims to reperesent the people that they are not the sole representative of the people, we also do so on the Opposition side. Even in 1971, the percentage of votes that they received was of the order of 40, and the majority of the votes were polled by the Opposition parties, so that, to say that they alone represent the people is to say something which does not accord with facts. But I do not wish not wish to enter further into that.

The Defence Minister seemed to carry on a wordy duel with his former colleague, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. Whether he got the better of that or not, I would not like to say anything, but it did seem to me that he was certainly more successful in many of the repartees, in many of the sallies that he made. I would have expected him to go more into the merits of the case. After all, the no-confidence motion says that this Government has not carried on the business of Government as is expected of a good government. And what do you expect of a good government? You expect a good government—when we are talking of a government in a democratic set up to look after the affairs of the people, the common men, and provides them with certain basic facilities. First, it would ensure that law and order is maintained so that people can go about their business without any anxiety. Then, it would create conditions in which people may rest assured that, in their old age, what they have saved will be worth what they thought it would be when they started their savings. A good government would also ensure that whatever is essential for a reasonable living can be obtained by the ordinary man without any difficulty and at reasonable prices. There are other things also which such a government ought to do. But I would confine myself, for the time being, to these three points.

First of all, let us consider the maintenance of law and order. Can this Government really say that it has maintained law and order as efficiently as it ought to? Even in Delhi today it is not safe for people to go about, after dark, in complete safety, travelling in a rickshaw or taxi or even by bus, all alone. Have we not read of incidents which had led to the actual death of people travelling in this manner in Delhi and not so very long ago either. Does a day pass, when we open the newspaper, without our seeing reports of riots, reports of police firing on students or on those who have gone on strike or on unemployed people? And both sides usually have recourse to violence. Why is it that there is recourse to violence so readily and so frequently? It is only because most people are today convinced that, unless they agitate and with violence, they are not going to be listened to. Regarding safety of the things in Delhi, I would say further that in the last few weeks, there have been instances where safe deposit vaults of banks have also been raided and successfully.

It seems to me that the Government have not yet realised—I am speaking at the moment only of the Police administration—that we are no longer living in the early decades of the 20th century; events have moved so rapidly that to deal with the problems of law and order, to day, you require a Police force of a very different kind, differently recruited, differently organised, differently equipped and differently trained. They also ought to be differently paid and differently housed. When we had this trouble in UP, what were the reasons? Quite apart from anything-else—I do not wish to enter into the details of that—but one of the major reasons undoubtedly was the time taken in dealing with their grievances which have been admitted to be legitimate grievances. Is this a sign of good government, a government which wishes to ensure that its people can move about freely and without anxiety?

Now, when we come to the question of inflation, inflation, it is said, is a global affair. This word 'global' has come in very handy. There are so many things that are global. One can also say that there is dissatisfaction with very many governments and dissatisfaction with the Government is also of a global nature, but it does not take us anywhere. Let us consider the degree of inflation that has taken place in this country. Is that the kind of inflation that makes for happiness for the ordinary man? Has anybody envisaged the kind of difficulties which it creates for the ordinary man? When the currency loses its value so rapidly and when it is considered with other developments, when even the essential requirements for a reasonable living are no longer

[Shri H. M. Patel]

available readily, their sufferings become almost unbearable. Consider to-day what is it that one can get in this city without any difficutly? Is it possible to get what you want of your food requirements without difficulty? Can you get cloth at a reasonable price and in ample quantity? Is kerosene available freely and as needed? Edible oil—though the conditions have improved to-day, but a few weeks ago, all these commodities were extremely difficult to get. Now, I think even the cooking gas has become a problem for many people. These are not the requirements of a very special nature or of a sophisticated nature so that there should be any difficulty.

How have these difficulties come about in the availability of these commodities? It is not enough to say that every body is aware of this, that we have done extremely well in certain other matters and, therefore, this explains itself. But does it explain itself? What is the reason? Why is it that these essential commodities are in difficult supply? The Finance Minister gave a reply that they have been taking steps to meet this by increasing production. And what are the steps that they have taken for increasing production? He mentioned some. But it seems to me that not one of those steps could be said to have been designed to increase production. Let us take first the nationalisation. He said that they have nationalised coal mines, and coking coal mines. Has that led to increased production? Although the Minister said the other day that this had led to increased production, I think that was not absolutely in accordance with the facts. He referred to figures before the mines were taken over. The production of the coal mines subsequent to February 1973 has certainly shown a decline. In any case, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Why is it that the Railways have had to cancel hundreds of trains for want of coal? If they were short of coal, it can be only because coal was not available. Coal was not available because production had fallen. He said also that they took over wheat trade to increase production. How that could have the effect of increasing production. I do not understand; there can be no connection between the two. The wheat trade takeover on the contrary created a sense of uncertainty in the minds of the farmers for the future. But what intrigued me most was what he said with regard to the arrangements for importing wheat. He said conditions happened to be difficult in the world market when the decision was taken. But I think he made a mistake in his chronology. He said that as soon as the decision was taken to take-over wheat, they had prepared for the import of wheat, then it would have said there would have been no difficulty whatsoever in the world situation at that time for the procurement of wheat. So there would seem to have been no proper coordination even in the Govt. in this respect and this is really a serious charge against the Government. Even in matters where they adopt right policies the implementation is so terribly defective that nothing really succeeds. I would like to give an instance for that. The Defence Minister claimed special conditions obtained during the last three years. One of these undoubtedly was the shortage of power. Was that due to the fact that there was shortage in rainfall? Is that the only reason? That is not so. It is admitted that these power stations had been working at 40 per cent of their efficiency. Who was responsible for this efficient functioning and manning of power houses? Who was responsible also for not putting up new generating stations in accordance with the plans that were made? We have ended up the Fourth Five-year Plan or we shall end up with a shortage of four million kilowatts of energy which means the power shortage will persist throughout the Fifth Five-year Plan and it would even exceed that. What does power shortage lead to Power shortage results in serious loss of production. Power shortage affects

agricultural production, rural electrification on which depends rural development.

The Treasury Benches tell us about running the government efficiently. Let us not talk about personalities. Let us talk about plans and programmes. The Defence Minister said about achievements during the past 25 years, and said, we had reason to be proud of what we have achieved. Undoubtedly. So should we all. But I would say, when discussing amongst ourselves that our achievements would have been infinitely greater had we managed our affairs much more efficiently, as efficiently, as we ought to have done.

Who is responsible for that lack of efficiency? Is that also failure of the Opposition or is that the failure of the Government—the Administration? Why has it failed in that respect? Because, corruption has entered at every llevel of governmental administration. This is known and yet, what steps are being taken for removing corruption when charges are levelled against ministers and memoranda are given about those charges supported by a detailed account of each charge and signed by a number of responsible people? If those charges are ignored, is that character assassination to refer to such things? Is it character assassination to refer to it when these are not being dealt with in the manner that they should be dealt with? If a Government is anxious to have honest administration and the first criterion of a good Government is honesty in administration, what is there to prevent them from ordering an independent inquiry? That is all that is asked for. Is that character assassination to ask for the matters being inquired into properly?

I think, Mr. Chairman, this House is well aware of what was done by the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when complaints mounted against the late, Mr. Kairon, Chief Minister of Punjab, an extremely able man and who did really remarkable work for that State and, yet when those charges were made, substantiated at least by those who made them, the prime Minister, Shri Nehru agreed to an inquiry being conducted by a Supreme Court judge. That is all that is asked for. Why should there be any hasitation in ordering an inquiry into those charges that have been levelled? For instance, take the case of the Chief Minister of Haryana or the Railway Minister. The later says that he can reply to every charge completely. Well, if he can so reply what is anybody afraid of? This is something which the Government may well consider. It ought to be the claim of Government that it is always honest.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Patel, your time is up.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I have not even touched some of the points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Patel, I have given you three times the time that is allowed to your party.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: At least half an hour's time must be given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When your turn comes you will plead when the Speaker will be here.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In the Business Advisory Committee, it was decided that every organised party will be given at least 45 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have a chart before me to consonance with the agreement arrived at in the B.A.C. And I am going according to that Please conclude.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will you permit me to have a few minutes?

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Please go ahead?

18:00 hrs.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Take the case of shortage of commodities. There is great anxiety about oil shortage. That is quite legitimate. This, however is a matter which was not known to-day only. Our own production of oil has always been very limited. There was a time when we thought that there was no oil to be found in the subcontinent. Some ten years ago, we took up the question of off-shore drilling. At that time there were well drawn up offers for the off-shore oil exploration. But, the Government deliberately rejected the offers which were of great value to this country at that time. On what ground—idelogical. Nothing was considered on merit. An American firm made *prima facie* a good offer. It offered to bear all the expense of the drilling. Whatever be the expense, it would be at its expense. If oil was found, then and then only a certain percentage—it asked, I think, for 20 per cent—was to be given as its share. If no oil was found, the entire expenditure on exploration would be at its cost. It also said that it was open to negotiation on the question of the quantum of whatever was to be made available to it. That offer was never considered. To this day, what has been the result of this. We thought that we would go ahead with others but they had no experience of offshore drilling, and the result has been that at the end of this long period, no progress whatsoever has been made, and with such little tentative efforts as have been made with one rig, it has also now had to be admitted that it does not look as if it can make much progress by itself. Who is responsible? What is the cost to this country? Who calculates it? Nobody....

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): When was the decision taken? It was long before. When was the decision taken not to allow the US firm to do it?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It was a decision taken when the present Prime Minister was also Prime Minister. I can only tell my hon. friend that the present Prime Minister was also then Prime Minister. He can rest assured that when. I make a statemant of this kind, it is based on facts, and I do not draw upon imagination.

DR. KAILAS: Which year?

SHRI H. M. PATIL: Unfortunately, I have not got the year, are, but I have mentioned the time, that it was under the Prime Ministership of the present Minister. That probably gives quite enough information.

Then, I would like to mention about fertilisers. I think it is an extremely important subject for those who say that agriculture has been next their heart. Fertilisers are most important. The importance of the fact is that only with sufficient fertilisers could there be a green revolution. This is well known. Green revolution does not happen of its own accord. You know that the chemical fertilisers that we produce are not sufficient to meet even 50 per cent of our requirements. For years, the Agriculture Ministry has worked on the role that organic manure can play and the extent to which organic manure can help in production. There is also green manure which has also its value.

I asked the hon. Minister only yesterday whether they had any policy in regard to the development of organic manure. All the reply that I got was that they had written to the State Ministers. Then, what is the function of the Agriculture Ministry? These long-term matters, these vital matters as would ensure adequate supply and adequate production of manures must be the business or duty of a good Government.

I was reminded of this, when the Defence Minister was speaking, that when in doubt, Mark Twain has said somewhere, speak the truth. I think when in doubt, our rulers say, enunciples, preach austerity, practice consciate some slogans, some noble principles preach austerity practise con-

spicuous consumption and waste, and expand currency ....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: And seek co-operation.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This seems to me to be what our rulers seem to have evolved as their policy.

The Finance Minister said that Government had been taking many steps for meeting the economic situation and for ensuring economic development. I would venture to give this suggestion for his consideration that for economic development, one requires clear and disinterested thinking—I would emphasise both these words 'clear' and 'disinterested'; the word 'disinterested' is particularly important—the capacity to master innumerable details and make a coherent whole out of them, continuous watchfulness in implementation, which is never done, quick solving of local difficulties, prompt encouragement to the deserving and equally prompt punishment to the unworthy.

All these, in addition to honesty and fairmindedness, are necessary for economic development. Can we say that we notice all these factors in the actions of the Government? I think the answer would be 'No.' I do not wish to enlarge further since I see the Chairman getting very anxious.

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत (पूर्व दिल्ली): सभापति जी, बाबूजी ने जो अपने विचार इस सदन के सामने रखे उसके बाद मुझे विरोधी दलों से कुछ सहानुभूति हो गई है। श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र जी उठ कर चले गये, मैंने नोट किया कि उनको तीन बार जेब से रूमाल निकाल कर पसीना पोंछना पड़ा और श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने खैरियत यह मनाई कि सदन से बाहर ही रहें। एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है जिस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है। हमारे विरोधी दलों का कहना है कि आप हट जाइये, देश अपने आप बदल ढूंढ लेगा, देश आपको नहीं चाहता है, देश आपका बदल ढूंढ लेगा और स्वयं उनका यह भी कहना है, डा० कर्णी सिंह ने कहा तथा दूसरे लोगों ने भी कहा कि हम तो बदल नहीं हो सकते हैं, और भी बहुत कुछ कहा गया मैं उसको दोहराता नहीं। हाउस में जो कुछ हुआ उसके बाद जब अपोजिशन और विरोधी दल स्वयं यह मानते हैं कि वे अकेले या मिलकर देश में कोई बदल आज की सरकार का नहीं हो सकते तो सोचने की बात है कि ऐसा क्यों है आखिर 25 सालों में विरोधी दल अकेले या मिलकर भी कांग्रेस सरकार का बदल नहीं बन सके जबकि उनके कहने के मुताबिक कांग्रेस सरकार ने देश का नाश कर दिया है, गलत नीतियों को अपनाया है, जनता नाराज हो गई है, तूफान उठने वाला है—इसके बावजूद भी कि यह सब बातें जनता के सामने रखते हैं, कहते हैं फिर भी आखिर में यह सवाल क्यों है कि अपोजिशन इस देश की मौजूदा सरकार का अल्टर्नेट नहीं बन सका, मैं समझता हूं अपोजिशन के लिए और देश के लिए यह एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। मुझे खुशी नहीं है इस बात से कि अपोजिशन इस हालत में रहे या अपोजिशन किसी समय भी इस देश में आल्टर्नेट बनने की स्थिति में न आये। इस बात से मुझे खुशी नहीं है और देश के लोगों को भी सोचना चाहिए कि आखिर इसका कारण क्या है ? इसका सीधा कारण यह है कि कोई भी दबल सरकार का तभी बन सकता है जब वह बड़े काम करे और बड़े काम वे ही कर सकते हैं जिनकी नजर बड़े कामों पर जाये। इस देश के लिए यह दुर्भाग्य की बात रही है कि हमारे विरोधी दलों की नजर बड़ी बातों की तरफ नहीं रही। हर देश में किसी न किसी समय कोई न कोई संकट, कोई न कोई कठिनाई आती है। हमारे देश में भी पिछले 25 सालों में, अगर हम पीछे जाकर देखें तो मेरे ख्याल में एक एक कदम पर कोई न कोई कठिनाई, कोई न कोई चुनौती देश के सामने आई है। लेकिन हुआ क्या है ? हमारे विरोध दलों

[श्री एच के एल भगत]

ने बजाये इसके कि देश के हित में सोचकर जनता के हित में सोचकर उस कठिनाई को हल करने में मदद करें या उसकी तरफ कोई कदम बढ़ायें, उन्होंने उस कठिनाई को और कठिन करने की कोशश की है, उस संकट को और गम्भीर करने की कोशिश की है, उस संकट को और ज्यादा बढ़ाकर जनता में दिखाने की कोशिश की है लेकिन उस संकट को टालने के लिए या संकट के समाधान के लिए जो भी काम सरकार ने किया है उसकी भी निन्दा करने की उन्होंने कोशिश की है ।

हमारे वाजपेयी जी शब्दों के प्रयोगमें, हर-फेर से शब्दों के प्रयोग में बड़े माहिर हैं । उन्होंने कहा कांग्रेस की नीतियां न प्रोडक्शन ओरिएन्टेड हैं, न डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन ओरिएन्टेड हैं ।बल्कि एलेक्शन ओरिएन्टेड हैं । यह ठीक है कांग्रेस की नजर चुनाव पर रहती है, जनता पर रहती है, परन्तु जनसंघ की नीतियां ऐसी नहीं होतीं जो जनता के हक में हों और उसकी हर बात में डुप्लिसिटी होती है । नजर उनकी भी चुनाव पर रहती है । मैं उसकी एक मिसाल देता हूं । वाजपेयी जी ने कहा मुस्लिम लीग को कांग्रेस प्रोत्साहन देती है । मुस्लिम लीग की चर्चा करते हुए उन्होंने कांग्रेस सरकार की निन्दा की । मैं जानना चाहता हूं भारत में मस्लिम लीग के फिर से खड़े होने पर वाजपेयी जी खुश हैं या नाराज हैं ? वे उसका नाजायज फायदा उठाने के लिए मुस्लिम लीग को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं या कम करना चाहते हैं ? मैं हकीकत बता रहा हूं दिल्ली में मुस्लिम लीग ने पहला पब्लिक जलसा राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के वालंटियरों की मदद से जामा मस्जिद के इलाके में किया और यह सच्चाई है वहां के लोग जलसा नहीं करना चाहते थे । वह कहते थे कि गलत बात हो रही है, यह जलसा नहीं होना चाहिए । जनसंघ और राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के लड़कों ने कहा जलसा करने का इन को अधिकार है, हम इनकी रक्षा करेंगे । और उन की मदद से उन्होंने जलसा किया । दिल्ली में मुस्लिम लीग की मदद करने के लिए और हर वक्त, आज का मदरलैंड अखबार आप देखें, इस से पहले का देखें, मस्लिम लीग का नजरिया जितना मदरलैंड अखबार में पब्लिश होता है शायद ही किसी अखबार में होता हो, पाकिस्तान के नेताओं के जो बयान भारत के खिलाफ जाते हैं जितने मदरलैंड में छपते हैं उतने किसी और अखबार में नहीं छपते । तो जनसंघ चाहता है कि मुस्लिम लीग का जहर और बढ़े ताकि उस का फायदा इन को पहुंचे । तो जनसंघ हो या मुस्लि लीग हो ।

They are poisons of the same brand in different bottles and with different labels.

इसका कारण है कि इन की हर बात में डुप्लिसिटी है । उस का नतीजा यह है कि लोग इन पर विश्वास नहीं करते हैं ।

एक बात उन्होंने कही कि डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन ओरिएन्टेड हमारी नीति नहीं है । तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं माननीय वाजपेयी जी की पार्टी चाहती है कि कभी डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन ठीक हो ? क्या आज की या आगे आने वाली जनरेशन कभी भूलेगी कि जब इस देश में बड़ा भारी संकट था, आज भी संकट चल रहा है, देश की सरकार रेल गाड़ियों में पानी भर कर पिलाने के लिए लोगों को ले जा रही थी, देश की जनता लाइनों में अनाज के लिए खड़ी हो, और सरकार अनाज के लिए कोशिश कर रही थी कि अनाज इकट्ठा करे, बाहर से मंगा रही थी, उस समय जनसंघ के नेता गांव गांव और शहर शहर घूम कर किसानों के साथ बड़े व्यापारियों के साथ मिल कर उन की जेब में नोट डाल कर यह कह रहे थे कि सरकार को अनाज न दो । जिस पार्टी ने देश में इतनी जबरदस्त क्राइसिस के समय पर प्रोक्योरमेंट ड्राइव

को सबोटाज किया, क्या देश इन को कभी भूल सकता है ? क्या यह इन्कार कर सकते हैं कि इन्हों ने नहीं कहा कि दाम बढ़ाओ और किसानों से कहा कि सरकार को अनाज मत दो ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): जरूर कहेंगे, और आप ने किसानों की मांग मान ली ।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : एक तरफ यह कहना .... (**व्यवधान**)

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बैठें । यह जरूरी नहीं है कि आप उन की बातों से सहमत हों । उन्हें अपने विचार रखने दीजिए ।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : इस से बड़ी हिपोक्रेसी और क्या हो सकती है कि एक तरफ सरकार पर यह इल्जाम लगाया जाय कि अनाज सस्ता दो और दूसरी तरफ कहा जाय कि अनाज मत दो, अनाज को मंहगा करो । इस से बड़ी हिपोक्रेसी और क्या हो कसती है । वैसे मैं वाजपेयी जी का आदर करता हूं, लेकिन एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि जनसंघ ने और इन के साथियों ने ..... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : माननीय भगत के लिए यह कहना कि सरकार से अनाज की नीति के बारे में जनसंघ का मतभेद था, यह तो मैं समझ सकता हूं । मगर जिस नीति से हम सहमत नहीं उस को सैबोटाज करने का आरोप हम पर कसे लगाया जा सकता है ?

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : माननीय वाजपेयी जी यह कबूल करते हैं कि हम ने विरोध किया था, किसान को कहा कि इस दाम पर अनाज न दो ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता कि दिल्ली में जो दो म्यूनिसिपल वार्ड इलेक्शन हुए उन में यह मालूम हुआ कि जो लाइनें लग रही थीं वे क्यों ज्यादा लम्बी होने लगीं ? जब मालूम किया तो पता चला कि जनसंघ के कार्यकर्ता जिन को राशन नहीं लेना होता था वह भी लाइनों में जामख्वाह बड़े हो जाते थे सिर्फ लाइनों को लम्बा करने के लिये ।

यह डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन के सिस्टम को इमप्रूव करना चाहते हैं ? आप की नीति डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन ओरिएन्टेड है क्या ? के ओस ओरिएन्टेड है । उन्हों ने इन्दिरा जी को कोट किया जो श्री है वह इंतजार नहीं करेगा । अगर हंगरी आदमी दुकान लूट ले तो क्या जुर्म है ? लेकिन ओवरफैड आप के कार्यकर्ता दुकानों पर हमला करते हैं, बार बार कराते हैं क्या यह उचित है ? और दिल्ली में आप कम कर रहे हैं ? कल ही आप ने एक बस जलवा दी । बस जलाना, पत्थर मारना, लूट मार के लिये लोगों को भड़काना ये काम आप कर रहे हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह आप का जमजात धंधा है ।

सभापति महोदय : आप बार बार उन को क्यों टोक रहे हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सभापति जी, हम ने आप को कभी नहीं टोका क्यों कि आप का स्तर ऊंचा था । माननीय भगत जी बिल्कुल निम्न स्तर की बात करते हैं, जो स्वयं निम्न स्तर का आदमी है ।

सभापति महोदय: अगर गलत बात वह कह रहे हैं तो कोई असर उस का नहीं होगा ।

[सभापति महोदय]

सही बात है तो असर होगा। किसी का नाम वह नहीं ले रहे हैं।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : सभापति जी, बात सच्ची है इसलिये कड़वी लग रही है। माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि दिल्ली की कांग्रेस एक फंक्शन भी नहीं कर सकती। मैं उन को याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि म्यूनिस्पिल इलेक्शन में वोट लेने के लिये यह घर घर गये थे, और हम ने कोई बड़ा एक्सटर्नल लीडर नहीं बुलाया, और हमने इन को हराया। **(व्यवधान)**

सभापति महोदय : आप सदन को रेन्सम पर नहीं रख सकते। जब तक वह अनपार्लियामेंटरी बात न कहें उन को रोका नहीं जा सकता। उन की बात संसदीय है। गलत हो सकती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कल जब आप मेम्बर के नाते बैठे थे तो कह रहे थे कि असिस्टेंट सब-इंस्पैक्टर का कथन कार्यवाई में से निकाल देना चाहिये। वह तो अनपार्लियामेंटरी नहीं था। आप कह रहे थे कि जरा घटिया स्तर का है। भगत जी के स्तर को क्या करे?

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : स्तर की बात है वाजपेयी जी कहते हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि सच्ची बात बुरी लगती है। वाजपेयी जी जो अपोजीशन पार्टी के नेता है उनके स्तर को जरा देखिये। कल इन्होंने कहा कि तेल की आवश्यकता या पानी की आवश्यकता है, छोटी कार की आवश्यकता है या किसी और चीज की आवश्यकता है। मैं उन से जानना चाहता हूं कि छोटी कार की आवश्यकता नहीं है तो क्या बड़ी कार की आवश्यकता है बिड़ला जी की? एक दिन वह बैल गाड़ी पर चढ़ कर आ गए। छोड़ दें कार को। क्यों आते हैं कार पर रोज चढ़ कर।

The Oposition failure in this case is because they have not been able to become an alternative to the Government because they believe in strategies, because they believe in theatricalities, because they believe in antics, because they believe in dramatics. They have not been able to have any honesty and sincerity of purpose. Even today, in this difficult situation, they think that they will be able to deceive the people. No party can become an alternative to this Government. No party can replace any party unless that party looks to be problems of the people.

ये स्तर की बात कह रहे हैं। मैं वाजपेयी जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि हाउस में कौन सा उन्होंने स्तर स्थापित किया है? आप तो जानते ही हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री भारत के प्रजातंत्र की प्रतीक हैं—तकलीफ हो रही है इनको यह मैं जानता हूं। जनता इनको सब समझती है। वाजपेयी जी ने पिछले तीन साल में कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ी है। प्रधान मंत्री पर हमले किए गए हैं, जाती इलजाम लगाए गए हैं, मनगढ़न्त बातें कही गई हैं। इस तरह से आप समझते हैं कि आपकी ताकत बढ़ेगी? प्रधान मंत्री आज यहां आप की वजह से नहीं हैं।

She is there in spite of you; she will remain there in spite of you.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप प्रधान मंत्री की वजह से जरूर हैं, हम नहीं हैं।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत। हमारे देश का बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे देश में जिम्मेदार, सोबर, समस्यायों को हल करने में योगदान देने वाली, मदद देने वाली अपोजीशन नहीं है, विरोधी दल नहीं है। इनके अपने तथा देश के हित में मैं इनको कहना चाहता हूं कि ये सोचें कि कांग्रेस का बदल ये क्यों नहीं बन सके और क्यों नहीं बन सकते हैं? उनका कारण यही है कि.... **(व्यवधान)**

सभापति महोदय: इस तरह से चिल्लाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। यह उनका अधिकार है वह कोई अनपार्लिमेंटरी बात कहें तो आप चिल्ला सकते हैं, खड़े हो सकते हैं। वर्ना वे अपना विचार व्यक्त कर सकते हैं।

श्री एच० एल० के भगत — आपको कैसे अच्छे लग सकते वह है विचार एक तरफ तो श्री ज्योतिर्मय वसु और उनकी पार्टी है। और दूसरी तरफ वाजपेयी जी और उनकी पार्टी में बिलोव करता है कि ये दोनों पार्टियां असल में प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास नहीं रखती, दोनों फासिस्ट पार्टियां हैं और अगर इन के हाथ में कहीं शक्ति होती तो ये कभी देश में चुनाव नहीं होने देती। लेकिन अच्छी बात यह है कि देश ने कभी इनकी शक्ति नहीं दी और न आइंदा इसके आसार ही हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव आने वाले हैं। अभी से यहां ऐसी बातें कही जा रही हैं एलीबीज के तौर पर कि सरकार यह करवा रही है, सरकार यह करेगी, हथकंडे बरतेगी, अनफयर मीन्स के, अनफयर तरीकों से चुनाव जीतना चाहती है।

This is only to create an alibi for a defeat which is expected.

नो कान्फिडेंस मोशन जो इन्होंने रखा है और जो बातें कही हैं वे सब पुरानी हैं और पुराने ढंग का ही इन्होंने ईस्तेमाल किया है। मैं कहूंगा एक तरह से सस्ती शोहरत हासिल करने की कोशिश की है। उससे यह उम्मीद करना कि इनको कोई फायदा पहुंचेगा तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इनको कोई फायदा नहीं होगा और न ही इस दल को फायदा होगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Samar Guha. Before he starts, it is necessary for me to point out that there are four more speakers on the Opposition side and a good number of speakers in the Congress Party also. In accordance with the time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee, your party has been given five minutes. This is not a chart prepared by me; this is a chart prepared in accordance with the decision taken by the Business Advisory Committee. The time being five minutes, I want you to keep this in mind and make your speech accordingly. I will try to accommodate as much as I can.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): May I point out to you in all humility that the time that was allotted to each and every party in this House has been extended, and I think that the same courtesy should be extended to the Socialist Party also. We ask for no more courtesy than what has been extended to the other parties.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will endeavour my best to extend as much courtesy as I can. I hope, Mr. Samar Guha will reciprocate it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Babu Jagjiwan Ramji, in a recent article published in *Amrit Bazaar Patrika* on the occasion of the birthday of the Prime Minister, portrayed her personality as a new Messiah of democracy and socialism. Just a few hours before, the General Secretary of the Congress Party painted the image of their leader as an angel of democracy. If that be so, I will be happy. But let me tell you how, in this engelic democracy, election preparations are going on at the very citadel from where this angelic power is derived. It is in *Patriot* of 20th November, published by the compatriots of your party, where it is said:

"No check on kerosene sale in U.P.

"The State Government has removed all restrictions on the quantity of kerosene oil to be sold to consumers. The restrictions have been

[Shri Samar Guha]

removed both in the rural and urban areas. Consumers will be free to purchase any quantity from dealers.

"Announcing the withdrawal of restriction of purchase of kerosene today, the Minister for Food and Supplies, Mrs. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai, said that UP's monthly qouta of kerosene oil had been doubled from 29,000 tonnes to 58,000 tonnes and an *ad hoc* quota of an additional 10 lakh tonnes of cement has been allotted to the State. This raises the annual cement quota from 17.60 lakh tonnes to 27.60 lakh tonnes."

Now this is the height of it. The new spirited and revolutionary Chief Minister who has been recently installed there—look at this angelic democracy—is preparing for the election. This is what he has said.

It is in to-day's paper, '" The people of UP can bathe in kerosene if they like after December 12", Mr. H.N. Bahuguna said here to-day after his return from Delhi. Jagjivan Babu and many others are telling so much about the ethics of election, so much about the popular support and so much about the respect for law of the people. Now look at this. When the whole country is going without kerosene, where the traders and the consumers in the rural areas are closing their shop, when the night is beginning and it is getting to dusk when the students are wondering how they will appear for the examinations for want of oil, the UP people will 'bathe in kerosene'. This is the process of oil bath in the electoral machinery of UP. This is the angelic contribution of democracy to the Indian people.

Sir, in normal circumstances, bringing a no-confidence motion against the government is nothing but a futile exercise. But, what are we to do? When you have brought the country on the verge of a national disaster, when the whole country and almost the people have been pushed to the point of exasperation and according to the press report just within the last few months, there have been 91 cases of food riots, *bandhs*, etc., when you take the derisive pleasure of suppressing the *bandhs* and the people's rights, what are we to do?

I want to remind these people. They take the oath in the name of Gandhiji. What did Gandhiji say? I quote: "The guarantee of freedom of a country does not lie in the strength of its armed forces, but in the capacity of its people to offer Satyagraha whenever there is any injustice done by the ruling authority." This is what Mahatma Gandhi said. What are we to do? You have your MISA. You have the DIR. You have your able machinery to suppress the people's agitation. You can take any measure whatsoever. What are we to do? How are we going to reflect the exasperation of the people? How are we going to reflect the inflation in the country? How are we going to reflect that the country is on the verge of a disaster? How are we to say that you have created a national crisis, crisis after crisis and a pool of crises and people in every sphere of life are drowned in the pool of crises? What will be our answer? What should the opposition do? We know what would be the fate of this no-confidence motion. But we consider it the honourable duty on the part of the Opposition to reflect the exasperated mood of the people, to reflect the lack of confidence of the people and to reflect what they feel about this government in this highest forum of the nation. It is with that object that we have tabled this no-confidence motion today.

I am not going to deal with much of the many corruption cases that have been stated. We know in the *sanctum sanctorum* of the ruling party there are innumerable Dharamputra Yudhishtiras. I know it. Yesterday, one Dharamputra Yudhishtira wanted to exonerate himself

from the charges made by his Party MLAs. I want to ask a few straight questions to that Dharamputra Yudhishtira. I want to ask whether it is a fact that when Shri L. N. Mishra took over the Foreign Trade Ministry, he established contact with an Indian National operating from across the Nepal border and allowed him to continue his smuggling activities in the open and in an illegal manner, whether he allowed him to send to India stainless steel, synthetic yarn fabrics and ready made garments on a big scale. Secondly, I want to know whether it is a fact that in the last quarter of 1971, contrary to the declared policy of the Government to import cotton through the Cotton Corporation or the STC and other Government agencies, Shri L. N. Mishra gave a cotton merchant of Bombay a permit to import one lakh bales of cotton.

Thirdly, I want to know whether Shri L. N. Mishra had relations with a businessman Shri Santosh Kumar Tulshan (Jhunjhunwala) and this businessman used all sorts of undesirable methods to influence Govt. officers and Ministers? A permit for exporting one lakh bales of raw jute was given to this gentleman although he had nothing to do with the jute trade. I want to know whether it is a fact that the Foreign Minister formulated a fraudulent scheme of barters and export houses. Against this import entitlement or import licence, stainless steel was imported by Tulshan and his Karnataka Exports in which the premium was very heavy. I want to know whether when Shri L. N. Mishra was the Foreign Trade Minister, he engaged one CBI Officer, Shri Darbari. For what purpose? The country knows about it. Is it not a fact that there was a comment against this officer by the Ministry of Commerce. Was it not a fact that this matter was referred to the Department of Personnel? Why have you taken this same gentleman in the Railway Ministry? Is it not a fact that the same Tulshan is now responsible for wagons? Although according to the Railway Ministry there is enough coal, the wagon are not moving and the affairs are in a bottleneck. I don't want to attribute motives to any-body. Some people have said that you have become fund-collector for the election in U.P. and in Orissa. I don't want to attribute any motive. I want only to say, let the Government come out openly and have an enquiry about the whole matter and say whether this is a fact or not. Let him come out with facts and figures and statistics so that we may know the truth.

Sir, people have known about your slogan of *Garibi Hatao*. In this golden age of *Garibi Hatao* from 1971 to 1973 onwards in one year there has been an increase of consumer goods by 21 to 22 per cent. It means the retail price also rose by 40 to 50 per cent. There is another price ruling in the black-market which is running parallel with the open market today. It will be 300 per cent *Ad nauseum* the same reasons are being given. What do they say? Drought. What do they say? Famine. What do they say? Bangla Desh. What do they say? Continuous process. What do they say? Global reasons. *Ad infenitum* the same reasons are given. I want to put one question to you. In a small country like England what did they do? They could produce only enought food which will last for five months. What did they do? They were also printing money like anything, to support their war effort and their war machinery I want to ask you one straight question. Is the Government willing to produce the consumer goods, the bread and the butter, the oil, vegetable and the eggs that are necessary for the poor people, for the common people? Why have you not done that? Why have you not prevented the prices of consumer goods and the essential commodities rising even by a few per cent? You talk of so many things. I see my friends laughing. This is the way they laugh at the face of the people, at the hunger of the people, at the starvation of the people; this is the way you laugh at the tears shed by people all over the country. This is what you are doing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Guha, may I suggest that you don't get excited like this?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, in this *garibi hatao* golden era, the national income has fallen from 7.3 per cent to 4 per cent. In 1970 it was more. The black money was in circulation in the year 1969—not according to me but according to Wanchoo Committee. It was Rs. 1,031 crores. Now, in this golden era of *garibi hatao*, it is Rs. 2,833 crores and that is according to the Wanchoo Committee Report. Out of 84 public undertakings with an investment of Rs. 5,000 crores, on an average, the losses incurred in 1971-72 come to Rs. 81 crores. About Bhilai, it is known—the loss is Rs. 38 crores. On the contrary, in 1970-71 out of 88 non-governmental companies, 76 incurred losses. This is based on statistics. What is socialism? Socialism does not mean bringing in nationalisation. Socialism means increase in production and equitable distribution of the same. In a democratic set-up socialism means people's participation.

I want to say something in the agricultural sphere. According to the Task Force that was set up by the Planning Commission, out of Rs. 27,000 crores that have been spent, 70 per cent of the irrigation benefits had gone to the big farmers—rich farmers—Rs. 7,000 crores had gone to others.

Coming to the land-reforms, out of the total available cultivable land in the country, only .7 per cent has gone to small farmers. Whom has the other available land gone? To *benami*. Even the Central Ministers own large farms. Your own members own such farms. Land is being held in the *benami* names. I say that in the *garibi hatao* golden era, the Task Force had lacked the political will. I ask a question as to who wields the political power in this country at the Centre and at the States? Are you not exerting your political will to get back the lands from these big farmers?

Coming to the agricultural wages, a small farmer earns his wage from Rs. 2 to 3 a day. According to Government statistics Rs. 21 per month per head is the wage—this is not according to my figure but according to the Task Force Report. In 1956 about 6 per cent of the population of this country had a share of 36 per cent of the national income. In this golden era of *garibi hatao* 50 per cent of the population share 20 per cent of the national income. Why? Out of this 20 per cent, 3 per cent goes to the bottom while 17 per cent goes to the upper class. According to the Government statistics, at the end of the Third Plan, 42.7 per cent was below povertyline. Now it has gone up to 49 per cent. What does this mean? It means the people live below the standards.

Coming to unemployment, I shall give you the figures as funished by the Employment Exchanges. In 1971 there were 50 lakhs and in 1972 there were 60 lakhs and in 1973, up to August only there were 81 lakhs. This is the gift of the *Garibi Hatao* golden era to the unemployed, to the poor, to our small farmers, to our landless and to our people in general.

As I have said, if anybody has discredited socialism all the credit goes to this Congress Party. What is a democratic set up and what does socialism mean? They have forgotten what socialism means in a democratic set up. If in a democratic set-up they try to aid the way of a totalitarian pattern of planning, what will be the result? And the result is what we see today. They talk of Gandhis. Gandhiji gave the way how socialism could be introduced in a democratic set-up. When Gandhiji used the words 'charkha economy', he always meant a charkha economy which meant devolution of political

power and economic power and there would be absolutely no concentration of political and economic power. But what do we find now? There is absolute concentration both of political and economic power.

About concentration of political power, I do not think I should say much. But I remember the day when there was a split in the Congress, and when the Prime Minister came to power through a means, which I shall no call moral but which was, I may say, amoral, when a nominee of the Congress Party was defeated by the Congress Party and its leader herself. Yet, I did not make any observation at that time. I wanted to reserve my judgment, because in revolutionary politics, means and ends are not always collateral. We were expecting something big. When the said that it was a social transformation which they wanted to bring about, when they were in the minority and they were talking of socialism, we gave our support and we were expecting eagerly something big and we wanted to give them all kind of constructive support. Even though they were in minority in this country, with the help of all of us, they could rule for about six months.

Then came the Bangla Desh crisis. A briliant achievement has been made by the Prime Minister. I have nothing to hide. I had my highest admiration for her during that period, and I had said that she would be remembered as the Golden Sword of Bangla Desh liberation. I still maintain it. But after that, it was the shock of my life that I had. When the war had started, the Prime Minister had convened a meeting of the Opposition leaders and at that meeting, the Prime Minister herself proposed that the general election to the Assemblies would be postponed by a year, and she had asked Mr. Gokhale to bring forward a Bill within a week. But as soon as the war was over, what happened? The war was over, by the united will of the people, the united effort of the people, and the whole country was one, there was one flag, and all the parties had wound up their flags and there was only on flag, and only country and one nation and one leader. But what happened at the end of that national victory? I was rudely shocked when this achievement of the victory of the nation with the united will of the nation, and the united effort of the nation was cast in such a vulgar partisan manner. Shri Jagjivan Ram said 'Why should we give you the secret?' If this is the kind of secrecy which is going to be there, then it means that as a nation, you will be dashed to dust. all your ethics of politics will be dashed to dust, the whole morality of politics will be dashed to dust, and the whole democratic values will be dashed to dust.

18.47 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In the 1971 elections, the Congress Party secured a massive victory. It was not a political victory for the Congress Party, but it was an emotional victory.

A national bouquet was given to the Prime Minister for the national victory, on behalf of the whole nation, that she had achieved against Pakistan in the Bangla Desh liberation war. It was a national bouquet which was to be taken as a symbol of the nation's feelings, but that was mistaken as a victory on the basis of their election manifesto.

Then what happened? You know the result of the power-madism that has overtaken infected the Congress party. Gujarat, Mysore, Bihar, Orissa, Manipur, UP, Andhra—the Governments of all these States have been toppled one after another. The anti-Defections Bill is kept in hibernation. We know in what an ugly manner the Governments of Gujarat and Mysore were brought down and their party government substituted. As soon as these MLAs were brought within the vertex of the Congress, in the alchemy

[Shri Samar Guha]

of Congress ethics, they immediately became golden, they immediately became purified, they immediately became progressive. Thus their Governments were established there.

MR. SPEAKER: His time is already up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Please give me a few minutes. This opportunity does not come.

What happened in Orissa and Manipur? According to article 356, there was a constitutional breakdown. But by what token of logic, by what token of morality, were the Assemblies of UP and Andhra Pradesh suspended? They were kept in suspended animation. This is what is going on. The whole thing has been discredited.

Then as regards the gubernatorial posts, they have become a dustbin for the Congress waste. Discredited, defeated MPs are being dumped there. Not only is this being done. They are being used as instruments to violate and vitiate art. 356 of the Constitution of India. These people are being used as henchmen to replace the parliamentary system in this country to a totalitarian system. What a mockery has been made of the Constitution?

Coming to the judiciary, what has been the result of the supersession of the Judges? In a recent book written by Kuldip Nayyar *Supersession of Judges*, the late Shri Kumaramangalam is quoted as having said to A. K. Ray:

"Now you know how we reward people who help us. The result is this. Ninety per cent of the Supreme Court cases are cases in which Government are the litigant. How can the people expect judgment in the circumstances? There is a sharp decline in the number of matters coming before the Supreme Court since 25th April 1973. There is a distinct trend of dismissal of special leave petitions. A Delhi High Court has remarked: 'Do you expect any judgment can be given against the Government?'

If you have the courage, if you feel that the Constitution is an obstacle in the path of your progressive measures, in the path of social transformation, you should have the courage to convene a new Constituent Assembly.

They have equated the party with the country, with the State, with the Government. This is what has happened.

Now Mr. Brezhnev is coming to our country. Russia is a friendly country. Mr. Brezhnev is a great personality coming to our country from a friendly country. They have appointed a committee to accord a reception to him with the Congress President as the Chairman. Why not the Mayor? Why not the Vice-President of India in a National Committee to accord national honour to the foreign dignitary?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): What is wrong with the Congress President? He represents the majority of public opinion in this country. He is also a distinguished member of this House and a national leader.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The present ruling party and the present Governments, both at the Centre and in the States, and the present democracy have been turned into a pantominic show of promptly-nodding heads under the charming spell of a personality cult. The ghost of totalitarianism is lurking. A reflection of it was seen when the Prime Minister reminded the country the other day that there is a possibility of the Chilean-type rule. The charge is one the other side where an absolute totalitarianism is sought to be established, the mad race for power has gone on to that extent in the country. The sooner this Government goes,—if this Government goes even in the hand of a devil—the better would it be for the country.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Raiganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this appears to be a season of no-confidence motions and utter fruitlessness with due apologies to Keats.

Hon. Members opposite have partaken of the heady wine of undocumented accusations and vilifications, and hence this incoherent chatter, or shall we say clatter, if illinformed criticism and misinformed myths.

The reverberating theme throughout the debate from the motley gathering opposite is one of negativism, negativism being the child of frustration and sired by the forces of disintengration.

Read the motion, Sir, Listen to the speeches. They speak of wrong policies. May we know what is right? Does memory fail me, or, did not the Prime Minister of this Government call all the Opposition parties to hold numerous meetings? But such a process will be termed anti-democratic by my friends opposite.

What happened to the questionnaire? Was there any unanimity? Was there any unity? Was there any agreement on any matter of import? But then, this lack of unity is not the only aspect of this motley mixture of parties when sitting in the Opposition. This conglemeration of parties have in fact been in and out of office throughout the length and breadth of the country, and what policies did they pursue at the time? May I ask what new glowing, bright light did they shed? What new path did they mark out, that we here have to be subjected to the howls and whines of affrant and discontent and vilification on the occasion of this motion?

They speak of being anti-democratic. If that does not raise the biggest laugh, I do not know what does No one can deny that there prevail innumerable economic problems. But is it anti-democratic to tolerate bandhs and strikes vitally affecting our production to jeopardise further our economic life line in order to sabotage the policies of the nation and ultimately of the people?

Is it democratic then to hold a whole nation to ransom. and to bring to a grinding halt the whole production in the public sector where the question of profits does not even arise.

We hear of the misapplication of the MISA. But then hundreds have been detained for hearding as well as for other anti-social activities and also for violent activities. We are always hearing of rampant corruption prevailing in the country as if it is only restricted to only one section of the population.

Speaking of West Bengal and the wheat bran incident raised by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, the West Bengal Government has been meticulously taking steps to bring to book the arch-conspirators in the case. But the interesting fact is, Mr. Speaker, Sir that at the very moment when Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu was mouthing loud protests at the measures taken, and insisting that alternative methods should be adopted. the Government of West Bengal was opposing the bail petition of Mr. P. D. Gupta, who was defending this man in the courts of law? Why no other person than the ex-Advocate-General of the second Marxist ministry in West Bengal and a trusted member and friend of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and his party?

19.00 hrs.

Whenever hoarders are arrested and paraded in the streets of West Bengal for their heinous crimes who is the counsel who rushes to their defence? Why this is the very same erstwhile Advocate-General of Jyotirmoy Bosu's party. May be the price involved goes to swell the coffers of their party funds, for every party has its coffers. Only recently we read of the cashier of their party being prosecuted for embezzlement, and interesting facts were disclosed regarding the figures of their collections.

[Shrimati Maya Ray]

Of course, in the highest traditions of Parliamentary practice that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu follows, he chooses to level abject falsehoods, gross untruths and allegations against persons by name, who are not present in this House to either reply to them or to defend themselves. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is a venerable man; Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is an honourable man; Shri Jyotimoy Bosu is a dedicated man, and we have to accept this as their definition of democracy and democratic ethics. But that character assassination is always indulged in as a last resort when there is political bankruptcy, utter bankruptcy. So, forgive them, Sir, for they know not what they do.

After all, we on this side do not have to sink to the level of asking why Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu resigned his commission in the British Army in the 1940s and joined a British commercial house. Or, again, why he resigned his post in the British commercial house and joined politics? Oh! no, we do not have to dig up such details, because we have too much else to think about. But, then, how sad one has to feel for Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's plight! Look at this Maruti incidents. The whole issue is as dead as the dodo, but he is still obsessed with it. It is a psychopathic condition, it is pathetic! He is obsessed with personalities, including himself, of course, and not with problems, or people.

Again, coming back to the misapplication of MISA, no member of any party has been arrested as such. Only rowdies and anti-social elements have been arrested. Does the hon. Member claim them to be members of his party? If he does, it is his cup of tea. And the hon. Member is an expert on tea.

While on this aspect, let us keep the records straight. I am loth to dole out statistics normally, but this House is entitled to have correct facts and not to be misled by half truths. In 1970 the number of political murders was 357; in 1971 the number was 1,009; in 1972 it came down to 101 and in 1973 the number is only 55. Out of these 55 political murders in 1973, 24 belonged to our party, the Indian National Congress. These figures are upto 1st November 1973 and exclude Calcutta figures.

Now I come to inter-party clashes in West Bengal. In 1970 the number was 664 and in 1971 it rose to 865; in 1972 it was 588 and in 1973 the number was 188. Coming to Naxalite violence, the number of incidents in 1970 was 1913 and 2602 in 1971. In 1972 it was 82 and in 1973 it was 43 upto 1st November. May I repeat once again that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's party has not claimed the anti-socials arrested as being members belonging to his party.

Then, we come to the point that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu raised, that so much money is being spent on the security and protection of Ministers, and this to him is the yardstick of measure of popularity. The amnesia this gentleman is suffering from is incredible! Does he not remember the days when they had a massive majority in West Bengal, when Shri Jyoti Basu, the Home Minister used to move around with 4 van-loads of police, not to speak of them swarming about his residential house? The then Police budget rocketed to double the figures of all previous Governments. And we—a microscopic opposition, of first 55 and, then after Shri Shyamanandan Babu's disciples joined hands with Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, as they are doing only now, were only 35. That opposition we what they were afraid of. That is the reason why they doubled the Police budget and gave such protection to Mr. Jyoti Basu, the Home Minister of the erstwhile Marxist Ministry in West Bengal in 1969.

Be that as it may, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu still has security guards in Calcutta whenever he goes there. They all do. Why? Because the Naxalite

friends are on the prowl. They think that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has let them down during their massive majority days.

We are aware of the difficulties, but are the Opposition parties also aware of the difficulties? There were two terrifying droughts and one massive flood in the course of two years. May I ask: How many of the Opposition party Members visited these drought and flood affected areas in West Bengal? We went. How many of my hon. friends opposite went to the areas affected? We went. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: No please. Will you please sit down? Order, please.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: I am giving the facts. When there is so much of an emotional outburst, it is very difficult to speak.

But Mr. Samar Guha, the much talking Samar Guha, who is like an ill-tuned symbal (again with apologies to Sir Francis Bacon). Mr. Samar Guha went To his utter dismay, he went and found that not only had the Chief Minister already been to these areas, but most of the West Bengal Ministers had gone there, and done all that could be done in the circumstances. (*Interruptions*).

The hon. members opposite condescend to go only if they can create trouble and stir up the brew. Otherwise, you will not see even their shadows. These are the standards of their democracy.

Now what after all is the purpose of a no-confidence motion? First, it is to cause the fall of the Government. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, in his very opening, has conceded that they cannot defeat us by votes. In fact, even in the constituencies where they have defeated us by votes in West Bengal—I think. it is in 14 or 18 constituences—they had let down the people, their electorate, by declining to represent them in the Assembly, by declining to perform their legislative duties on the floor of the Assembly in West Bengal and to pursue the democratic duty of raising their problems in that forum. Because after all 14 or 18 is a very minor number. But here I think they are 23 or it is 25. Look at their logic. Here they are willing to act as Opposition party against the Government in power which is formed by the Congress Party, but in West Bengal where the same Congress party forms the Government, they are not willing to act as Opposition party. This is their logic! This is their idea of democracy! It hardly behoves them to speak about democracy or how democracy works. Their definition and norms of democracy is something that we can hardly accept.

The second purpose of a no-confidence motion is to criticise the government. Fair enough. This is a vital and useful Parliamentary weapon. But here it has become very blunt. Day in and day out, every hour, every minute, every second, there is nothing but abject negative criticism and vilification of personalities and character assassination—a most disruptive approach.

The Mover of this motion, Mr. Speaker, Sir, dares to utter the word 'murder'. Who, may I ask, has brought murder into West Bengal except the party to which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu belongs? Is his mind so clouded with Maruti that he has forgotten those horrifying days after 1967? Several parties are represented here—Shri Tridib Chaudhuri, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Samar Guha. I appeal to each of them to say truthfully and sincerely what each one of their party colleagues had said in West Bengal, both inside the house and outside, as to the murderous attempts made on them by the Communist Party (Marxist) in West Bengal not so long ago... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If a personal reference is made, it is on record there how at the time of the UF rule

[Shri Samar Guha]

I have fought those murderous killers.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: May I request you to kindly control him?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Is it very relevant, Sir? Are we discussing the Indian situation or the West Bengal situation? Is she defending Mrs. Gandhi or Mr. Siddartha Shanker Ray? We want to hear the defence of Mrs. Gandhi and not of Mr. Siddhartha Shanker Ray.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: Again it is time to put the records straight, as to the number of murders and repression and alleged fascist methods in West Bengal. In 1973, the number of murders committed by CPM members upon the members of our Party and the members of the INTUC was 71. In Raniganj, so often quoted by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, on 21st February 1973, Shri Deepak Bhowmick, an INTUC worker was murdered by a CITU supporter. On the 18th October, 1973, another Congress worker was murdered by a CPM supporter. In Chinsurati on 13th April, 1973, Shri Niren Ghosh was killed by CPM supporters. In Howrah on the 27th July 1973, two Congress supporters were killed by CPM supporters. On 7th June 1973, Shri Khudiram Singh of Rupanjote was killed by CPM supporters in Kharibari, my constituency. On 12th October, 1973, Shri R. C. Sharma (Assistant Manager of the Dheeteria Tea Estate in Darjeeling was murdered by CPM supporters. In Metelli, Jalpaiguri on 14th April 1973, a CPI worker was killed by CPM supporters and Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu dares to utter this word 'murder' when his party has brought the pattern of violence into the fabric of our political life and turned West Bengal into a jungle where the only law known was the law of murder, violence and bloodshed.... (*Interruptions*). Throughout Mr. Jyortirmoy Bosu has scant respect for any person, section of society or principles. For example, according to him, the press is purchasable and in fact has allegedly been bought up by various personalities whom he has mentioned in this House. What the Press people think about this, I do not know, but I am sure they are capable of looking after themselves in respect of this allegation. The electorate that has voted his party members to the Assembly in West Bengal can go unrepresented for five years because they do not choose to perform their legislative duties just at their whim. The officers of the administration are all corrupt—that is what he thinks of the cross section of the whole of the nation. Only he and his partymen are the sole repositories of all that is holy. good and godly.

We have still two and a half years to go. There will be elections again and every one of my countrymen and country-women will decide once again whom they want. We shall wait for that day.

We, in this side of the House, have nothing to be ashamed of. There is nothing to be apologetic about and if any party has done anything to arouse the conscience of the masses as to their rights, it is our party and our party alone under the undisputed leadership, I am proud to say, of a woman, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

With these words, I oppose this motion, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday we had decided that the Prime Minister would intervene at 7 O'clock. But, it is already 7.20 p.m. Two or three more members are very keen to speak .....

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, please, no more speakers.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: I have already given enough time to Mr. Shamim of your Group. I am not allowing you.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow speeches from one party. Even from other parties they did not got it. Only one Member spoke from those groups. Mr. Shamim got it and he got much more than his due.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Because the Member was to go to Ahmedabad, he was given a chance earlier. I must have time.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Why should I be denied the opportunity?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no time left. The time decided yesterday is already over. Please do not go back on your decision. It must be completed today.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): जवाब कल हो सकता है। आज इनको मौका दिया जा सकता है।

MR. SPEAKER: I had allotted the time and they presented Mr. Shamim and he got it. I am so sorry, Mr. Mavalankar. I am not going to allow any more Member. I am going to call the Prime Minister now.

The Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the House knows that in all my fifty-six years, I have never shirked a battle nor a debate nor a difficult situation. And, therefore, normally, I have welcomed No-confidence Motions because they have allowed us to put forward our point of view. They have also shown us that in all these years the opposition has not been able to come up with a single new point.

All of us remember just a few months ago when we used to have a No-confidence Motion at the beginning of every single session of Parliament. When was that?—When they were expecting an election to come. And now, again, because there is an election in the offing, the habit is starting all over again. Well, it does not matter. While I am talking of elections, I might as well answer a point raised by Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, and perhaps Shri Samar Guha about our so-called promise that there would not be an election. Now, Sir, we did have a meeting of the opposition leaders when we were in the midst of a war. We did say that while a war is on, it would not be proper to have an election. But once the war was over, what excuse did we have not to have an election? And so far as I remember, and I stand subject to correction.....

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना): कहा नहीं

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: कहा या नहीं कहा यह सवाल नहीं। I asked what excuse cuse was there. It does not matter whether those words were uttered at that time or not. I repeat what excuse could we offer to the country for avoiding an election in peace time? (*Interruptions*). There was no question of understanding. We had said that because there was a war, it would not be proper to have an election.

Now, just by shaking your head you cannot change facts.

Sir, it was said that there were deficiencies in the speeches on this side. I personally do not know by what standards these matters are weighed. I also have listened very carefully and in this debate, I have not missed a single speech. Even though I was not present in this room while the hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee was speaking, I heard him from my room. But, I can affirm very strongly that the speeches from our side answered every criticism and every point that was raised from the opposition side.

I should like to congratulate the Finance Minister who has had to deal with identical points, twice over within a few days, which can be a frightful bore, and specially the Defence Minister for his brilliant speech which was full of humour yet had depth.

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

Much has been spoken about democracy. My colleague, Shrimati Maya Ray has dealt with the vision of the democracy that West Bengal experienced just a short while ago. Hence I do not think that we need to take very seriously the remarks made by certain Members on the other side. Regarding this matter we know also—perhaps the hon. Members might contradict me—but I would request all of you to read the records of the House—that some speeches may have been made in this House, but certainly, they were made to me in my room by Members of some opposition parties. Some people who were, at that time, in our party also blamed us time and again for being far too soft with the then West Bengal Government; urging that it should be dismissed because of its undemocratic character; that some strong action should be taken. It was I who insisted that while the Government was there, unless it fell on its own, we were not going to take any such step.

Now, the entire opposition is together in raising the cry of protecting democracy. Our party is the one that has brought democracy to India; which has laid the solid foundations of democracy and to-day also is determined and pledged to strengthen democracy and to widen it and deepen its roots in our country.

But democracy is not the licence to abuse, to make false allegations, to weaken the confidence of the country or to denigrate its achievements. This House knows the meaning of democracy. It has had an unsurpassed reputation of being a custodian of democracy in a world where in many countries, one after another, the democratic method is being given up.

In India not only in this House but on outside platforms and other forums, parties and individuals have complete freedom of expression. Government has done nothing at all to abridge this freedom. Nor does it have any intention of doing so in the future. I have made this commitment at every single public meeting. And I shall continue to make it. Not only to make it in words but I shall continue to act accordingly, because this is an article of faith with us. We do not just talk about it; we have lived upto it and we have worked for it. That is the reason why there is democracy in this country today. But, democracy does impose certain responsibilities. There is certainly responsibility on the majority party to ensure that the voice of the minority is not suppressed. But, at the same time, there is also a responsibility on the minority, which is the opposition. Does it accept the verdict of the majority of our people or does it not? I submit, Sir, with all humility, that from the day that we have been elected to this House, we have heard voices from the opposite side claiming that they are the ones who represent the people; they are the ones who were elected to this House by the people; perhaps we on this side have somehow got in through a backdoor! According to them, it seems that we have not been elected at all. Please read the records to refresh your memory about what has been said.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Nobody has said that.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Democracy imposes responsibilities at all times on the Opposition, but more, specially, in times of crises, not to create further difficulties or to block programmes which have been accepted and passed by Parliament. These programmes are not the whims of the Prime Minister or her colleagues; these are programmes which have been brought to Parliament and accepted by Parliament. There should not be opposition for the sake of opposition. I am not going to dwell on the question of how responsible or irresponsible have been the actions of certain Opposition Parties during

this period of acute economic crisis. This is something which the public is well aware of.

'Fascist' is another word that is bandied about. I have explained on previous occasions that I have had some experience of fascism. I have visited Fascist countries during this sort of rule and, I think, we have some knowledge now of what is happening in certain countries. I do not think anybody in the world will contradict that our party has had the most consistent record of fighting against fascism, more than perhaps any other country.

An Honourable Member has dwelt on the question of security. I am one of those who do not believe in this sort of security arrangements. Hardly a day passes without my trying to fight them. Yet in spite of my security arrangements, can you name today any single leader of Government who is so often so close to so many people for so many days in the year, year after year, security or no security? How close are the people with me when I tour the various parts of the country! We have been close in our relations with the people. We take them into confidence and that is why they have given us their confidence.

We may not always be able to protect them from all hardships, due to events beyond our control or perhaps due to our own failings, our own shortcomings. We have not cut ourselves off from the people, we have gone to them, at least I can say for myself that I have gone to them and I have admitted the mistake, when we have committed one. We know we have committed mistakes. But we know also that nobody in the world can run a country of this size without committing mistakes. Even experts from other countries have had occasion to exclaim that they have never "seen a problem of this size"! For instance, we have had an expert to advise us on the Brahmaputra. He turned to me to say that that he had dealt with river problems but that "this was a sea, not an ordinary river. We are trying to chart uncharted seas. Similar problems have been faced by some countries but never on such a gigantic scale, never in a democratic system, never with these different levels of development where we have a wide range of people from the tribal areas who so far had little opportunity for development, who were cut off from education and from every other kind of amenity even from administration, to various other sophisticated sections. Never at the level of poverty in which our foreign rulers had left us.

We do make mistakes, and perhaps so long as we are human, we shall continue to make mistakes. All we can promise the people is that when we have made a mistake, we should try to rectify it. We do not wish to cover it up. Some people do try cover up; I am not saying that they do not. But it is our effort that shortcomings should be revealed and we should attempt to find a new way, if necessary.

My friend, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, seemed to be allergic to the words 'character assassination'. But how else do we describe the remarks that are made from the other side? If there is another appellation for it, we can certainly use it, but the meaning would be the same. You may give this name or another, but it means the same thing.

What we have said is that if there is a *prima facie* case against any person, there must be an inquiry. But there cannot be an inquiry on every irresponsible allegation that is made. Shri H. N. Mukerjee insisted that because allegations were made, replies should be given. With all due respect to him, I would say, as Babu Jagjivan Ramji has said, that all these questions have been asked not once but week after week, session after session, and every time a reply has been given by the Minister in charge,

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Sometimes when I have been there, I have also spoken. Even in the course of this debate, when allegations were made, they were promptly refuted.

There is a concerted move to try and spread this atmosphere of—I can only call it—dirt. May be it is in the hope that some of it will stick. And some of it may stick, but if there is no truth in it, what can we do? There is nothing that we can do about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: An inquiry. That is all.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: And how much time and energy is spent in this witch-hunting. No matter how many times a lie is repeated, it does not become truth, nor do facts change just because the Opposition would like them to be otherwise.

On the opposite side there is a measure of paucity of ideas, of work, of programmes. Perhaps that is why, as somebody remarked just now, the Opposition is reduced to the dire strait of concentrating their fire on this aspect of our public life.

I do not want to talk about Maruti, because all the questions that have been asked have been replied to, time and again. What I have said and my Ministers have said—I have said it in public meetings—is that no favour has been shown, no rules have been violated, no injustice has been done to anyone. Whatever salary or consulting service there is according to the rules. Those rules may be wrong. Then let us decide that we change the rules. But while those rules exist, you cannot say that different rules should be applied to different people.

Babu Jagjivan Ram has already dealt with the land question. For months, although the Opposition has gone all out to discover something wrong, they have not been able to do so. Nothing irregular has been done. I can assure you that I shall not countenance any violation of the law or of rules or of procedure.

To give another example of the manner in which such malicious and false talk or writing is indulged in, the party to which one hon. member opposite belongs started, at the very time that I gave away the only house I have ever owned, a canard of my owning a house in every State, may be in every country in the world! When an hon. member who questioned me about it in the corridor, wrote to them, they replied: "She has only said it is mischievous and malicious; she has not said that it is not true!" When a specific question had been asked of me in Parliament, 'Did I own a house anywhere?' and I had said 'No', obviously that includes a villa in Rome or anywhere. As everybody very well knows, I do not have a foreign account either.

It was also sought to establish that I had land, vast stretches of land, in every State. Such questions are also asked—'Have you not got land in such and such State?' Such wrong accusations go on and on and on.

Another story that is being spread —nothing to do with land or anything—is that I am passing away with cancer. I received this news from a number of Chief Ministers, that the workers of a political party have been spreading such rumours in the villages.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Heard for the first time.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am sorry that you do not keep up-to-date with your parties. This shows that you are just as ignorant about them as about other matters in the country.

Some people now speak of the INA who at the crucial moment were on the wrong side of the fence. (*Interruptions*).

There are parties who have not started denigrating the Government only today. They have tried to denigrate the national image, they have spoken against Gandhiji, they have spoken against Jawaharlal Nehru, they have spoken against all our policies, all our programmes from the very beginning. So for them this is nothing new. For them, everything has been wrong. In fact, a large number of them, those who were old enough, denounced us for pursuing wrong path even before independence and for the manner in which we own independence. Even in this House very recently an insinuation was made that it was not the people's movement which won freedom. I hope that all of you noted that remark. I hope that you will go and inform the people.

We have talked of law and order. An Hon. Member—I think it was either Dr. Karni Singh or perhaps Shri H. M. Patel—spoke about leaving the students alone.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Dr. Karni Singh talked about population limitation.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Amongst other things.

I am in entire agreement with him that students should not be exploited for any purpose, political or otherwise. What is happening today? I got a message just a little while ago regarding the IIT, Delhi. A political party is holding meetings within the compound of the institution—and this was one of the very good technical institutions—inciting the workers to beat up the heads of departments. Is this the way that we are going to deal with law and order? Is this the way that we are going to encourage education in our country? The same situation exists elsewhere also. I do not want to name the institution. In another city the IIT was the very best in India until a particular party established a unit there. Today it is in constant trouble and hardly any worthwhile work is being done there. One could duplicate these instances any number of times. This would be bad enough at any time, but what is worse is that this is the party that talks in the name of Indian culture. This is the party that talks in the name of the Hindu religion.

It is the same regarding their talk of democracy. Honourable Members have heard of the attack on a newspaper. I do not know what the newspaper wrote. I did not even know that such a newspaper existed in Shahdara till this news came, but there was an attack on it. Shri Vajpayee mentioned that he was very deeply concerned but obviously not about the attack. (*Interruptions*).

Talking of amenities for the people, just 10 minutes ago, I received a report of a lightning strike from this morning by a Jan Sangh controlled union at the Wazirabad Head Works. Most areas of Delhi are without water. (*Interruptions*). Everybody knows the capacity for mischief. Just two people can make mischief anywhere. May I know what control could one have over them? To set fire to a house, to set fire to a bus, to destroy something, you do not need a large number of people there nor a union. It is constructive work which is difficult.

I have always had great respect for Shri Samar Guha, but I am afraid that noticing the manner in which he flares up about anything at all it seems to me that it is not Uttar Pradesh but he himself who is soaked in kerosene.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: But there is no scope for us to bathe in kerosene! (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: He is already spent up.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: The hon. Member Dr. Karni Singh was riding his pet hobby-horse. I wish I had the time to ride just one horse.

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leave alone two horses. It was one of the activities that gave me great pleasure when I was younger. On one occasion I tried to get some fresh air by riding a buggy but all types of political, economic, international,—every kind of—

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Cultural.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Also cultural,—implications were attributed. When I came down from office, I was astonished to see a large number of photographers. I told them that this was not a stunt; this was an experiment and I did not know whether it would work. Unfortunately due to reactions everywhere it was an experiment that did not work—to my great disappointment.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But you were photographed.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I did not know that I would be. Then, in reply to Dr. Karni Singh, I may say this. I do not often speak for women, but I think there are occasions when one has to raise one's voice. I think the women's Lib movement will certainly resent the hon. Member calling me a man.

MR. SPEAKER: We men do not resent it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: We have never supported either the Communist Party, or any other party. We here are supporting Congress programmes. We welcome support from anybody who gives support ot our policies, but we have never moved a millimetre, or whatever is less than a millimetre, from our declared programmes. Most Congress programmes are not new programmes. We may couch them in new works but these programmes were accepted by the Congress Party a long time ago, even before the split. Therefore, there is no question of any flux or indecision on our part. It is true that we cannot always go ahead as fast as we should like to do, but our direction is clear for all to see, whether it is in regard to our industrial policy or another policy. Sometimes a little adjustment has to be made. For instance, we thought we would not give licences to the Big Houses. But when we found that the development of some of the background areas was stagnating, we decided to give licences for those areas. But I may tell his House that this has not helped much. Even the Big Houses are reluctant to go to places where the best facilities are not available. Of course, this does not apply to all Big Concerns. You have all heard an hon. Member speak of his experience regarding a factory which was to have come up in his constituency about four years ago.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Who is the hon. Member?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I leave it to you to guess. He is a good friend of yours. I hope Shri Mishra will not deny the friendship.

A question has been posed whether there should be legislation or the Gandhian way of persuasion. I can assure this House that I am all for persuasion. But has persuasion worked in a single case? Only the other day there was a meeting on the whole concept of trusteeship. How many of the businessmen who attended it are willing to adopt what Gandhiji meant by trusteeship? On the contrary, they consider it to be an extreme view, going to a limit which businessmen found impossible to follow.

Mention was made of my Mathura speech. Babuji has already replied to the DMK. He has taken the words out of my mouth for that was what I was going to say to my friends of the DMK. What I stated in that speech was for that particular occasion. One or two political parties were shouting slogans. My remarks did not apply

to a party which was hundreds of miles away from Mathura. I have not accused the DMK of demanding Separation. What I did say clearly was that the DMK were very close to a person who is advocating it, yet I had not heard any Member of the DMK announce that "we are with this person, but we differ with him on this specific point". That is the small point I had made.

We have the support of the Communist Party on some matters, but we differ from them on a number of other matters and do not hesitate to clarify the position. The honourable leader of the DMK also drew a picturesque metaphor about the Ship of State not progressing fast enough.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I did not make it; it was a quotation from *Patriot*.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Somebody made the comparison. You quoted it. I thought that you approved of the phrase when you quoted it. As we all know, quotations are used with a motive, sometimes leaving out those portions which do not support one's argument. I do not know whether you did so in this case.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: No.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Now the only question is, if a ship is not going fast enough, do we speed it up or do we sink it? This is the question before the country. It is obvious that there is an attempt by some people—I am not saying, by you or any particular party—to sink the ship, in the hope that another ship will crop up from the bottom of the sea or may be fall from the heavens.

We were also reminded, as we are in most such debates, that the Congress is a motley crowd. So it is. We are rather proud of our diversity. Within this diversity, there is a great deal of unity. We know that sometimes some people indulge in groupism or talk against one another. But once a policy is decided, we go ahead. However we have to deal not only with statistics but with human beings. Human beings in our party are the same as outside—after all, we are not a different race. I think, you will at least concede us that. Some of our members may want to retard a particular programme that they do not approve of; they may want to modify it in some way. But I do not think that anybody can doubt our intentions, our dedication to our programmes and our determination to put them through.

Most of our States have implemented them. I concede that sometimes when we pursue them, their implementation leaves much to be desired in single sphere. This is unfortunate. I am deeply concerned about it. We must do all we can to see that implementation is improved all along the line. But to compare the internal differences of our party with the type of differences which exist on your side, is in my view absolutely ridiculous.

I now come to my good friend, Shri Shyamnandan Babu's remarks—you are also my friend even though you may be somebody else's. When I spoke about the necessity of a financial wizard, perhaps the honourable Member thought I had him in mind. Actually, as I have explained on another occasion, I was not speaking about India at all. I was trying to analyse the world situation and saying that there was hardly a country in the world today which had managed to escape from some kind of financial crisis. What can this be due to? Something must be wrong in the system. Something is wrong in our system here. I am not denying it. I would be the first person to admit the need for very radical changes. But to some extent we are tide to world currencies and trends. This is not an excuse nor am I saying that this is the whole of our trouble here. I am not, in any way, trying to shirk our responsibility. Our responsibility is considerable. When one makes an assessment of a situation, one has to mention all the relevant factors which are contributing to it.

One of the factors is that in almost every country—Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu or somebody else may claim that this

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does not exist in socialist countries. Probably, it is because they have an entirely different system and we do not have that system. We know that in those countries also, they went through hell before they emerged; they went through starvation before they emerged; they went through every kind of difficulty, every kind of repression, before they came upto the stage where they are now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Everybody shared it.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Maybe, they shared it. But the point is that there were enormous difficulties. (*Interruptions*) Maybe, some people shared against their will and others were not there to share.

So, even though the reasons may be quite different, the effects may be quite different, there is no doubt that what is happening in the world is having its effect in India. No matter how much we try, it will continue to have an impact on us.

When I spoke about things getting better, I did not say that the entire situation was changing. But I did say that the food situation was slightly better and various other items. For instance, there is no doubt—I do not want to go into details of public sector functioning—that some of our public sector undertakings which were not functioning well have improved considerably. There are also many other aspects which could be called the silver lining in our difficult situation.

One point to which I forgot to refer earlier concerns the complaint that I had not appreciated the help of the Opposition during the Bangladesh crisis. I do not think this is true. Even in my public meetings I did mention that, in this matter, the Opposition parties and all the people of India had stood as solid as a rock and that was how we achieved our wonderful victory and we could withstand the great challenge.

Hon. Member Shri H. M. Patel spoke about offshore drilling. His reference I think, was to the Tenneco offer. So far as I remember, the proposal was not accepted because it meant that half the oil which was produced would go to the collaborating company. This was what weighed with us at that time. There was no question of any ideology standing in the way. In the Bombay High exploration, the collaboration for a survey is with a French firm, the platform 'Sagar Samrat' was made by Mitsubishi of Japan, and the drilling contract has been taken up by an American company, M/s. Offshore International. But it is true that, in items like oil, which can vitally affect not only the economy but which in other countries has interfered with politics, economics and so on, one has to be very careful, and I do not think that one can entirely ignore ideology in such a case. As a matter of fact, even in the present situation, this is very relevant.

Criticism has been voiced about the President's Rule in different States. So far as Uttar Pradesh was concerned, this came about with reference to a very specific situation. As was explained in this House, the ruling party had a big majority. There was no doubt whatsoever about the majority. However, the situation created by police indiscipline was not an ordinary one. And we could not at that moment guess what its ramifications would be, not only in U.P. but perhaps in other parts of the country also and, therefore, we thought it wiser to play safe. We have to compliment the State leadership. They could have said, 'No; we are going to stick on to the Government'—but they viewed the entire situation in the national perspective. And that is why the then Chief Minister advised the temporary imposition of Central rule. It is now being alleged that the installation of the popular government is with a view to utilise official machinery for election purposes. We knew that election was coming. So what was the need of removing the

Ministry, if it was only a question of using it? The Ministry could very well have remained until the elections. Obviously, this criticism is politically motivated.

So far as Andhra is concerned, the situation in which the President's rule had to be imposed was entirely different. There was a breakdown of law and order in which all parties—and I am very sorry to say that our party was also one of them—had a hand in creating this situation. The administration had come to a complete standstill. The period of President's Rule has been utilised to try and find a consensus in respect of the overall political and economic problems of the State, and I am sure that there will soon be a popular Government even though no elections are in sight.

A reference has been made to the High Court judgment in Orissa. I do not wish to refer to the judgment, but I should like to say that the Governor was justified in entertaining a doubt about the reliability of the majority of the Opposition because of the manner in which the fall of the government had been about. And this doubt was further strengthened by the statements of prominent leaders of the Opposition themselves when they insisted upon an early formation of the government because they felt that otherwise some of their followers might defect.

20.00 hrs.

The third point is that the budget has not been passed and in view of the above doubt, it had to be assured that it should be passed in accordance with the constitutional provisions which might not have been possible through an unstable government. Hon. Members opposite have understandably, overlooked the case of Manipur where in a similar situation, where our Party could have formed the Government, we did not allow them to do so.

I do not want to take more time of the House. But I should like to make just one point. No one has said and certainly I have never done so, that all our troubles are due to Bangladesh or the war. But can any one in this House or anywhere in the world deny that that was a major crisis whose seriousness cannot be gauged by the amount spent? It was a major crisis which dislocated every part of the administration and imposed a very heavy burden on us. A burden of this dimension cannot simply be shaken off in a year or so. Hon. Members will remember that I said so in this House even before the burden fell on us. I said that the people wanted certain actions to be taken. We were conscious of our duty and would certainly help the people of Bangladesh but that we would have to pay the price for it later on. This is not the whole of the story, so far as our present problems are concerned but it is an important part of the story and when you are assessing the situation, you cannot leave out any part of the assessment merely because it is inconvenient or took place some time ago.

As I said earlier, there have been failings in our functioning and nobody will deny that the economic situation is a serious one. I do believe that it is not as serious as it was sometime ago because of the improving food situation. On the other hand we have other more serious problems, such as petroleum, we could not possibly have foreseen or the manner in which the Middle East situation erupted. These events are beyond our control.

We have other serious and urgent problems. I do not want to go into economic questions since Shri Chavan has dealt with them not merely now but as late as last week in reply to the Adjournment Motion and when the same points were raised in Question Hour.

Sir, I am the daughter of a historian. I have had the privilege of seeing history being made and I have also had some small hand in the making of history myself as part of our remarkable national movement. I do not live for one or two elections. In every single speech, whether to my

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party or to the public, I have made it clear that elections come and go, but our duty is not merely to win—any political party wants to win elections—but that should not be our goal and that should not be the focus of our attention.... (*Interruptions*). We do not work for the present. We are looking ahead to the future. India has had a long history but it has a still longer way to go.

We have dreamt dreams for India. We have seen visions of the future that we wanted for our people and it is for them we work and struggle. We are not going to be diverted by men of little faith and no viaion, people who talk of India's civilisation but visualise it only in terms of narrowness and communalism. We have not been diverted and we are not going to be diverted from our path and our duty.

Those who swear by the caste system lecture to us about the conditions of the Harijans. Our own concern is for the Harijans and I must express my agony and deep distress at the fact that, in spite of all our laws, we have not been able to change the attitudes of our people.

An atrocity here or an atrocity there is deplorable, it is to be condemned. But, by itself it can be dealt with. The real problem is the attitude of thinking and this has not changed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about the attitude of the Haryana Government?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Well, whether it is Government or whether it is political parties, that particular question has nothing to do with Harijans That is a question of land, which I believe is being sorted out. The land problem has not arisen because the people are Harijans. But there are parties, there are groups who believe ardently in the caste system and that is what is perpetuating the divisions in our society and preventing integration.

Hon. Members opposite are fond of urging the people to reject me. Now, if this happens, it will not be the first time in history, our own history or of the world, that some one has been falsely charged and falsely implicated or that people have been made to believe such falsehood. But I have not the shadow of a doubt that whatever may be said now, whatever may be done, history will vindicate me, history will vindicate our party.

Hon. Members have loudly called for elections. If we take our minds back to the last time—I am talking of the time before the last Parliamentary elections—the self same demand was voiced. Yet when we opted for election, the very same people accused us of being undemocratic. This is the first time in the world, I think, that anybody has equated the holding of elections with negation of democracy. We took the opposition at their word. They resented this deeply but all of us are here, including Hon. Members opposite, because of those elections and the people's verdict.

Now, Sir, I have finished. I should like to draw attention to the one more rather sarcastic comment of an Hon. Member about unilateral love for the people.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: People have unilateral love for you. You are giving them unemployment. You are giving them high prices. So, people have unilateral love for you.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: If the Hon. Member believes in democracy, he should accept the people's right to decide whom they should love. It is for the people to judge everybody's weaknesses and faults, to weigh them, and decide, what, in the ultimate analysis, they believe to be in their interests; who, no matter what their shortcomings and faults may be, can maintain the stability and the unity of the country and go ahead towards the declared goal. If it is a question of one-sided love, as far as the people are concerned, we shall always give them our love, whether they are with us or not. We shall

give them our love, we shall give them our service, and I am sure that the people will also stand by us.

So, I appeal to the Hon. Members to reject this No-confidence move which is obviously entirely politically motivated and, although they have resented Prof. Mukerjee's statement, I must say that the timing does seem highly suspicious.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA (Hapur): Mr. Bosu, you have no case.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Speaker, Sir. My party has one hour and thirty minutes. I have taken less time than that.

MR. SPEAKER: You can take thirty minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly bring the House to order.

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody is here. You cannot force them to listen to you.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: He has no case.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will you kindly bring the House to order?

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody is in order. You please carry on.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, I rise on a point of order. You, Sir, on an earlier occasion, gave a ruling that the mention will not be made of any Member of the other House. Of course, the Ministers can, when they reply.

I would request you to ask Shri Bosu not to make any reference to any Member of the other House. You have already given a ruling on this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In that context, may I make a submission, Sir, if you would be good enough to permit me?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, I think it is not proper. You wrote to me and I am going into it. Please don't pick up a quarrel with the member of the other House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You will kindly listen to me when I am on my legs. You will kindly go through the record.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall look into it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I have not mentioned anybody's name, on the floor of this House who belongs to the other House.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Of course, you said 'Member of the Rajya Sabha' but you have not mentioned the name of the Member.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, at the very outset, I should make it clear that this Motion of No-confidence has no relationship with the arrival of the guest, Comrade Brezhnev to this country. He is coming on the 26th whereas this motion is discussed on the 22nd. This is a propaganda that has been made. That is the only way by which they can take shelter.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But, they won't accept your explanation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am neither a minister nor a Congressman. What all I say is for the good of the common people—working-classes and the toiling and weaker sections of our country. We hoped that they will bring relief to them when we raised such issues. At least on such issues which are of common interest for the people I thought they would join with us. They may differ politically. But, outside, is there anything that you can't do? What about the class composition of the ruling party? You would have better gone to the Swatantra Party as a great follower. I am sure that Shri Shyamnandan Mishra became a socialist in one night and he is now sitting here. I can perhaps prepare a list of such members to show what is their background and what sort of socialism they have in their pockets. It is all sheer opportunism.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: What is your class character?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall come to that. I may have betrayed

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

my class but you have betrayed yours.

About the Prime Minister's reply, I am very sorry to say that that is the poorest reply that I have ever heard since 1957. Am I to understand that it was not properly prepared for her? It was more as an admiration of granting certificates for every sentence for herself, her Government and the party. Nothing is said about food—domestic item. Not a word is said about unemployment because, now, if she talks about it, she will have nothing but to cover herself because she stands exposed, very badly perhaps. She spoke at length about the United Front regime. But, what can we do? The entire jute press—newsprint and government advertisements—All India Radio—people call it 'All India Radio', I do not call it—is in your hands. This is the Goebbellian's theory that you have been following—not me because, I do not have all the resources. Sir, the Prime Minister talked about the programme but, I talked about the programme and performance. Where is the programme and where is the performance?

She talked about elections. Everybody knows that in this country—not only in this country but people, all over the world, know that. I had quoted from the Times Magazine of London. What was the caption there —'Indira imports tugs for West Bengal'. I can bring that even to-day because that is in the Library. Everybody knows that the election has become a mockery in this country and there is no democracy functioning here.

AN HON. MEMBER: How is he here then?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister talked about making mistakes. Or was it a planned surrender to the monopolists? I had given figures yesterday showing the growth of monopoly in a few years, to the extent of 100 per cent in their assets. From all the term—financing institutions and nationalised banks, money has been dumped on to them. One particular company, namely Mafatlals in two years has grown to the tune of 254 per cent on its assets. That is all. They have been allowed to reap as much profit as possible at the cost of poor people under the protection of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. That is the performance. As for the programme, of course, it is all available in the Library of the Lok Sabha. Another thing which I said yesterday and which I repeat today is the importation of multinational corporations, namely, the General Motors, Bell Telephones, ITT etc. because Mr. Jha, one of the draftsmen of devaluation of 1966 has advised that, because Mr. Nehru has advised that. That is the only parachute that she can have, because the aircraft has caught fire, and she should land at the cost of the parachutes supplied by multinational corporations, and yet go on telling the people 'Garibi Hatao, socialism is knocking at your door, wait for two more months, the magic wand is moving'. That is the position.

A strange thing that we notice is that her mistakes only benefit the rich people, but her mistakes have never benefited for once even for a change the poorer sections, the starving section. I saw my hon. friend Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao somewhere opposite, and one day he was waxing eloquent to oppose my move for demonetisation on the basis of the interim report of the Wanchoo Committee, which Madam Prime Minister never allowed to see the light of day because that would have been very inconvenient for her and she would have stood thoroughly exposed in that regard. He opposed demonetisation here. It is all on record. But only the other day I saw six economists submitting a memorandum where they have supported demonetisation. But I do not know whether he had taken the prior permission of the leader, and I do not know whether they will get his text next time, because demonetisation is something which cannot be had because there are going to be two elec-

tions, three elections and four elections, and so it cannot be done.

Tomorrow, there is a Governors' conference, and so people will be busy. But who are these Governors? Just now she mentioned about the Governor of Orissa, Mr. Jatti. We had seen Mr. Dharma Vira. Mr. Dharma Vira was a principal horse-trader, not trainer, but horse-trader who introduced very successfully in 1967 horse-trading in the political field in this country, and Mr. Jatti is the agent-general for the Central Government, for 1, Safdarjang Road in Orissa, doing the same business of scuttling parliamentary democracy. When a body like the High Court passes a severe stricture on the conduct of the Governor, it is only becoming of a person like the present Prime Minister who can defend the Governor to have taken some steps; had there been any sense of democracy or fairplay the Governor should have been recalled and dismissed. This was the only course left open, but this Government has the skin of a particular type of species found in the zoo-garden with a horn in the front, on which I do not want to talk much. They take great pride in that. I do not want to name it because it may be considered unparliamentary.

Then, they talked about bank nationalisation. Now we want to find out how much compensation they paid for the shareholders of the banks. What was the market price of the shares? As against Rs. 32 crores, they paid over Rs. 80 crores. What benefit have they been able to bring to the weaker sections of the society? Where are the annual reports? Why are they not being brought within the purview of a parliamentary committee? They are not being brought because things would become very inconvenient for them. I have been writing time and again about this. Money has to go back to Mafatlals. Otherwise, in four years' time how could they grow at the rate of 254 per cent after payment or so-called payment of taxes? You see the list, gentlemen, you may oppose me, you may heckle me, you may try to interrupt me, but you can look at it for yourself, how much money has gone to 20 houses from public financing institutions, and on that how much money they have made by depriving the poor consumer. I quoted the instance of Cadburys and Dalda yesterday. This would show clearly that they are making money at the cost of the poor man's minimum meal in a day. This is how Government is flourishing.

About general insurance, I am very sorry that Mrs. Gandhi gave them a management commission of Rs. 32 lakhs a month for 15 months. We have never heard a thing like this. I am not talking about the jeeps, 500 jeeps and cars that were provided by Mr. Shah in 1971. That is another fairy tale, a wonderful story. But I am talking about the money that you dished out of the exchequer to oblige the tycoons of general insurance for 15 months at the rate of Rs. 32 lakhs. You talk about socialism. I hang my head in shame.

About the privy purses, they were getting less than Rs. 4 crores a year. Now you are granting a transitional allowance of Rs. 10.75 crores. How many in this House know about it? How many of them have reacted to it? This is her type of socialism.

I want to ask her: what happened to the urban property ceiling, what happened to the land ceiling, effective, real, genuine land ceiling? Mr. Fakhruddin Ahmed writes a pious note in the Ministry files. What have you done, Mr. Ahmed? You have cut such a sorry figure. I know it. Your Government is nothing but, as they say in Haryanvi:

भेड़ की खाल में भेड़िया ।

wolf in the garb of sheep (*Interruptions*). I speak Haryanvi sometimes.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी): यह बहुत खराब है। हम लोग भेड़ की खाल में भेड़िये हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, no; withdrawn, withdrawn. You are not भेड़िये, you are wolves. (*Interruptions*).

Madam Prime Minister, you may not like to speak to me. but you could tell the House what happened to the diffusion of the ownership of newspapers. They approached you. They told you that if you did that, you would not get full coverage in the press. So now after sitting over it for three years, what has happened? Shri Gujral is very clever. He did not want to put it on his shoulders and cut his neck; he did not want to get accused and get thrown out. I know. He is a ..... (*Interruptions*). He knows these things.

Now you are talking about delinking of ownership. What is delinking? I want the definition of 'delinking'. Shri Gujral will please tell me not today, but tomorrow, quietly, otherwise you will be sacked.

Then what about the anti-defection Bill? What about the promises she has made so abundantly during 1971 and 1972 elections.

गरीबी हटा दूंगी, यह ब्रिज बना दूंगी वह बना दूंगी।

She promised the Howrah-Amta Light Railway. It came out in the papers. It is a light railway costing about Rs. 5 lakhs or Rs. 10 lakhs. Three years have passed. She has not to go and address meetings just now. Maybe by the time of the next elections, something else will be found out. So nothing has been done.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Can you go and address meetings now?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I did it only the other day.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: You have to appeal to the CRP men. You cannot travel there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I never do that. I never take their help.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I have seen you....

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: This is a ** I have never taken such help. You are a young man. Do not tell**

MR. SPEAKER: It is not parliamentary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to find out what happened to the Industrial Policy Resolution—I expect you to hear me, Mr. Speaker. I make a bad speech sometimes. You have to hear me.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): On a point of order. According to the rules....

MR SPEAKER: Please sit down. I am not approving of the word he used. I have told him it is not parliamentary. It will not go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All right. I withdraw it and replace it by 'untruth'.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is not the point I wanted to raise.

The hon. Member is entitled to make his second speech by way of reply. But in this second speech, he is raising original points to which we will have to reply. Secondly, there is another question of propriety. Under the rules, at the appointed hour, the Motion has got to be put to vote. But the member is being accommodated. We want to know for how long and on what all issues. These points he is raising require a reply. Original points are being raised. Is it permissible?

MR. SPEAKER: When the member gets up a second time at the end of the debate to reply, he is expected to reply only to the debate. The debate

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

was long enough and I am all the time considering whether he is raising new points or the old points. I will tell you when I come to that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am trying to hurry up as much as possible because I am tired too.

Sir, I have read with great care the industrial policy resolution and I see in category 'A', which should be essentially the public sector, an item iron and steel. I want to ask the Prime Minister how is it that they are going in for a joint sector with the Tatas. The present production is two million tonnes and in the collaborated sector we will have four million tonnes, and I am told that for the drawing up of the project report, the entire cost will be borne by the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a new factor. Please reply to the debate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: She talked about petrol and kerosene; she said "unforeseen circumstances." What is the actual rise in prices, due to the increase in the price of crude, for petrol? It is seven paise and you are levying an additional one rupee as excise duty. You want to collect more than Rs. 300 crores on this occasion because your deficit gap this time may be over Rs. 1,500 crores. So, you are doing this.

The same is the case with regard to kerosene. Why try to hoodwink people? Tell them frankly that this is the increase and this is the excise duty that we are levying on you. I think it was highly improper. That is how I put it.

They talked about the mandate. I have told you that there is no election in this country. They have adopted Hitlerian methods. We made some positive suggestions.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, it is a debate of 12 hours. I have covered almost all the points in the speeches. I must reply. It is my right. Kindly sit at rest. Kindly do not ring the bell.

MR. SPEAKER: Instead of replying to the debate, you are adding new material. If you are adding new material, then I have to ask them to reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have given written suggestions to the Prime Minister hat in irrigated areas, land over 12 acres, after giving the owner all the requirements of his family and for cultivation, the entire amount of crop should be procured. For non-irrigated areas, the marketable surplus should be taken from him; for non-irrigated areas it should be 15 acres. I might tell my young friend Shri Das Munsi that the United Front Government had fixed a target of six lakh tonnes of rice out of which we almost collected five lakh tonnes; 4.8 lakh tonnes, to be precise.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I know it; but what is the total cost? And also the crop?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Ask your auditor.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: You please tell us.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Ask your auditor; I am not the Accountant-General.

Now, I do not want to go into what Mr. Chavan has said. But I only want to say about the co-operation and discipline about which Mr. Chavan talked. In the early sixties, there was no industrial stagnation at this rate. Production was fairly high. What did he do for the workers then? You showed them bannanas as you are showing them now. Therefore, production or no production, the worker remains at the starvation level. What

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

is the finding today? The real wages of a worker in the country in terms of the purchasing power of the money have gone down considerably. That is the finding of the survey conducted by the people who have knowledge. I am talking about 347 days. That is the position.

Mr. Chavan has talked about co-operation and discipline. I say, discipline to stand in the queue for going to the graveyard. It is the last call you have given.

I can say about price rise. India, as far as the United Nation's Survey of 1973 for the wholesale index rate is concerned, has the highest rate in the world, recording an increase of 115 per cent at the wholesale level. (*Interruptions*). The consumer price index has risen by 121 per cent although this country, after 27 years of 'historical' rule, has the lowest per capita income in the world. That is the glory we have got on our neck.

I have talked about the police repression and she said something to the effect that there is no repression. I have got telegrams of repression in the Annu Hydel Project, Himachal Pradesh, and in collusion with the police, the company management are killing the workers. I have talked today that they abducted a lady worker. Then there is the Usha Spinning Private Limited, Faridabad, and also the Engineering Works at Ghaziabad.

MR. SPEAKER: He should conclude now. After all, he is not replying to the debate.

SHR JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am replying to the debate. You cannot shut me out like that. If necessary, let us continue it tomorrow.

I would like to draw the attention of Madam Prime Minister and the House to a wonderful complimentary article written in *New Statesman* of England. It says:

"India is plagued by the worst crisis in its 26 years of independence and the head of state has chosen to do some plain-speaking, while the Prime Minister has withdrawn into a shell of enigamatic silence from which she emerges now and then only to berate the Opposition and what remains of the vocal press for spreading an atmosphere of gloom.

To be sure, chaos is not around the corner. But economic distress is widespread and deepening day by day. Prices of all foods have skyrocketed, a 20 per cent increase being registered in one month. So far as food is concerned, India has become a vast black market."

It says further:

"Eight demonstrators were killed by police bullets in Bhopal. In the course of a fortnight, nearly two million people took part in hunger marches all over India, thousands, including women and children, courting arrest in the fashion of the Mahatma who has been all but forgotten except for his *satyagraha* technique against misrule.

In Bombay and some other areas, the government invoked the war-time Defence of India Rules to arrest hoarders and profiteers only when Opposition parties threatened to set up a parallel administration for seizing hoarded food and distributing it to the hungry. While successive monsoon failures, massive deficit financing, the lag in industrial production and the compulsion of military preparedness *vis-a-vis* Pakistan and China over a decade have contributed to the dimension of the present crisis, its steady aggravation, with

no prospect of relief, can only be blamed on the administrative paralysis in New Delhi."

It goes on to say:

"Even more damaging to the Congress Party's image has been the rising tide of dishonesty and corruption at the higher levels. Mrs. Gandhi's set retort on this subject is that the prevalence of these evils is exaggerated. But only a few days back the Estimates Committee of the Bihar State Legislature alleged that several relations of Mr. L. N. Mishra, a member of Mrs. Gandhi's cabinet, have been making large gains out of government contracts for the giant Kosi river project designed to better the lot of the long-suffering peasants of the backward area .....Over the years not a single prominent politician has been sent to jail, even after being found guilty of gross misconduct by government appointed commissions of inquiry. The sad truth is that a morally bankrupt ruling party finds it politically expedient to turn a blind eye to their crimes."

Shrimati Maya Ray made certain observations and I must reply to them. She knows, as her husband knows, that Shri S. K. Acharya was once a great worker of my party. He is no longer a member of my party.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I invite your attention to rule 198(4) which reads:

"The Speaker shall, at the appointed hour on the allotted day or the last of the allotted days, as the case may be, forthwith but every question necessary to determine the decision of the House on the motion."

In this case, 8 O'Clock was the appointed hour. That time is past. So, I request that the motion may be put to the vote.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Shri S. K. Acharya has made a great contribution in all spheres of life in Calcutta to charitable institutions, hospitals, universities and colleges. He is known to everybody. I do not know what Shrimati Maya Ray is talking about this gentleman. He is a practising lawyer. He is not our party member; we do not have any control over him. He has freedom to do what he chooses as a lawyer. If as a lawyer he chooses to defend somebody, I do not know how it can be questioned. If at all there is any impropriety, you can rise it in the Bar Council. This is not the proper forum to drag his name.

Now that the question of counsel appearing for parties is raised, may I know the names of the counsels who appeared before the Car Prices Commission on behalf of the Birlas? Was it not Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray and, if I am not mistaken, Shrimati Maya Ray? And what was their contention before that Commission? Their contention was that the car prices should be raised to benefit the Birlas financially. And what was his fees? I am told that for each trip all his expenses were paid—stay at Inter-Continental, plane fare and Rs. 10,000.

I do not wish to go into these things. But I have been provoked today. I want to ask Mrs. Maya Ray: Is it not a fact that he appeared before the High Court for the New Asiatic Co. of Birlas challenging the appointment of the Sarkar Commission which was to enquire into Birla company?

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: I have not appeared in a single case since I have been a Member of this House. You have to prove that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am only asking you. What about the Car Prices Commission.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: I have not been paid by a single Birla concern since I have been a Member of this House. All these allegations are false. There is a limit to it. Do not bite off more than you can chew. Otherwise, so many things can be said about you too.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: I am only asking you. I have not said anything.

About the bran scandal, I would like to know why a judicial inquiry is not being instituted? Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munsi said that he wanted to save me. He said it yesterday. Let him say that again today.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: I was satisfied with the performance of the West Bengal Government afterwards. I found many of your friends were in league with that .... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I may tell you, I never had a security guard at my house at any time. Let her produce the documentary evidence. (*Interruptions*) Last year, when Shri Jyoti Basu and myself went to address a meeting in Berhampur, our car was smashed by policemen, 20 of them, headed by the P.A.C. inspectors, standing there silently, providing match-boxes for crackers and bombs to *goondas*. I have seen with my own eyes. My party lost 80 lives since March, 1972 elections. Today, wherever we organise a meeting, wherever the people flow in they usually impose Section 144 and chase them out.

I want to ask: Who is responsible for the murder of late Shri Hemant Bosu? Who is responsible for the murder of late Shri Mitra—your MLA? What about the stabbing of a student to death in the Vice-Chancellor's room? Now, you are reviving the police guerilla. Again, the Naxalites must come into the scene because the C.P.I.(M) is becoming too big. We know all these things. Let us not talk about it.

I have talked about corruption cases Mr. D. P. Dhar made a submission before the House. I only wish him best of luck. Let there be an inquiry. Let us see whether the photostat copy that I have prodced is genuine or fake. If it is fake, I shall be happy. If it is proved that I have maliciously febricated something for maligning a Minister hare, I shall take the punishment that the Committee may give to me.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi is talking about corruption and mud-slinging, it is strange. The Santhanam Committee in 1964 had made certain recommendations. Now, it is going to be 1974. Ten years have elapsed. It has been more inconvenient for her to implement the same. The funniest thing is that about Mr. Bansi Lal who is being charged by scores of MLAs and MPs giving specific details of corruption charges, nothing is being done. The people will say that it is again Maruti business. I do not say it here. Naturally, the suspicion will be that he is being protected for some obvious reasons.

Then, there is a very interesting thing. One affidavit was sworn by Mr. Gokhale, an eminent lawyer—I have nothing to say against him—and he said, in regard to allegations contained in the said two memoranda:

> "Three colleagues and I, after careful and detailed scrutiny, came to the unanimous conclusion that no *prima facie* case existed for the appointment of a commission of inquiry under Section 3 (1) of the Act...."

In the same thing, he says:

> "I express the unanimous opinion that any suggestion that a *prima facie* case for a commission of inquiry existed was premature in regard to these allegations.."

You are also a lawyer. If you want, I can send you this document..

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is in regard to State Electricity Board.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes; in regard to the State Electricity Board.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): He was trying to suppress the relevant part, and you have brought it to the notice of the House. This was only with reference to the State Electricity Board in which a special audit is being carried out by the Comptroller and Auditor General.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Because he was under pressure.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I do not know whether it has been completed now. When the affidavit was made, that was in progress, and that is why the conclusion was reached that that charge was not a subject-matter of our report.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: When he was not cleared about those transactions, why were you so anxious to give him a clean chit?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Because he was under pressure.

Sir, I am quoting from the proceedings, what has been said by a Congress member. He says, "Mr. Chandrasekhar, M.P., a member of this House, perhaps knows; he has written a letter about the work of Mr Durbari". It is said, Sir, that Mr. Chandrasekhar had written specifically about Mr. Durbari to the then Minister of Foreign Trade who now happens to be the Railway Minister. Can he plead ignorance about the activities of such a person? "Is it not a fact that I have written a letter to the Home Minister" —whom he was asking to inquire into Birla affairs, and Mr. Durbari was indulging in favourtism to the Birla in respect of inquiry. The allegation made by Mr. Chandrasekhar—with all the reputation that he has got over the industry, over the CBI circles—is that he—Mr. Durbari—has the reputation of counting currency notes. That is why, Mr. Durbari had an adverse comment; he was very much under cloud. In spite of that, by concealing that fact, Mr. L. N. Mishra, for his own convenience took him to the Ministry of Railways. Because, he is very good in counting currency notes. (*Interruption*) Now, Sir, I want to ask: was the Annual Confidential Report of Mr. Durbari not tampered with by Shri L. N. Mishra and also by the Department of Personnel? Is it not a very serious matter? I want to tell him that Mr. Tulsian came and said, 'It was all done before I stepped in'. There are two former Ministers sitting here. It is true that the export of ferro-silicon and importation of stainless steel was agreed to before but there were three rigid conditions which should have controlled this man's profiteering and dishing out the shares—he has given them the benefit. But the day this gentleman came, soon thereafter, he removed all the conditions, and the flood of profiteering started. About this one lakh bales of jute export, let us make an inquiry, whether Mr. Tulsian had, at any time, been a jute exporter. He was given because he paid a salami of Rs. 75 lakhs for *Garibi Hatao* programme. (*Interruptions*)

I only want to say this that this Government, which has been here from March 1971 till today, has completely ruined the country with all the evils that there are, and I say, Sir, that this Government has no right to stay here. They should resign. My no-confidence motion should be passed and adopted in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will put the motion moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to the vote of the House. The question is:

> "That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 3] AYES [20.51 hrs.

Agarwal, Shri Virendra

Bade, Shri R. V.

Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh

Bhattacharyya. Shri Jagadish

Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.

Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar

Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib

Chavda, Shri K. S.

Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Das, Shri R. P.

Deb, Shri Dasaratha

Desai, Shri Morarji

Dhandapani, Shri C. T.

George, Shri Varkey

Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh

Gowder, Shri J. Matha

Guha, Shri Samar

Haldar, Shri Madhuryya

Joarder, Shri Dinesh

Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao

Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand

Karni Singh, Dr.

Kiruttinan, Shri Tha

Limaye, Shri Madhu

Malik, Shri Mukhtir Singh

Mavalankar, Shri P. G.

Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan

Modak, Shri Bijoy

Mohanty, Shri Surendra

Mukherjee, Shri Saroj

Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain

Parmar, hri Bhaljibhai

Patel, Shri H. M.

Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna

Ramkanwar, Shri

*Rao. Shrimati B. Radhabai A.

Roy, Dr. Saradish

Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Scindia, Shrimati V. R.

Sazhiyan, Shri

Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh

Sharma, Shri R. R.

Singh, Shri D. N.

Sinha. Shri Satyendra Narayan

Sivasamy, Shri M. S.

Solanki, Shri Somchand

Subravelu, Shri

Vijpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

*Wrongly voted for Ayes.

NOES

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Appalanaidu, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Aziz Imam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chellachami, Shri A. M.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharamgaj Singh, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Dube, Shri J. P.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gogoi, Shri Tarun
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Govind Das, Dr.
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthiaya, Shri K.
Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamiluriahman, Shri Md.
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra

Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kailas, Dr.
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kale, Shri
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kapur, Shri Sat Pal
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Khadilkar, Shri R. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Kulkarni, Shri Raja
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Maurya, Shri B. P.
Melkote, Dr. G. S.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Misra, Shri S. N.
Modi, Shri Shrikishan
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Oraon, Shri Tuna
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
Pandey, Shri Damodar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri Sudhakar
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pandit, Shri S. T.
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
Partap Singh, Shri
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Patel, Shri Natwarlal
Patel, Shri Prabhudas
Patnaik, Shri J. B.
Peje, Shri S. L.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai Shrimati, Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram, Shri Tulmohan
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Rao, Shri Jagannath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi

Rao, Shri Nageswara
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Ray, Shrimati Maya
Reddy, Shri K. Kodanda Rami
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Bayapa
Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri P. V.
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shafee, Shri A.
Shafquat Jung, Shri
Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Shailani, Shri Chandra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri, B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Sher Singh, Prof.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap
Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Tayyab Hussain, Shri
Thakur, Shri Krishnarao
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tombi Singh, Shri N.

Tula Ram, Shri

Tuisiram, Shri V.

Uikey, Shri M. G.

Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.

Vekaria, Shri

Venkatswamy, Shri G.

Verma, Shri Balgovind

Verma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai

Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh

Yadav, Shri N. P.

Yadav, Shri R. P.

Yadav, Shri D. P.

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

Ayes: 53; Noes: 247.

The motion was negatived

MR. SPEAKER: Now that it is all over, we will go home and have some peace and rest.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, आज पानी नहीं है। प्रधान मंत्री जी कहती है कि जनसंघ वाले पानी की हड़ताल करा रहे हैं। सरकार में पानी नहीं है, पानी कहां से आयेगा। *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

20.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November 23, 1973, Agrahayana 2, 1895 (Saka).

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*The following Members also recorded their votes:—

AYES: Shri B. N. Reddy.

NOES: Sarvashri Banamali Patnaik, Umed Singh Rathia, Shyam Sunder Mohapatra and Shrimati B. Radhabai A. Rao.

MGIPND—Lino—2261 LS—7-2-74—1010.